THE
MUNICIPAL
YEAR BOOK

1937

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The Municipal Year Book

1937

The Municipal Year Book

1937

The authoritative résumé
of activities and statistical data
of American cities

EDITORS

Clarence E. Ridley
Orin F. Nolting

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The International City Managers' Association
1937

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FOREWORD

THE objective of The Municipal Year Book is to present in compact form a record of current events and developments in municipal government for the use of municipal officials and students of local government. It makes available, as soon as possible after the close of each calendar year, a type of information not obtainable elsewhere. It is essentially descriptive and factual—a record of what is and not of what ought to be. But the facts of municipal government are not static. They are constantly changing, both in detail and in relative importance. Hence this Year Book must be more than an annually revised compendium of tables and charts. It must be a flexible medium which will not only reflect the changing details of the municipal picture but bring into focus those facts, developments, and problems which are currently most significant.

In line with this concept of what a yearbook should be, this issue —the fourth—differs in many respects from previous Year Books. It contains more information than any previous issue, being more than twice as large as the first issue (1934) and considerably larger than the 1936 volume. The same main divisions are used, but many of the sections are entirely new, including material on recent trends in urban population, credit unions for municipal employees, city employee associations, purchasing power of municipal employees, state grants-in-aid to local units, financial statistics for cities of over 100,000 population, educational preparation for public administration, and sources of standards and specifications. Because of the momentous influence on municipal administration of the activities of the federal emergency agencies, a considerable section is devoted to financing relief and recovery. The import of these rapidly developing relationships between the federal and local levels is also reflected in other sections. Integrating these shifts in intergovernmental relations with current problems of municipalities, the article by C. A. Dykstra presents a dynamic picture of the American city in 1936. In some of the sections which have been repeated the material is entirely new, and no effort has been spared in revising

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and bringing up-to-date the remainder of the YEAR BOOK. The more detailed index in this issue should enable readers to make fuller use of the information contained in the book.

Among the sections and articles published in previous YEAR BOOKS which are not brought up-to-date in this edition are the following: boards and commissions in cities over 30,000 population, number and distribution of local governmental units, metropolitan districts, legal classification of cities by states, municipal retirement systems, state limitations on local indebtedness and property taxes, state administrative supervision of local finance, state-administered locally shared taxes, and federal grants-in-aid.

We again express our indebtedness to the hundreds of public officials and others who have aided in the compilation of this volume. Thanks are especially due to our state correspondents and to the editorial consultants of *Public Management,* without whose co-operation the first section of the YEAR BOOK could not have been prepared. We are also grateful to the secretariats of the national associations of public officials, to the secretaries of the several state municipal leagues, and to the contributors of the special sections.

The editors must be responsible for the selection of material, but the final test of their judgment will always be the usefulness of the YEAR BOOK to those who read it. Many of the improvements in the current volume reflect the suggestions made by users of previous editions. The usefulness of future editions will in turn depend in large part on criticisms of this edition and further suggestions as to new material that might be included.

THE EDITORS

Chicago
March, 1937

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PART ONE
MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

A Résumé of Municipal Activities in 1936

The State Correspondents

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Missouri	Martin L. Faust, University of Missouri, Columbia.
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Nebraska	Lane W. Lancaster, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
Nevada	C. C. Smith, University of Nevada, Reno.
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Oregon	Herman Kehrli, League of Oregon Cities, Eugene.
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Wisconsin	Frederick N. MacMillin, League of Wisconsin Municipalities.
Wyoming	John D. McGowen, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Municipal Administration in 1936

A résumé of the more significant events and developments in the various fields of municipal administration in 1936 prepared for this Year Book by the editorial consultants of *Public Management,* based largely on information supplied by the state correspondents.

CITY, STATE, AND NATION

By C. A. Dykstra

City Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio

Chairman, Research Committee on Urbanism, National Resources Committee

The growing importance of American cities is indicated not only in our population figures but in the number of units concerned—3,165 all told. Five of these cities mean home to more than fourteen million souls. Furthermore, half the nation's population lives either in or in the shadow of cities of 100,000 or over. Since 1790 this city family has grown to more than 300 times the number of urbanites that President Washington counted, while the rural folk have increased less than 15 times. In 1870, 52.8 per cent of American workers were gainfully employed in agriculture; by 1930 this percentage had dropped to 21.3. It should be apparent, then, that our straggling rural frontier settlement has come to be a full-grown urban industrial society. Moreover, it did this within one century, not slowly and with gradual accommodation as did the urban centers of Western Europe.

This is the great revolution of the United States, a vital change in the way of living and in the making of a living; a changed character in our national life. Contemplate one more fact—40 per cent of the American people live in 96 metropolitan centers which occupy slightly more than 1 per cent of the land area of the nation. In these centers are the workshops of the nation. In the 155 counties which contain the larger industrial cities we find 74 per cent of all industrial wage workers and 80 per cent of all the salaried workers and employees of the nation. Seventy-nine per cent of all wages and 83 per cent of all salaries are paid in these centers—centers in which the value of the goods produced is 79 per cent of the country's total.

The People of the City. In these cities we find a *majority* of our people living elbow to elbow under every conceivable way of life—some in luxury, many in comfort, and millions in poverty and misery. Behind the bold and sometimes beautiful front which many cities boast are the shambles and the slums, the smoke, the grime, the din, the crowds, the workers, and the children. Here, too, are the latest immigrants, the thousands of recently migrated negroes, the homeless, the drifters, the jobless, and the derelicts. Here is the melting pot of races and cultures. Below the surface of the city are the sewers, water and gas mains, light and telephone lines, the basements, tunnels and subways where so many live, work, and move.

In the cities, too, it should be remembered, we find centered the cultural activities of the nation. Here are the universities, the concert halls, the theaters, the libraries, museums, radio stations, hospitals, clinics, publishing houses, religious and welfare organizations—the paraphernalia of modern civilized living. From the cities radiate the influences which affect every nook and corner of the nation.

Economic and Social Problems. Here is presented a brief sketch of a few of the problems of our cities. Fundamental is the fact that millions who make up these teeming populations have such low incomes, and because of the technological development of our industries, live in such precarious insecurity in so far as their jobs are concerned that life is a long drawn-out nightmare. Working today, idle tomorrow, hungry next week, and homeless next month, how can such citizens be the backbone of a free society? In the long run the stability of the nation itself depends upon a solution of this fundamental problem—one known somewhat to our rural people but aggravated and intensified many times in our cities because these city folk are removed completely from *any* means of primary subsistence. Linked closely with the fact of insecurity is the specter of the slum and the gaunt picture of bad housing and ill health. Millions of families live in rabbit warrens which induce delinquency and destroy family life. It will take a generation to remedy this condition even with a program of rehousing larger and more significant than anyone as yet has been bold enough to suggest. The need is here for a national housing policy. The call is out for an intelligent planning of our urban industrial life so that we may find a balance and a harmony which will guarantee minimum decency and dignity to this large segment of our people.

Relief. In spite of private re-employment on a considerable scale and the activity of the federal government in its WPA program the number on relief in our cities is many times the load which we have considered normal. Meanwhile many of our workers who were once entirely self-supporting are seven years older than they were when they were thrown out of employment in 1929. Each year a new generation of young people comes out of the schools looking for a place in the work picture. At the same time many have lost all work habits and skill, as well as morale, and this group is almost impossible to place in such jobs as may be available. It may be that some of these, through re-education and retraining, may finally become partially self-supporting.

In any event our cities doubtless face a long-time problem of relief with a group of "relief" clients who have become quite conscious of their status as wards of the government and who will try to insist upon relief standards to which they have become accustomed. This means two things in terms of our city problem. There will be need for the development of administrative techniques for the handling of a very difficult situation. In the second place the costs of the relief program are bound to mean larger local expenditure or a revamping of other budget items to allow for this shifting of emphasis in local government.

Taxation. Coupled with the social and economic problems which we face are fiscal and governmental difficulties of grave importance. The most elementary public services essential to congested urban life have been threatened and weakened time and again in recent years by an archaic and impossible taxing system. Our governing units on the federal, state, and local levels have vied with each other to tap the possible sources of public revenues. In this contest the cities have come out third best. They have no inherent taxing powers, but by and large are the great reservoirs of taxable wealth. Left for the most part with a revenue system based on the general property tax, faced with tax delinquencies, unable to borrow, and compelled to buy with cash, cities have found themselves utterly unable to carry the burden of their services, their debt, and their relief. By state action property appraisals and assessments were lowered and tax limitations were enacted. Special taxes on gasoline and liquor, and general sales taxes have been laid on a state-wide basis and distributed by the state upon theories utterly incomprehensible to the city folk who paid the bills. Federal taxes in innumerable variety were laid to preempt new sources of city income. Fortunately the federal program assumed the relief burden of the cities for a time—but the debt and operating expenses remained a local charge.

An attempt at debt adjustment of embarrassed municipalities on a national scale through the Municipal Bankruptcy Act proved unsuccessful because of the United States Supreme Court's acceptance in 1936 of the prevailing theory of state legal dominance, thus preventing the adoption of federal legislation for the solution of a problem which is local in origin but nation-wide in its cumulative effects.

Here is a challenge that must be met—the revising of our national revenue system from top to bottom. This is a cooperative enterprise which all of us must undertake now, immediately. The havoc created by our conflicting, overlapping, and contradictory tax policies both in urban life and in our industrial system must come to an end.

Labor Problems. With the upturn of business and manufacturing in 1935-36 our cities are beginning to face a labor crisis of no mean proportions. The onward march of mass production has produced a cleavage in the ranks of labor which may have grave implications at least for a time. The American Federation dominant for years is facing a new organization, the Committee for Industrial Organization which is undertaking the organization of workers in the mass production industries on the "vertical" basis. In the strikes now taking place in our large industries these two labor organizations, as well as employer and labor itself, are in conflict. This fact makes the position of local government authorities doubly difficult. Meanwhile a new strike technique has found its way into the picture, "the sit down." This technique in so far as violence is concerned puts the burden of interference on the other foot. The question becomes one of removal of strikers from the employer's property. The courts have not yet determined whether the action of sit-down strikers is trespass and as yet the injunction against such action has not been enforced. Federal machinery for solving these problems is under discussion and it may well be that out of these current conflicts will come compulsory arbitration and perhaps administrative implements for enforcing labor contracts on both parties. Until some rational way of settling these major labor problems is found and put into effect our city governments are going to find themselves between two or maybe three very hot fires. Both in the numbers involved and in the confusion incident to the labor split and the new strike techniques, our law and order authorities will find their difficulties tremendously increased. There are some hopeful signs on the horizon but the pronouncements of some of our state administrations in this field indicate that there is plenty of trouble in the making.

Government. Cities are still the creatures but not the wards of the state. They find themselves with the same organic structure and with approximately the same powers of local government which were given them by frontier legislatures when there was no urban center with as many as 25,000 souls. The creation of new units of authority by state legislatures in local areas has given us overlapping and duplicating tax authorities and power groups. In one single metropolitan community these run to more than 270. What we need from our states is a simplification of this crazy establishment and a grant of authority commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of modern life.

The urban community overflows county lines and state boundaries, and in several cases cuts straight across the international line. Twenty-two of our 96 metropolitan districts, containing more than one-fifth of our total population, straddle state lines and answer to two or even three state governments. This fact—a vital fact in our industrial, economic, and public life—is utterly disregarded by the existing machinery of the states and by the federal government. Our constitutional system forces these cities to work through state establishments which singly and collectively have been completely inadequate in dealing with urban problems.

The activities and services of cities have been increasing rapidly, but the legal powers they are permitted to exercise under state law have been relatively declining.[1] This is apparent in the whole range of municipal powers. Memphis was at one time abolished by legislative fiat; Buffalo had to appeal to the legislature before it could grant vacations to its policemen; Washington, the nation's capital, required a special act of Congress to permit the local health authorities to open the grave of a person who had died 45 years earlier; and the city of Chicago, whose budget is twice the size of that of the state of Illinois, has to ask the state legislature to give it the petty power to permit peanuts to be peddled on its municipal pier.

Moreover, general municipal programs are interfered with by the existence of meddlesome statutory details, by the lack of specific statutory or constitutional authorization, or by restrictive state court decisions. We have seen how pervasive are these legal limitations in urban zoning, excess condemnation, demolition of dangerous or substandard buildings, urban housing programs, land acquisition or condemnation procedures, transportation layout and subdivision control, motor vehicle registration, smoke abatement, industrial waste disposal, and public utility control and operation. In some of these fields, a few cities experimented early with regulatory ordinances, only to be told by the courts that they lacked the power to act.

In the last four decades, between 1896 and 1936, the number of cases involving city powers which ultimately came before the state and federal supreme courts increased more than fourfold, and these cases were decided against the city in one out of three cases. At present the problem is not one of definitely embarking upon a nation-wide program of complete municipal powers of control or municipalization of urban services so much as it is a problem of permitting the city to act if it desires to shape its physical structure and thereby its social destiny.

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[1] Some of the factual data on which the remainder of this article is based are contained in the unpublished preliminary study entitled *Trends in Urban Government,* directed by Albert Lepawsky for the National Resources Committee's Research Committee on Urbanism.

The crying need for municipal powers to deal promptly and effectively with urban problems as they arise has not been adequately answered by the traditional forms of state control.

Outright assumption by the states of municipal functions, such as education, highways, and to some extent police, has been tried in a few states. This may be adaptable to rural states or rural sections of urban states, but the experience of the larger metropolitan centers (with state control of police after the Civil War, for example) has not proved uniformly successful from either the administrative or the political point of view. The various advisory and supplemental services performed for cities by the departments of the federal government have been increasing in scope and in utility, but they so far affect but a small range of municipal activity.

Nor has the subtle process of partial state invasion of municipal regulations been successful. A study of a dozen minor regulatory state acts in a state like Illinois which governs Chicago, the nation's second largest city, shows the distinct tendency for the city to initiate the regulation originally, to develop technical standards for enforcement, and to install an inspection service, and then for the state to step in, enact some of the standards set up by the city, and take over the licensing powers and the licensing fees without, however, enforcing adequate standards or inspections.

Where the state's power has always been more or less exclusive in matters of distinct urban significance, such as in the criminal law and judicial procedure, the nation has witnessed one of the slowest and most disappointing fields of governmental endeavor, and the cities have been forced to experiment with police and judicial reforms without the encouragement of a revitalized body of state law.

Many attempts to press for the adoption of progressive measures emanating from urban centers have had to face the further disadvantage of widespread under-representation and gerrymandering of urban districts and the confusing buck-passing of political responsibility between "up-state" and "down-state."

On the other hand, the attempted solution of constitutional home rule in seventeen states has had a measure of success in freeing the cities from the restrictive bonds of state statutes. But the home rule movement has been waning of late, having been adopted in only four states since the World War. It has had to contend, moreover, with the almost universal tendency of state courts to construe narrowly the general grant of state powers except in questions involving the city's internal organization, freedom over which has been unfortunately confused with the general idea of home rule in municipal affairs and powers.

Finally, all the states now exercise supervision over specific municipal functions like finance or personnel or highways, but such supervision has frequently been either partial in scope or confusing in actual administration, at least so far as the experience of the larger cities is concerned.

While the states cannot be held responsible for all the obstacles to and delays in the development of a skilled municipal career service—for the systematic evasion of the civil service laws in some cities; for the failure to set up or revise classification, promotion, and salary plans; for the recurrence of inept or irresponsible personnel and leadership in some of the country's largest cities; or for official tolerance of certain conditions bordering upon corruption within the city hall and favoritism and racketeering in law enforcement outside—still state authorities must bear the largest share of the responsibility for the continuance of those provisions of the state law which foster such distortions of the municipal service.

The persistence in state constitutions and state laws of large numbers of elective urban officers, ranging from judges to county surveyors; short elective terms and blanket ballots which burden and confuse even the most informed and well-meaning citizens; the resulting system of appointing deputies and employees on the basis of their ability to corral votes rather than to administer municipal affairs; the hesitancy of some of the most urban states to enact permissive legislation involving such forward-looking personnel devices as the council-manager system which today under the existing law cannot be adopted in one-third of our cities of over 1,000 inhabitants; the retention of rigid residence requirements preventing the free flow of expert and trained officials between city and suburb, city and overlapping county, city and state, city and nation, even between one city and a sister city dealing with essentially the same problems—these cannot be glibly attributed to the shortcomings of our urban communities for they are conditioned by and are inherent in the whole body of existing state law.

City leadership has had to fight every step of the way against the laws of the parent states and the resistance of state legislatures and constitutional conventions containing not only their own irresponsible enemies of personnel reform but a large number of unsympathetic state leaders who neither shared nor understood urban problems nor trusted urban aspirations even when the city sought to save its own political soul.

The forces in our national life which explain the persistence of these specific problems of urban government are fundamentally related to the forces which have shaped our entire economy:

1. The absorption by commerce and industry of some of the best efforts and talents of the nation, and the accompanying philosophy of

laissez faire in governmental matters which characterizes our business economy.

2. The existence of the frontier throughout the nineteenth century and the continual migration to free land and newer cities, resulting in the disintegration of ruling municipal families and the transiency of local leadership and citizenship.

3. The absence of strong local patriotisms arising from the facts that the various parts and participants of the urban economy are specialized and anonymous, the urban way of life is socially disconnected though economically interdependent, and allegiances are group or class or sectional rather than city-wide.

4. The widespread neglect of cities as a major segment of national existence, the consequent derision of urban politics and administration as a career, and the cumulative disregard of the city hall as a principal center of American life, a neglect which is illustrated by the fact that although the United States has been a predominantly urban nation for more than two generations, the forthcoming report of the National Resources Committee is the first inquiry on a national, official, and comprehensive scale into the problems of the American urban community.

5. The popular interpretation of municipal politics as merely another means of securing a lucrative foothold and of "getting somewhere" in a pecuniary sense.

6. The influx of vast numbers of immigrants with varied cultures, who were difficult to weld into a program of positive municipal action but who shared the common desire to improve their immediate status—a desire which, together with the materialistic drives of other Americans, could easily be organized and utilized by political machines and bosses.

7. The tendency toward sensationalism in the American press and the lack of a mature sense of responsibility in urban journalism, resulting in an undue emphasis upon political scandal and a frequent neglect of the less startling, but certainly just as important, news involving the advances made by urban government.

8. The lack of rural sympathy for and understanding of urban affairs, rural predominance in the law-making bodies of the states and the nation, and the persistence of our original rural and colonial forms of local government.

9. The strength of rigid constitutionalism, the grip of conservative lawyers and of legal thinking upon municipal administration, and the rigidity of judicial interpretation whenever attempts were made to embark upon newer programs of reform in municipal government.

10. The existence of three major levels of government; with the

national level powerless to act directly in practically all instances involving cities; with the forty-eight independent and sovereign states following varied patchwork programs of legislation; with thousands of cities that can only with difficulty be placed in the limelight of either expert supervision or popular criticism; with many more thousands of independent and overlapping local authorities ranging from the early counties and townships to the recent special districts of all types; and with the inevitable segmentary thinking, planning, and control which accompany such governmental confusion.

11. The drifting outward from the cities into the residential suburbs and into newer industrial satellites of the urban population, wealth and leadership, and the development of mushroom towns and sprawling metropolitan regions for which our existing governmental medley of rural and manorial authorities was never intended.

12. The delays and interruptions in municipal reform and reconstruction wrought by the World War and post-war periods, which interfered in some measure with movements such as city planning and with the development of a trained career service by consuming the national effort and wasting the national resources.

These forces which underlie the problems facing our urban governments are, on their obverse sides, the same factors which have led to the significant rôle now occupied by urban government in the national economy, and the same forces which explain the longer-run and more favorable trends in urban government. These factors, particularly the cumulative growth of population, industry and business, are the very factors which have called for the development of the vast and pervasive machine of urban government, with its newer mechanical techniques, administrative devices, organizational reforms and even personnel practices, many of which actually resemble and parallel the developments of our commercial and corporate economy itself.

The new relation which cities have entered into with the federal government since 1931 gives some hope of an understanding of these difficulties and eventually may point the way to a solution.

Short-circuiting of the state unit by the larger cities has been absolutely essential to the very life of our urban people during the depression because the states refused to act month after month and year after year. In many cases where state action was finally taken the result was adverse to the interest of the cities. In the eyes of many municipal authorities the states as states have thus been committing political suicide. It would seem, therefore, that two courses are open to the sovereign states in their relation to our larger cities at least. They must recognize the urban problem and deal with it adequately, or they must release the cities from the state obstruction and allow the building up of a new federal-city device which will represent a realistic approach to the solution of the urban dilemma. Cities can no longer be the pawns in the game of state politics and revenue collecting—the place where the money and the jobs may be had. Cities are a vital force in American life, our major material and human resource, and they deserve to be treated as grown-ups, not as children.

Until new political and administrative devices can be invented, and because after all we are a nation, there seems to be no question but that cities must rely on the national government and on national policies for help. Assistance in finances and services are indicated for an indefinite future. The general program of grants-in-aid long followed by European states will doubtless become part and parcel of the American way of life, for urban life will seek a national pattern. Industry, business, transport, and communications are built on a national scale. American life, and surely urban life, cannot escape this same nationalization. New wine cannot remain in old containers with safety.

We stand, then, on the brink of new public relationships—local, state, and national—the nature of which will be suggested by specific recommendations in the forthcoming report of the Research Committee on Urbanism of the National Resources Committee. Not to recognize these relationships is to be blind to the facts. The American city asks to be admitted into a new partnership—it asks to be understood. It wants recognition of its problems as it shares its wealth with the state and nation. It has come of age and it recognizes its maturity. It wants no advantage over agriculture; it asks only parity and understanding. It seeks the chance to help itself, to handle its own responsibilities. These things it cannot do unless the states and the federal government will recognize its difficulties and co-operate generously in their solution.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

By John B. Blandford, Jr.

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New york city adopted a modern charter; this was the outstanding event in 1936. At the same election the city voted to elect its new council by proportional representation. The new charter is notable for its simplicity. The requirements of administrative organization and procedure are to be worked out later in an administrative code. In brief, the new charter provides for the election of a mayor, comptroller, and president of the council by city-wide vote and of the five borough presidents by borough-wide vote. Councilmen will also be elected by borough-wide vote, each borough electing one councilman for every 75,000 votes cast. The Board of Estimate is continued. From an administrative standpoint an interesting feature is the establishment of a city planning commission of seven members. While final authority with respect to capital improvements rests with the Board of Estimate, the commission has the important responsibility of preparing an annual capital expenditures budget over a six-year period. All proposals for improvements or for changes in the city map or zoning regulations must first be referred to the planning commission. This machinery for planning will be watched with interest by those lone souls who feel that the chief executive and other administrative officials should play a major part in programming and budgeting. The charter also provides for a new department of housing and buildings which will include the present tenement housing department as well as the present five borough building bureaus.

Three thousand miles across the country the Los Angeles metropolitan area showed considerable restlessness. The Committee on Governmental Simplification of Los Angeles County and the Citizens' Committee on Governmental Reorganization of Los Angeles City studied intensively the problems of this great urban area. From an administrative viewpoint there is much of interest. The county performs 784 functions and has contractual relations with many municipalities. Thirty-six cities contract with the county for health services; 35 contract for the assessment and collection of taxes. Library service is performed for many cities and planning for the entire area by the Regional Planning Commission, with the co-operation of the municipal councils. Apparently the county wishes to strengthen as well as clarify these arrangements. Its committee also recommended a chief executive who would report to a legislative body having no administrative duties, as is now true of the county board of supervisors. The city of Los Angeles favors the county-manager plan but has vigorously criticized the financial inequalities of the system of contractual relationships. A joint meeting of two study agencies produced several joint conclusions but no action. The county supervisors decided not to submit the proposed charter amendments. The city revived a proposal to separate from the county and establish a consolidated city-county.

In the vast area which separates these two centers of activity there is not much of importance to report. The minor mechanics of administration did not receive much attention. In Los Angeles County, the bureau of budget and research, formerly attached to the civil service commission, was established as a new department of budget and research responsible directly to the board of supervisors. Under this setup the department is jointly responsible with the county auditor for the preparation of the budget. San Francisco continued to study a proposal to consolidate all welfare and institutional activities in a new department but took no action. Alameda pondered over a partial return to its earlier council-manager charter by reducing the control of certain commissions over police and utilities administration. Lansing, Michigan, combined the offices of market master and sealer of weights and measures. Hamtramck, Michigan, made its department heads personally responsible for any expenditure in excess of authorized budgets. Jackson, Michigan, restored its plan of centralized purchasing after an experience with decentralization which resulted in tangible money losses. Kalamazoo, Michigan, turned over its city health department to the control of the city manager. Lincoln, Nebraska, operating under a commission form, decided to organize into three departments instead of five. New York City found need for a Tunnel Authority of three members appointed by the mayor. The above represents a fair sample of minor adjustments in municipal government organization. Clearly they are neither significant nor numerous.

The search for trends in local government organization appears to be most profitable in the field of county government. Improvements in transportation and communication have been compelling factors in focusing attention on county administration. Virginia, with three county managers in Arlington, Albermarle, and Henrico counties, continued discussions of county consolidations. New York State made further gains in its fight for county home rule. The Monroe County manager government was upheld by the courts, and Nassau County on November 3 adopted a home rule charter with provision for an elective county executive. In California, county managers in San Mateo and Sacramento continue to function, and generally the county executive plan is gaining strength. County consolidation movements share attention with proposals for the system of city-county contractual relationships. Florida voted for consolidation of Key West and Monroe County, while Ohio (with respect to Cuyahoga County) and Michigan disapproved of proposed changes in county government. Meanwhile, New Jersey made some progress on its wav toward county reorganization along manager lines.

The ferment in county governmental circles is understandable. The absence of similar activity in the thousands of municipal centers should not be construed as smug satisfaction with present machinery. Rather do we have a period of sober reflection which properly is more concerned with important external relationships than with internal mechanics. Every major municipal executive is acutely aware of new horizons. He talks the language of vertical and horizontal relationships. He continues direct contact with the federal government. He notes the trend toward fiscal control by state governments and at the same time sees further evidence of home rule. He watches movements for city-county consolidation, reads of a proposal for the city-state of Providence, Rhode Island, and contracts for services from his county government. There is realism in the air and a search for best units of administration regardless of traditional machinery.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

By G. Lyle Belsley

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The year 1936 saw a great awakening of public interest in the problem of public personnel administration. The tide of public opinion, organized and developed by such civic groups as the National Civil Service Reform League and the National League of Women Voters, was taken at its flood by both major political parties when they incorporated in their platforms pledges to extend and strengthen the merit system. The National Institute of Public Opinion, in an attempt to measure popular sentiment, found in a nation-wide poll that 88 per cent of the people were in favor of civil service methods, while only 12 per cent voted for the spoils system. It is significant that members of all political parties expressed a strong preference for the merit system.

The actions of numerous professional organizations reflected the interest of public officials in raising public personnel standards. The National Conference of Social Work urged the adoption of the merit system by all welfare organizations. The General Federation of Women's Clubs at its annual meeting resolved to support actively the extension of civil service. The American Prison Association at its national meeting urged the application of the merit system to prison employees. At annual and special meetings, the International Association of Government Labor Officials, American Public Health Association, American Association of Social Workers, American Society of Planning Officials, National Legislative Council of Government Employees, and the American Political Science Association discussed problems of public personnel administration and endorsed the principle of merit in government employment.

In October, 1936, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada held its annual convention in Cincinnati. Three hundred and twenty delegates registered, constituting one of the largest and most representative groups ever to attend a meeting of the Assembly. Thirty-seven national, state, and local public personnel agencies and approximately 50 professional, civic, employee, and industrial groups were represented. Both President Roosevelt and Governor Landon sent messages to the convention endorsing the merit system. The meeting reflected the growth of a professional spirit on the part of technicians and administrators in the field of public personnel administration.

Legislation to bring certain state employees under established civil service procedure was enacted in several states and in others plans were made to introduce formal civil service laws. Under the militant leadership of Governor-elect Bailey of Arkansas, a Civil Service Study Commission prepared a merit system law for that state which was passed by the legislature early in 1937. Tennessee passed a similar law in February, 1927. The Arkansas and Tennessee acts both authorized the state personnel agency to render personnel services to local governments upon request.

Kentucky, after reorganizing its government, established a personnel division to perform a limited number of functions, but did not pass a formal civil service law. Michigan placed employees of state prisons and the State Emergency Relief Administration under merit systems; Florida, Oklahoma, and Texas accomplished the same thing for their welfare departments. In Indiana a merit system of personnel administration in the Department of Public Welfare and the Unemployment Compensation Division was successfully installed, and an executive order issued by the governor at the end of the year placed employees of all state institutions under the merit system.

In Michigan a special Civil Service Study Commission, headed by Professor James K. Pollock, has prepared a merit system bill for submission to the legislature. A classification study was undertaken by the state of Virginia. In the state of Maine a personnel survey was made and, as a result, civil service legislation has been introduced into the legislature. In Pennsylvania civil, professional, and employee organizations began an aggressive campaign for a civil service law. Public interest in civil service was also running high in Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

Voters in two states refused to approve so-called civil service laws which contained objectionable features. In California a proposed amendment to the state constitution making civil service mandatory for all counties and cities of more than 1,000 population was defeated by a vote of two to one. This vote should not be interpreted as a change in public opinion on the question of civil service, but rather as a protest against a measure which was poorly drafted and which was declared unsound by public personnel administrators and civic leaders in the state. A somewhat similar amendment to the Washington state constitution, said to violate the principle of home rule, was voted down along with a host of other proposed constitutional amendments.

On the level of municipal government, the merit system was extended and public personnel administration generally improved. There was a marked trend away from the traditional over-emphasis on recruiting and tenure as the sole basis for civil service legislation and toward the inclusion of many of the broader functions of a modern personnel agency. In some cities only certain departments, such as fire and police, were brought under civil service provisions; in others, a genuine merit system was established for employees in all branches of municipal service. The following cities were among those to adopt civil service legislation: Rahway, New Jersey; Inglewood, South Gate, and Santa Monica, California; Adrian, Highland Park, Muskegon, Wyandotte, and Ypsilanti, Michigan; Albany, Astoria, Baker, Bend, Eugene, LaGrande, Medford, Pendleton, and The Dalles, Oregon; Alexandria, Crookston, Ely, Hutchinson, and South St. Paul, Minnesota. In addition, Camden County in New Jersey, Henrico County in Virginia, and the Los Angeles School District in California adopted merit systems. Approximately 10,000 county employees in Ohio were brought back within the jurisdiction of the State Civil Service Commission by a court decision which demanded enforcement of an existing law.

While growth of the merit system continued in all parts of the country, the administrative and technical aspects of personnel work also developed by leaps and bounds. Among the significant developments of the year were the co-operative programs in California and Michigan enabling small communities to contract for the performance of technical personnel services. In California a civil service enabling act, passed at the last regular session of the legislature, authorized the legislative body of any city to adopt by ordinance a merit system and to contract for personnel services with any other municipality or county within the state or with any state department. Under this law the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission has contracted with the three cities of Hawthorne, Inglewood, and South Gate to perform certain technical personnel functions.

Michigan last year saw the continuation and extension of an experiment that may have far-reaching effects on personnel administration in small cities throughout the country where merit systems have been desired but considered too costly. With the co-operation of the Civil Service Assembly in an advisory capacity, and Public Administration Service of Chicago, in the installation of personnel programs, the Michigan Municipal League undertook to furnish technical personnel operating services to Michigan cities. At the time the program was begun, 16 cities in Michigan had charter sections providing for the merit system in municipal employment, but only four were actually putting such provisions into effect. Other cities were, at the same time, considering the adoption of similar charter amendments. This co-operative enterprise in Michigan was divided into three parts: first, preparation of legislation, rules, and regulations which would outline the scope and define the objectives of the personnel program; second, installation of the specific machinery whereby these objectives were to be obtained; third, assistance on day-to-day operation once the program was defined and the machinery established. The plan has been successful in achieving improved personnel legislation and administration for those municipalities which could not afford to employ full-time personnel staffs, but which could pay reasonable amounts to the Michigan League for the support of such services.

Established personnel agencies have turned their attention to improving personnel practices, that is, shifting their emphasis from a "frustrating the spoilsman" attitude to an intelligent, far-sighted program of administration. Personnel directors have realized the necessity for co-operating with department heads in carrying out the duties of their offices; this has resulted in developing such phases of the program as positive recruiting methods, classification and compensation plans, service ratings, uniform leave rules, and in-service training. In the field of testing, civil service agencies throughout the country have, through the Civil Service Assembly, co-operated in exchanging test material and results in order to improve the construction of examinations and to avoid duplication of effort. The Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research this year published an account of experiments in the testing of abstract intelligence of Detroit policemen. Oral examinations tended to be more objective; this development was given impetus by a ruling of the New York Court of Appeals which said that "a test or examination, to be competitive, must employ an objective standard or measure." As a contribution to the resulting endeavor to apply such objective standards, J. B. Probst, author of a well-known service rating form, published the "Probst Personality Report," designed to aid oral interviewers in appraising the general personality of applicants for employment.

Greater emphasis is constantly being placed on training government officials and employees. While this work is sometimes accomplished through civil service commissions and central personnel offices, many training programs have been developed by other agencies. Leagues of municipalities have been instrumental in promoting and conducting such programs for policemen, firemen, city clerks, assessors, and public works, finance, public welfare, and weights and measures officials. The universities have co-operated with local governments where their facilities have been adequate; the University of Cincinnati, for example, has offered courses in almost every field of public administration.

In order to encourage training programs, Congress in 1936 included in the George-Deen Act specific authorization for the expenditure of public funds for training in "public and other service occupations." While no funds were immediately appropriated for carrying out the provisions of the act, direction of the program was vested in the United States Office of Education and specific supervision in state boards of vocational education. Thus the way was cleared for an extensive training program, which should prove to be one of the most constructive forces in the building up of better government personnel.

Two outstanding reports on the subject of training were published during the year: *Training for Municipal Administration,* by the International City Managers' Association, and *Toward Competent Government,* published by the American Municipal Association in co-operation with the International City Managers' Association and the Civil Service Assembly. Both reports emphasized the need for apprenticeship training of the type now popular in California. During the past year, the California State Personnel Board appointed nine student personnel apprentices, and the Los Angeles County Department of Budget and Research used eight student investigators. The New Jersey State Civil Service Commission employed four "research assistants" for work similar to that of apprentices. At the Institute of Government of the University of Southern California, Mayor Shaw of the city of Los Angeles proposed that the apprentice system be used in all departments of government. The Institute for Training in Municipal Administration released in 1936, as the fourth of its series of correspondence courses for municipal administrators, a comprehensive course on fire administration.

Employee activities increased during the year 1936. In June the National Association of Civil Service Employee Organizations was formed, consisting of "organizations whose members are civil service employees in state and local governments that have merit system laws." Collective bargaining through union representation was undertaken in the United States Post Office Department and in the Tennessee Valley Authority. In New York City civil service employees undertook a co-operative housing project, and in Baltimore group hospitalization was adopted by the public employees. Other jurisdictions acted to provide for a centralized plan of employee welfare. A safety law instituted by the Civil Service Commission of the city of San Diego has resulted in a 20 per cent reduction in employee injuries during the first year of the plan's operation. The growth of credit unions among public employee groups continued at a rapid pace. A significant contribution to the field was the publication of a volume entitled *Public Personnel Administration* by William E. Mosher and J. Donald Kingsley.

By the end of June, 1936, there were 498,725 federal employees under civil service provisions, an increase of 43,496 during the past year. At the same time steps were taken to extend the merit system to employees of various New Deal agencies. Commenting on this trend, President Roosevelt said in a letter to the Civil Service Assembly, "I have arranged for the recognition and application of civil service standards in the personnel activities of the Home Owners Loan Corporation. By an executive order I have laid down the policy that when positions in emergency agencies are brought within the merit system, no employee without civil service status shall acquire such status unless he passes tests of fitness to be prescribed and administered by the Civil Service Commission." In July the President issued an executive order placing the selection of first, second, and third class postmasters on a merit basis. The order was considered only a stopgap measure until legislation could be enacted.

The Social Security Board undertook an extensive program of aiding states in selecting personnel through merit. This included proposing standards, assistance in the preparation of tests, and consultation with state officials on the problems of recruitment when these states did not have recourse to an established civil service agency. Another noteworthy trend in the federal service was the improvement of personnel policies in certain agencies not placed under the jurisdiction of the United States Civil Service Commission. These agencies established their own personnel offices, adopted classification and compensation plans, used selective methods of recruiting, and performed many other functions of a central personnel agency. Among these units were the Rural Electrification Administration and National Archives. The success of these programs suggests the desirability of personnel offices even in those agencies which are in the classified service.

Early in 1937 President Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, recommended broad extension of the merit system and complete reorganization of personnel administration in the federal government, as proposed by his Committee on Administrative Management. The report of the committee marked one of the soundest and boldest attempts to improve public administration that has been made in the history of the country. In its recommendations for the comprehensive extension of the merit system the committee stated that "the merit system should be extended upward, outward, and downward to include all positions in the executive branch of the government except those which are policy determining in character."

MUNICIPAL BUDGETING

By A. E. Buck

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During 1936 the trends in municipal budgeting were largely along the general lines of the previous year, that is, a wider recognition of the need for capital budgeting and renewed efforts to extend state supervision. Other phases of municipal budgeting ran along about as usual. Here and there, however, complaints were made against existing budgetary methods which were deemed to be antiquated or ineffective. The Providence (Rhode Island) Governmental Research Bureau, after a painstaking survey of the financial procedure of that city, reported that "Providence is one of the few large cities in the country that continues to operate its finances on the old system of appropriating money without plan or effective control over expenditures." It recommended that the joint finance committee of the bicameral city council should cease to shape the city's financial policy, that the mayor should be given authority to formulate the budget through a chief fiscal officer responsible to him, and that he should be allowed to control the expenditure of appropriations after their authorization by the council. In Philadelphia the Bureau of Municipal Research protested against "budget obscurities" in the estimates and assailed an attempt by the city authorities at "bridging the gap" between inadequate revenues and excessive expenditures by a "nine-month budget," which provided for spending the entire year's income of the city in nine months. This attempt was later blocked by the governor and the state legislature, and an investigation of the city's finances was begun by a legislative committee.

The new city charter adopted by the voters of New York City on November 3, 1936, contains elaborate provisions for a capital budget. This budget is prepared by the city planning commission during September and October of each year for the ensuing calendar year. It is accompanied by a "capital program" for the next five calendar years. All projects are carefully set forth in the capital budget: description, cost, date of completion, and so on. Following the submission of the capital budget to the board of estimate, the director of the budget (the mayor's officer) is required to examine it and to calculate the effect of its requirements upon the "expense budget" for each of the six succeeding fiscal years. The board of estimate and the city council are required to adopt the capital budget by the early part of December; upon their failure to do so, it automatically becomes effective just as it has been prepared by the city planning commission. The board of estimate may add items not recommended by the city planning commission only by a three-fourths vote.

Although it has not yet met the test of actual application, the capital budget procedure as outlined in the New York City charter appears to have at least one serious weakness. It is not properly integrated with the procedure of the so-called "expense budget." The latter budget, providing for the running expenses and the debt charges of the city government, is prepared by the mayor's director of the budget and authorized by the board of estimate and the city council at a different time of the year. Furthermore, it covers a different period, namely, the fiscal year of July 1 to June 30, instead of the calendar year. The two budgets therefore do not harmonize as to fiscal periods, and they receive virtually separate and distinct consideration. In the event the city authorities should want to apply a pay-as-you-go policy to the financing of certain capital projects, it would be most difficult to obtain a complete picture of the city's current financial requirements under this bifurcated procedure.

The Boston Municipal Research Bureau, in a report to the mayor and council of that city entitled *Improving Boston's Budgeting,* urged the preparation of a capital budget to accompany the annual current budget. "Expenditures from loan funds for capital projects (omitted in past budgets)," said the Bureau, "are so closely linked with departmental operations, current costs, and general city finances that they should be considered along with the current maintenance budget." The Bureau also insisted upon a five-year program for capital projects, which would be followed in formulating the annual capital budget and each year revised for the ensuing five-year period. This program, the Bureau thought, "would enable farsighted planning, arrangement of projects by priority of need, and economical interrelating of projects." In commenting on existing practices, the Bureau said: "The present piecemeal authorization of projects at any time during the year is in sharp contrast to a planned program of capital projects correlated annually with the city's maintenance program. Major improvements in the past have often been proposed on the spur of the moment and authorized with little consideration for city finances or for the relative priority of various projects from the standpoint of need."

In the field of state supervision of municipal budgeting, perhaps the most notable step during 1936 was taken by New Jersey. A new local budget act, making a complete revision of the Pierson local budget acts of 1917 and subsequent years, was enacted on June 24, 1936, and became effective on January 1, 1937. This act is intended to further the "cash basis" policy first adopted by the state in 1934 in connection with the refunding of floating debt. It makes important changes in the previously existing laws with respect to estimating revenues and borrowing in anticipation of taxes. It also provides for increasing appropriations by an allowance for delinquencies in collections, which is designed to protect the cash position of local units. Before the passage of the new act there was no restriction on the estimate of miscellaneous revenues to support current services. Now these revenue estimates are limited, with certain exceptions, to the amounts actually received in cash during the preceding year. Under the Pierson acts, borrowing in anticipation of taxes was limited to 50 per cent of the amount raised by taxes during the current year. But the new law reduces this to 30 per cent, which is calculated upon the tax levy of the next preceding year, with an addition of 30 per cent of the actual collections from miscellaneous revenues for the same year. In effect, local units may now anticipate only 30 per cent of their collections by borrowing. Certain appropriations are made mandatory under the new law. These are to meet deficits caused by writing off uncollectible taxes or by failing to collect miscellaneous revenues, shortages in dedicated revenues, and unpaid obligations or liabilities (with some exceptions) incurred in a previous year. The whole purpose of the new law is to put the local units of government on a "cash basis" by the end of 1943.

In a series of careful studies made under the direction of the Princeton Local Government Survey Committee (Pocket Report Series No. 1, *The Budget Process in Local Government,* and supporting memoranda), it is stated that the local budget act of 1936, with all of its provisions and those of supporting acts, fails to meet the situation in the New Jersey local governments. The Committee suggests four more steps that should be taken in local budgeting: (1) a further refinement of the "cash basis," (2) a further definition and expansion of state guidance, (3) a modernization of accounting methods, and (4) the development of expenditure management. In discussing the "cash basis," it is asserted: "The transition to the 'cash basis' will be as successful as action for the disposal of floating debt is effective. This is the weak spot in the method used in the new local budget act. Unless floating debt is eliminated, the 'cash basis' is next to impossible. . . . Even with the 'cash basis' in operation, the next recession in economic conditions will virtually compel a return to borrowing against delinquent taxes. The sensible action would be to anticipate this development and to equip a suitable state agency with power directly to finance local units under carefully defined conditions by purchasing their obligations. Possibly the open market should be closed to these obligations. Only in this way can essential current services be protected against damaging curtailments which will cost the communities much more in the long run than the temporary issuance of obligations."

For some time North Dakota has had a uniform budget law applying to cities and villages, but until 1936 very little interest was shown in it. Recently the League of North Dakota Municipalities has had a committee working on municipal budgeting in connection with the Interim Tax Survey Commission. New Hampshire's town budgeting act of 1935 was of a local option character. During that year 52 towns adopted the law and accepted its budget plan by town meeting votes. In 1936 four towns rescinded the 1935 action and 20 other towns adopted the law for the first time, thus making a net gain of 16, or a total of 68 towns. In Oregon, more cities used the budget forms provided by the secretary of state's office during 1936. This is held to be indicative of better budgeting practice and a gain for uniform accounting. During 1936 the League of Texas Municipalities in ten regional meetings emphasized municipal budgeting in that state. In West Virginia the League of Municipalities conducted two-day budget schools during July which were attended by a total of 31 municipal officials. Practice budget forms were used in these schools which were reproduced by the League in its *News Bulletin* of July 29. The League of Wisconsin Municipalities continued to encourage the use of its *Budget Plan for Wisconsin Cities,* a manual issued by it in September, 1932.

During 1936 some interesting court decisions relative to municipal budgeting were handed down in at least three states. An outstanding event in municipal budgeting in Iowa was the decision of the state supreme court in the case of *Clark vs. City of Des Moines,* the so-called "Miracle Budget Case." In this case, the supreme court sharply rebuked the Des Moines city officials for arbitrarily raising the estimates of receipts other than those from taxation, thus presenting in appearance a balanced budget, which at the end of the fiscal year actually showed a considerable deficit. In rather strong language for a judicial decision, the court stated that the Iowa city authorities would do well to live within their cash income, since there was no legal basis for levying taxes for deficits. In Arizona the state supreme court ruled that the state budget law prohibiting the creation of obligations in any year in excess of the amount specified in the budget for that year was binding upon home rule cities as well as other municipalities. This decision applied to three cities in that state—Phoenix, Prescott, and Yuma—operating under home rule charters. The court said: "We are of the opinion that the policy of 'pay-as-you-go' laid down by the legislature in the budget law and applied by the express language of such law to all municipal corporations without exception is of as great importance as a matter of general public policy as the regulation of speed upon the highways or the payment of a minimum wage to public employees, and the legislature having appropriated the entire field by a declaration of public policy broad enough in its language to include the home rule cities, the provisions of the state budget law apply to them with the same force and effect as to any of the other municipal corporations of the state." In Kansas a supreme court decision and also one by a district court held that utility operations in connection with municipal governments should be budgeted, although the state tax commission did not require the municipal authorities to include these operations in their budget.

ASSESSMENT ADMINISTRATION

By Albert W. Noonan

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For years there has been much recrimination against the property tax, and the number of advocates of its entire abolition has grown to considerable proportions. The first real opportunity for voters to speak their minds on the question was afforded in Michigan at the November election. Here a proposed amendment to the state constitution was submitted, which if passed would have entirely abolished all taxes on property. A vigorous campaign was waged by proponents and opponents, but when the ballots were counted, the result was anything but close. By a three-to-one majority, the citizens of Michigan expressed their faith in the property tax, and voted the amendment down.

It should also be observed that only recently Mark Graves, president of the New York Tax Commission, polled professors of public finance in 125 leading colleges and universities as to whether they favored the retention of the property tax. The result of the poll showed that 97 favored its retention, while 26 desired its abolition. Again, almost a four-to-one majority. It perhaps is of some significance that, while many states in recent years have abandoned the property tax as a source of state revenue, the state of Minnesota voted in November to retain it.

However, while most authorities agree that the property tax should, and undoubtedly will, be retained as the most important revenue source for local government, they are also firm in their conviction that its administration must be reformed by way of more honest and efficient assessment methods. This conviction seems to be gradually taking hold in the minds of the taxpaying public, with the result that the pressure for improvement in assessment practice is being increasingly felt in almost every state.

There were many manifestations of this during 1936. There were numerous local PWA projects having to do with the assessment of property, such as correcting records, developing maps, study of land value and assessed value trends, and even projects involving complete revaluation and installation of modern methods. In addition, many state projects of similar character were undertaken or completed. Michigan was conducting a rural property inventory and classification; Oklahoma developed an adequate set of property maps and made a state-wide assessment ratio study; Arkansas corrected land records of all county assessors; Virginia, New Jersey, and Texas were conducting state-wide studies of land value and assessed value trends. West Virginia made application to undertake a project which would develop adequate land information records for all county assessors. The Tennessee State Planning Board recommended that the state sponsor a map-making project.

The largest local WPA project of this character was carried out in King County, Washington, in which the city of Seattle is located. Almost a million dollars was spent here, with approximately one-third of the cost borne by the county and the balance by the federal government. Some of the results were indeed startling. As an example, in one period of 29 working days, 159 buildings were discovered which had previously been omitted from the assessment rolls. In one case it was necessary to raise an assessment from $250 to $125,000. This property, a factory building, had been carried on the rolls as a shack. No actual reassessment had taken place in King County for over 20 years, and this project was designed not only to bring about complete revaluation but at the same time to install a system in every respect modern. Over 500 persons were given employment for more than a year.

Undoubtedly there would have been much more work of this character undertaken except for a ruling by WPA authorities late in 1935 prohibiting house-to-house visits by WPA workers. Since this rule prevented WPA employees from entering or going upon the premises of property owners, the field inventory—an essential part of any revaluation program—was effectually cut off. This in turn so discouraged many assessment districts that no attempt was made to carry out other valuable projects, such as map-making, record correction, etc. This was not true of all, however, as approximately 50 projects of the latter character were sponsored by cities and counties and obtained WPA approval. In passing, attention should be called to the NYA project sponsored by the Detroit Board of Assessors, giving employment for several months to needy youths, who in addition obtained a very useful education in office methods and equipment while engaged in developing a thorough index system for assessment data located in that office.

While most revaluation work was leaning to some extent on WPA assistance, there were several cities which performed the task at their own expense, as in the Michigan cities of Benton Harbor, Kalamazoo, and

Flint. In the first two cases, the services of a professional appraisal firm were engaged. Responding to the urging of the Iowa State Board of Assessment and Review, several Iowa cities are now engaged in or making plans to install scientific methods.

Many other events took place which indicate the direction in which the wind is blowing. New York City recognized that the assessment of utility property calls for a high degree of specialized knowledge, and engaged the services of 33 experts for that purpose alone. An increase of utility property assessments of over two hundred million dollars followed. The Oklahoma Tax Commission has equipped itself with a staff of industrial and utility appraisers, whose services may be obtained by county assessors for the asking. This plan of co-operation by tax commissions, previously in operation in Mississippi, New York, and one or two other states, is recommended by a number of authorities and is being urged in many states. Even in those states where all utility property is valued by central authority, local assessors still require much assistance in the valuation of large industrial properties. Most local assessors, city or county, do not have, and probably never will have, sufficient resources to make the employment of such specialized knowledge possible.

Several assessors in 1936 took advantage of the radio to acquaint taxpayers with the functions and duties of the assessors, at the same time asking for their co-operation and sympathetic interest. Reports from Atlanta, Georgia, Greensboro, North Carolina, and Chicago, Illinois, indicate that this innovation was successful to a pronounced degree. It is quite probable that 1937 will witness an extension in this practice.

The assessment offices in the cities of Detroit and San Francisco were reorganized during 1936 to increase operating efficiency and improve personnel standards. Detroit reorganized its offices along functional lines, which was a radical departure from the former arrangement along geographical lines. San Francisco made a complete machine installation which included statistical, computing, addressing, and tax billing equipment. In addition, the staff was completely reorganized and duties and salary schedules changed in accordance with job specifications and equalization standards which were adopted. Stricter entrance examinations were also established for those desiring to enter the service.

The trend toward county assessing made some progress during 1936, although there was no case where the plan actually was placed in effect. In Monroe County, New York, where the council-manager plan of government was recently adopted, the county manager, as director of finance, was given supervisory jurisdiction over town assessors. While this arrangement could hardly be called a county plan of assessing, inasmuch as original assessments will continue to be made by town assessors, the power conferred on the manager should be a considerable aid in establishing uniform practices. The plan does not extend to incorporated cities within the county. The New York Commission for the Revision of the Tax Laws recommended the creation of county boards of review and the elimination of town and village assessors. Recommendations of similar character were made by special commissions reporting to the 1937 legislatures in Minnesota and North Dakota and by regular state officers in several other states. If such recommendations are subsequently adopted, there will be a tremendous decrease in the number of assessors and an opportunity for great improvement in quality. About 4,600 assessors would be eliminated in Minnesota and North Dakota, to be replaced with 138.

The need for a much greater degree of co-operation between agencies and officials of different levels of government, as well as between officials of the same levels of government, is becoming more widely appreciated. This need was continually stressed by the National Association of Assessing Officers and bore some fruitful results. One striking example of the value of co-operation was afforded when a Michigan member checked with a Florida member as to the legal residence of a certain person who was contending he was not liable for Michigan taxes on his intangible personal property because his legal residence was in Florida. Cross-checking revealed that in Florida the same person was claiming a Michigan residence, hoping thereby to escape tax liability in both places. It was finally established that his legal residence was in Michigan. Reports indicate that this type of co-operation also paid large dividends when performed on an intra-state basis. It should be noted that California requires this mutual assistance as a matter of law, since it provides that whenever any person reports to an assessor that some of his property is located out of the assessor's jurisdiction that assessor is required to report such information to the assessor in the jurisdiction where such property is taxable. Another measure of mandatory co-operation was provided by a law enacted in New York which compelled the Public Service Commission to furnish the State Tax Commission with estimates of reproduction costs, depreciation, and value stated in any testimony before that body when conducting hearings for the purpose of establishing rates for public utility services.

Tax commissions as a whole are becoming more realistic in their co-operative activity with local assessors. Their periodic meetings[1] are being better organized, and their value for instructive purposes is increasing.

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[1] In 23 states the tax commissions are required to assemble the local assessors periodically, usually annually, for instructions. In eight other states it is optional with the commission whether such meetings shall be held. In the remaining 17 no provision is made for such meetings, but several tax commissions have arranged them on their own initiative with good results.

Authorities in ever increasing numbers are suggesting that state tax commissions, if they are properly to fulfil their function, should equip themselves so they may provide real assistance. As previously mentioned, measures of this character have been effected by the Oklahoma Tax Commission. A special survey commission in Minnesota recommended to the 1937 legislature that district supervisors of assessors be appointed by the state tax commission, while Wisconsin for many years has given similar assistance. The state-wide WPA projects to provide maps, correct records, obtain appraisal data, etc., also noted herein, are likewise in keeping with this spirit. For a long time the supervision of tax commissions has been largely a "big stick" affair, with unfortunate results. It is becoming increasingly apparent that far more lasting improvements result from affirmative and active co-operation.

Before ending these remarks on co-operation, something should be said of the so-called "Costigan Amendment," as this is related in general to the matter of co-operation between different levels of government. This was an act passed by Congress early in 1935, amending the publicity provisions of the Revenue Act of 1934 so that "any official, body, or commission, lawfully charged with the administration of any state tax law" would have the privilege of inspecting federal income tax returns. It was considered that this privilege would be extremely useful in checking tax evasion by the owners of personal property, especially intangibles. The privilege extended only to returns filed for the taxable year 1935 and subsequent years. To carry out effectively the provisions of this act, Congress passed another act requiring that a duplicate be filed with each original return. However, shortly before such duplicates were available for inspection, the Bureau of Internal Revenue issued regulations restricting the examination privilege exclusively to officials of the state governments and denying it to all local assessors. This rule is still in effect.

For a number of reasons, such as lack of facilities, desire, or interest, this ruling has greatly nullified the beneficial effects expected when the act was passed. All benefit was not completely lost, however, because state officials were allowed to relay information obtained to local assessors under special conditions, as well as to use it in their own equalization activities. Pennsylvania, for instance, has succeeded in having 32 investigators placed at work checking state personal property tax returns against federal income tax returns. After the state reports have been corrected, they are made available to the local assessors to enable them to check the accuracy of local personal property returns.[2] In several other states, the tax commissions have co-operated within the limitations of their facilities.

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[2] In Pennsylvania, taxpayers are required to file one statement of their personal property with the state and another with the county.

However, unless the act is amended to permit reasonably free access by local assessors, not much aid from this source can be expected.

Much work was done during 1936 in developing a professional spirit among assessing officers and in increasing their knowledge of technical duties. Active in this regard were tax commissions, state leagues of municipalities, and state associations of assessors, as well as the National Association of Assessing Officers. The work of tax commissions has been mentioned. In several states assessors' sections of the municipal leagues had already been organized—as in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and California. The Texas and Minnesota leagues organized such sections during the year. State associations were also active. In New Jersey, the Municipal Assessors' Association waged a successful campaign to secure a longer term of office (five years) for all assessors except those in Jersey City and Newark. This act, passed in 1935, was declared unconstitutional in 1936 because of such exceptions. An effort will be made this year to reenact this law without the unconstitutional features. The most notable work started by a state association was launched by the County Assessors' Association of California when it appointed a Committee on Uniform Practice. This committee is conducting a study of existing practice in that state for the purpose of developing standards capable of uniform application throughout the state. It is expected that most of the recommendations of the committee will be adopted by the State Board of Equalization and issued by it in the form of mandatory rules and regulations.

As usual, the courts had before them in 1936 many cases involving the assessment of property for taxation. Only a few of these were of sufficient importance to be mentioned here. In one (*Great Northern Railway v. Weeks*) the Supreme Court of the United States on February 3, 1936, held that the method employed by the tax commissioner of North Dakota in placing a value on plaintiff's property in 1933 was arbitrary and that for this reason the plaintiff had a right to invoke the due process clause in the federal constitution. The testimony showed that for several years prior to 1933 the annual valuation was determined by taking a composite of the average stock and bond values and capitalized net earnings for five preceding years. In 1933, however, this method was abandoned and the 1932 valuation merely re-adopted for 1933. While the effect of the decision of the court was to grant a reduction in assessed valuation, it was the arbitrariness of the method employed, not the fact of over-valuation, which influenced the action of the court.

There have been many decisions over a number of years holding that the federal government has the right to tax agencies of the state and local governments engaged in proprietary or non-governmental functions. The reverse of this situation was presented in the case of *Baltimore National*

Bank v. State Tax Commission of Maryland (February 3, 1936). The Maryland Tax Commission placed a tax on the shares of preferred stock of Maryland banks owned by the RFC, acting under the belief that the state possessed such right because of the non-governmental character of RFC functions. In holding that such shares were taxable, the Supreme Court did not feel it necessary to decide whether the activities of the RFC were governmental or proprietary. It held that Congress had granted the states power to tax all shares of national banks, regardless of who owned them. Soon after this decision was handed down, Congress rushed through an act which expressly exempted such shares (P.A. 482). However, the question is not entirely settled, as Maryland has taken the position that said act is invalid, again on the ground that RFC activities are proprietary in nature and that Congress is without power to confer immunity.

The decision in the case of *Wheeling Steel Corporation v. Fox* (May 18, 1936) was also important in those states where difficulty has been experienced in taxing the intangible assets of foreign corporations doing business within such states. This case originated in West Virginia when an attempt was made, in pursuance of authority conferred by statute, to assess the intangibles of the plaintiff, a Delaware corporation. This corporation maintained its general offices, kept its records, approved all contracts, and carried on most of its business in West Virginia. The court held that the corporation had acquired a business situs in West Virginia and in so doing had given West Virginia taxable jurisdiction. To hold otherwise, in the language of the court, "would permit legal fiction to dominate reality." The principle of business situs has now been given full acceptance by the supreme court, which should aid greatly in clarifying the taxable situs of all intangible personal property.

One other decision is perhaps worthy of note, especially in view of widely circulated statements by certain groups. This concerns the determination of assessed values of real estate by the sole method of capitalizing net or gross earnings. The most recent setback to this plan occurred in Connecticut, when the state supreme court handed down its decision in the case of *Lomas and Nettleton v. City of Waterbury*. Excessive valuation was alleged by plaintiff on account of the assessors' failure to give prime consideration to earnings. The court held in effect that, while all factors influencing value must be considered, no one should be used exclusively. Incidentally, this is in line with numerous decisions of other state courts.

When all things are considered, perhaps the thing of most significance which occurred during 1936 was the increased realization of the importance of assessment work, both by the public and public officials. As this realization spreads, improvements will come as a matter of course.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES

By Simeon E. Leland and Rex J. Morthland*

Present *Financial Status of Cities.* The note of qualified optimism struck in 1935[1] was justified in 1936. A superficial survey indicates that the fiscal position of perhaps the majority of municipal governments has improved during the past year. Better business conditions have aided in relieving the tenseness of local financial situations by making possible the increased collection of both current and delinquent taxes. Furthermore, 81 per cent of the defaults by cities of 25,000 population or over and 76 per cent of those of special districts, schools, and counties have been remedied.[2] In a number of municipalities refunding operations have been carried on at the lowest interest rates ever secured.[3] In a few cases the reduction in total indebtedness has served to relieve the budget of some pressure for retrenchment so prominent during the depression.

This panorama is not without its dark spots. Local financial officers in many municipalities, particularly in Florida because of the $5,000 homestead exemption,[4] in West Virginia through maintenance of the tax rate limitation, and in North Dakota as a result of a tax moratorium proposed by the governor,[5] are still experiencing great difficulties. Citizens of Key West, Florida, voted to return their charter to the state when over one-half of the population was unemployed and unable to pay taxes. In Atlantic City, New Jersey, officials found a judicious mixing of cash and script still necessary to make possible the payment of wages. At the end of the year Atlanta, Georgia, was trying to devise ways and means of stretching assets of less than $3,000,000 to cover over $4,000,000 in obligations.

Municipalities encountered setbacks at the hands of two of the three departments of the federal government during the year. The Federal Municipal Bankruptcy Act, passed in 1934 and extended in 1936,[6] was declared unconstitutional in *Ashton et al. v. Cameron County Water Improvement District No. One,*[7] as a violation of the doctrine of dual sovereignty. In *Baltimore National Bank v. State Tax Commission of Maryland,*[8] the court upheld the right of a state or municipality to tax shares of national bank stock owned by the RFC. The decision turned upon the interpretation of section 5219 of the Revised Statutes.[9] The court took the stand that in granting permission to tax "all" shares in a national bank whose principal place of business is within the limits of a state, Congress did not intend to exempt shares owned by the RFC. Evidently the interpretation was wrong, for Congress soon passed a measure exempting such shares.[10] The validity of this Act is now being attacked in Maryland.

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[1] Cf. Leland, "Municipal Revenues," The Municipal Year Book, 1936 (Chicago, 1936), p. 28.

[2] *Bond Buyer,* XCIII (Oct. 31, 1936).

[3] Louisville, Kentucky, New York City, New York, and South Milwaukee, Wisconsin, are a few.

[4] Definite data showing the effects of this exemption should be available in the near future with completion of a PWA study of state and local government in Florida.

Fragmentary evidence indicates that localities have not lost as much revenue as had been expected, the loss probably falling between 10 and 15 per cent of former property tax collections. Results in individual municipalities have varied widely, however.

[5] The constitutionality of the suggestion has not been settled. Recent reports are that local officials are preparing to fight it.

[6] 11 U.S.C., §§ 301–3.

Struggle for Additional Revenues. Two new sources of revenue sprang into prominence during the year. Use of parking meters was the first to receive attention. At the beginning of the year it was confined to three cities,[11] but since then it has spread rapidly to at least a dozen others of importance.[12] Though parking meter ordinances have been passed under the police power of regulating traffic, the assumption that the revenue aspect has been prominent seems to be well founded. Average daily receipts per meter in the first five cities to install them ranged from 20 to 50 cents per day. Four of the five received over 34 cents per day. Since meters cost approximately $58 each, and since maintenance and supervision expenses are comparatively small, the revenue possibilities may be important.[13] The equity of their use may not be so clear.

During the year there has been considerable discussion of the taxation of automobile trailers. Merchants in some lines look upon the ever increasing number of such vehicles as a boon, while property owners consider the trailer inhabitant to be a burden. Both have valid grounds for their attitudes. Unquestionably the trailer-tourist brings some additional trade to the merchant, but he also causes an increase in municipal expenditures. The trailer operator most certainly has increased problems of traffic regulation, police supervision, and maintenance of sanitary conditions. Local school costs are increased when the trailer family includes children of school age.[14] Finally, unless they are closely regulated, trailers will lessen the attractiveness of cities. The disadvantages are such that some cities have banned them.[15]

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[7] 298 U.S. 513 (1936); petition for rehearing denied, 57 S.Ct. 5 (1936).

[8] 297 U.S. 209 (1936).

[9] It is now 12 U.S.C., § 548.

[10] 12 U.S.C., § 51d.

[11] Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Dallas, Texas; and St. Petersburg, Florida.

[12] El Paso, Houston, Fort Worth, Corpus Christi, and Waco, Texas; Miami, Florida; Paducah, Kentucky; Hutchinson, Kansas; Kansas City, Missouri; Meadville, Pennsylvania; Mobile, Alabama; and Salt Lake City, Utah.

[13] For a consideration of the legality of parking meters see Report No. 12 of the Institute of Municipal Law Officers, *The Legal Status of Parking Meters* (Washington, 1936) and Report No. 189, Municipal Reference Bureau, League of Virginia Municipalities, *Legality of Parking Meters* (Richmond, 1936). Since these reports were written the Alabama Supreme Court has ruled meters to be an unauthorized use of the taxing powers of Birmingham. It held meters had no relation to the proper regulation of parking. (*New York Times,* Jan. 15, 1937, p. 9.) A month earlier the Florida Supreme Court had taken an opposing view. It upheld the legality of parking meters on the basis that the ordinance was within the grant of power to the municipality (Miami). (*Florida Municipal Record,* IX [Jan., 1937], p. 17.) For a general discussion of parking meters see Report No. 121, United States Conference of Mayors, *Parking Meters* (Washington, 1936); also the report by the American Municipal Association, *Parking Meters.* 1936. 36 pp.

Objections of property owners would be lessened if inhabitants of trailers directly or indirectly contributed to the municipal fisc a sum equal to or greater than the drain on it occasioned by them. Several means are available for taxing trailers.

1. Most states require them to be registered in the same manner as commercial trailers.[16] The fees charged range from $1 in the District of Columbia to $30 in Maryland for the heaviest trailers.[17]

2. In 28 states trailers are taxed as personal property.[17]

3. They may be taxed as real estate. This would be the effect of a decision adverse to Hildreth Gumarsol handed down in November, 1936, by Justice Green of Pontiac, Michigan. The justice held a trailer to be a dwelling and subject to local regulations and taxes as such.

4. Municipalities could require trailers to be parked in licensed areas and impose a special charge on the operator of the park or on the trailer inhabitant.

A combination of all but the third of these taxes appears to be desirable. The vehicle should be licensed by the state for police purposes. It is equitable for the owner to defray the cost thereof and perhaps to contribute something to the road fund. At the same time the vehicle is personal property, and where such a tax is used no valid reason exists for exempting trailer owners from the levy unless the registration fee has been computed in such a manner as to compensate for it. Where state license fees are shared, municipalities indirectly will receive some funds from the trailer owner. In all probability, however, such funds will not equal the added municipal expenditures necessitated by the trailer, and consequently a special municipal license appears to be justifiable.

[14] California has asked for federal funds to finance schooling of 50,000 trailer children from other states. Florida requires trailers carrying children to have a license from that state.

[15] Lincoln, Nebraska; Palo Alto, California; and Eugene, Oregon. Washington, D. C., allows them to stay only two weeks.

[16] No registration is required in Alabama, Kentucky, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Trailers are classed as pleasure vehicles in California, as passenger vehicles in Minnesota and Tennessee, as trucks in Oregon, and as house trailers in South Dakota and Washington. For other regulations, especially reciprocity provisions, see National Highway Users Conference, *House Trailers* (Washington, 1936), the source of data given here.

[17] For details see National Highway Users Conference, *op. cit.*

Federal Tax Assistance. It has been generally believed that the extension of federal activities has usually been accompanied by the loss of revenue consequent upon exemption from taxation of federal property.[18] Some of this revenue will be regained as a result of two laws passed by Congress in 1936.[19] One authorized the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works to enter into an agreement with a state or its subdivisions for payment by the United States of sums in lieu of taxes on slum-clearance or low-cost housing projects. The other act authorizes the Resettlement Administration to enter into similar contracts covering resettlement or rural rehabilitation projects. Sums paid are to be based upon the cost of public or municipal services to be supplied for the benefit of the project or persons residing on or occupying such premises, consideration being taken of benefits to be derived by the state or its subdivisions from such projects.

Further co-operation on the part of the federal government was extended when income tax returns were made available to state agencies to aid in administering state and local taxes.[20]

Following the adoption of these acts by the federal government, South Carolina repealed a portion of a law exempting from taxation the South Carolina rural rehabilitation corporation and its property. A more forceful stand was taken in Massachusetts when the legislature passed, over the veto of the acting governor, a law limiting the exemption of United States property to that used for an essential governmental function. Virginia, on the other hand, exempted from taxation property owned directly or indirectly by the federal government.

Though difficulty may be encountered in determining what is an essential governmental function, the movement to limit inter-governmental exemptions as much as possible appears to be a desirable tendency. Federal and local governmental activities have increased many fold since *McCulloch v. Maryland*[21] established the doctrine of mutual forbearance. Elaboration on the results is unnecessary. Non-discriminatory taxation of federal property would redistribute the tax burden on a more equitable basis in many localities. Exemption of property used for the proprietary activities of governments hardly seems justifiable. There appears to be but little reason to fear discriminatory taxation of governmental property, though some danger exists that it may be assessed at a higher ratio to market value than private property, if care is not exercised by administrative officers.

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[18] The argument may be advanced that such revenues are regained in other taxes because increases in value of adjoining property may lead to greater collections from that property. Several weaknesses may be noted in the argument: (1) The government may do nothing to improve the property or to change the use made of it, in which case adjoining property probably would not change in value merely because of the new owner; (2) the use made of the property may be such as to decrease surrounding property values; and (3) if other property rose in value the rise might not be enough to yield taxes equal to those lost on the federally acquired property.

[19] They are incorporated in the United States Code as Title 40, §§ 421–25 and 431–34. Hereafter references will not be cited for state laws mentioned in this review. They are too numerous, and one can locate them by reference to the index of the state statutes.

[20] Title 26, § 58(b), *U. S. Code,* August, 1936, Cumulative Pamphlet. This subject is not considered more fully here because it is discussed in Noonan, "Assessment Administration," p. 24, *supra.*

[21] 4 Wheat. 316, 4 L.Ed. 579 (1819).

Another federal action of benefit to state and local governments is the ruling that all state and local gasoline taxes are applicable to gasoline sold at army post exchanges, commissaries, and filling stations located on United States property.[22] Municipalities will benefit from this rule directly where local gasoline taxes are imposed, and indirectly when increased state collections are shared with localities.

Revenues from Old Sources. Wisconsin municipalities have secured increased revenues from the state. A cut of 25 per cent in city, village, and town highway aids, amounting to approximately $1,000,000, was made in 1935. During the past year not only was the 25 per cent restored, but the amount deducted for 1935 was also returned.

Houston County, Alabama, was authorized to levy a county tax on gasoline. In Louisiana the parishes were forced to give up their tax for welfare and road purposes in favor of a state tax, the latter to be used for social security purposes. A portion of the funds from the state tax is to be returned to parishes for welfare, relief, and road purposes.

The state tax on real estate was repealed in Kentucky. A proposed amendment to the Minnesota constitution providing for removal of the state tax on property was defeated at the polls last November. A proposal to abolish all property taxes was similarly defeated in Michigan.

For the second time the right of New York City to enact local laws imposing taxes which the state legislature might impose was extended.[23] The city suffered a setback at the beginning of the present term when the Supreme Court of the United States refused to review a decision holding a claim of the city for sales taxes collected and held on account for it by one who afterwards filed a petition in bankruptcy was not entitled to priority but must be considered on a par with that of other general creditors.[24] The Court later reversed its ruling and agreed to hear the case.[25] Unless the decision is reversed the city may find it advisable to change the legal form of the tax so that sums collected assume the nature of a tax liability rather than that of a general, unsecured liability. As it now stands the decision

[22] Beulah Bailey, "1936 Tax Legislation," *The Tax Digest,* XIV (1936), 297.

[23] Taxes collected under authority of this act are discussed in Leland, *op. cit.,* pp. 35 and 36.

[24] *City of New York v. Saul Goldstein,* 57 S.Ct. 109 (1936). The lower court decision was *In re Lazaroff,* 84 F(2d) 982 (1936).

[25] *Cf., New York Times,* Jan. 19, 1937, p. 5.

means that part of the taxes paid to the retailer by purchasers is taken to pay creditors of the retailer, a most unsatisfactory result.

Municipalities in many states made extensive use of licenses to increase their revenues. Many Kansas cities have licensed the sale of nonintoxicating malt beverages and have derived considerable revenue therefrom. A more extended use of liquor licenses was made in Kentucky. Florida municipalities have resorted to increased excises and license taxes in an attempt to recover some of the revenue lost because of the use of a $5,000 homestead exemption in that state. Among the taxes adopted by various municipalities are those on gross receipts from insurance premiums, cigarettes, specific taxes on poles of electric, telephone, and telegraph companies, real estate transactions, and utility services.

Tax Collection Procedure. As in 1935, various measures were passed by state legislatures affecting payment of delinquent or near-delinquent taxes.[26] Among the measures passed were some postponing tax sales,[27] waiving or authorizing the waiver by local units of interest and penalties if the principal was paid by a designated time,[28] providing for installment payment of delinquent taxes,[29] and extending the period of redemption on lands already sold.[30] Supreme courts of two states late in 1935 declared acts of this nature to be unconstitutional. A Texas law allowing a graduated discount for taxes paid before due met with disapproval.[31] The court interpreted the law as providing four valuations with one tax rate for the same tax year, a situation prohibited by necessary implication from, if not by the direct language of, the constitutional tax provisions. The Montana court declared unconstitutional a law providing for installment payment of delinquent taxes without accumulated interest.[32] It violated a provision prohibiting postponement of any obligation or liability due from any person to the state.

Conflicting movements in tax collection procedure are found in California and Wisconsin. Under a 1935 law, cities in Wisconsin may withhold personal property taxes from the county tax collecting rolls and handle the collections themselves. In Los Angeles County, California, however, some of the local units have contracted with the county for the performance of certain functions, among them being that of tax collecting.

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[26] The main source of information for this paragraph is "State Tax Legislation, 1936," a paper read before the National Tax Association at Indianapolis on Sept. 29, 1936, by Manning.

[27] Such measures were passed in California, Louisiana, New York, Virginia, and West Virginia.

[28] Passed in California, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

[29] Passed in California, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina.

[30] Passed in Louisana and West Virginia. In Rhode Island a purchaser at a tax sale has been denied the right to possession, rents, or profits until the right of redemption has expired.

[31] *Rowan Drilling Co. v. Sheppard* and *Magnolia Petroleum Co. v. Sheppard,* 126 Tex. 276 (1935).

[32] *State ex. rel. Du Fresne v. Leslie,* 100 Mont. 449 (1935).

Several laws were passed in New York aimed at increasing collections and improving the collection machinery. Hereafter, New York City taxes may be paid in two, and after 1938 in four, installments. Tax collection procedure in villages and specified counties was simplified, strengthened, and made more flexible. Another measure of benefit to the taxpayer is one requiring the sending of tax bills to every owner of property.

New Jersey, too, has tried to improve its tax collection procedure. Local units are authorized to settle past due municipal charges by accepting a conveyance of property in satisfaction thereof and by leasing it to the grantor or his assignee under conditions determined to be for the best interest of the taxing unit. Another New Jersey law made it permissive and not mandatory for tax collectors to imprison tax delinquents.

More customary safeguards for collections may be noted in other states. Louisiana adopted a law giving the state, state subdivisions, and municipalities a first lien for taxes on all personal property in all judicial or insolvency proceedings, receiverships, or liquidations. Rhode Island now suspends the registration of automobiles on which local property taxes are delinquent. Cook County, Illinois, appropriated $20,000 for an advertising campaign to stimulate tax payment.

Durham, North Carolina, established what would seem to be a most satisfactory method of collecting taxes with a minimum of burden on the taxpayer. Partial payment receipts, in denominations of $2.50, $5, $10, and $20, are sold at any time. They are a non-negotiable bond exchangeable for the tax receipt of any year and bear 6 per cent interest, but the amount of interest is limited to the amount of penalties accruing on taxes. The success of the plan is not known.

Loss of Revenue Sources. Local units in North Carolina and Utah will probably have a more difficult time raising funds in the future than they have had in the past since voters in those states approved proposed homestead exemptions. In North Carolina the General Assembly was authorized to exempt from taxation not exceeding $1,000 in value of property held and used as the place of residence of the owner. Exemption of homesteads up to $2,000 and of personal property up to $300 is now permissible in Utah.[33] During the year the Mississippi homestead exemption allowance was increased from $1,000 to $2,500 and the number of acres from 40 to 160. In Arkansas, voters approved a constitutional amendment providing for exemption from state general property taxes of homesteads up to the first $1,000 of assessed value. The legislature may increase the exemption to $2,500.

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[33] The Utah legislative committee appointed to consider the matter estimated a loss of 12.4 per cent in revenues if the full exemption were granted. It would fall principally on counties, cities, and school districts. Recommended means of offsetting these losses included governmental reorganization, higher sales taxes on luxuries, a different system of taxing mines, and giving some sources of state taxes over to localities.

A new crop of exemptions for industry was harvested in 1936, particularly in the South. Alabama has exempted from property taxes for a period of ten years new factories manufacturing garments or wearing apparel. Voters of Louisiana approved a constitutional amendment authorizing any municipality or parish to exempt new industries established therein from payment of taxes. The exemption must be approved by the qualified resident property taxpayers. Additions to existing industries are exempted under similar conditions. All new manufacturing enterprises are exempted from county taxes in Sumter County, South Carolina, for five years. The wisdom of such actions may well be questioned. So many factors are more important than the tax bill in influencing the location of industry that the exemptions may represent a loss of revenue without a compensating attraction of industries to that tax jurisdiction.

Massachusetts exempted the machinery of local and foreign manufacturing corporations from taxation, but additional means of reaching such property through state taxes were provided.

Alterations and improvements on existing buildings, except those increasing the size of the building, commenced after May 9, 1936, and completed prior to October 1, 1938, are exempted from local taxes in New York by state law. That state also has exempted property of an academy of music even though an income is secured by leasing a portion of it for non-commercial purposes, provided the income is applied to maintenance of the academy.

Late in 1935 Mississippi granted an exemption of $100 to jewelry and watches and an unlimited exemption to household furniture, live stock, farming tools, wagons, boats, and fishing equipment. Minnesota had such an exemption, unlimited in amount, but in 1936 reduced it to $100.

The Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Y.M.H.A., and Y.W.H.A. were exempted from real estate taxation in New Jersey. At the same time, that state improved other exemption provisions by making definite the type of fraternal organizations and lodges, associations, and societies which are exempted. Property of the Catholic War Veterans of the United States, Inc., is now exempt in New York.

The movement for tax-rate limitation was checked last year (1936) by the voters in four states. Such proposals received favorable consideration in but two states. The existing 40 mill over-all limit was continued in Washington, and a 5 per cent over-all limit was adopted in Nevada. Proposed measures in Arizona and Pennsylvania did not get on the ballot because of legal technicalities. Limitation amendments were defeated in Colorado, Georgia, and Oregon. Michigan voters defeated a proposal to limit property taxes to those for debt service only.[34]

Though extension of tax-rate limitations was checked in several states, use of them continues in others. The universal effect has been to place additional strains on municipal finances. Schools of Springfield, Ohio, were closed indefinitely on November 6 after electors had failed to vote a special three mill levy. They were reopened later when this decision was rescinded. In Columbus, approximately 710 city employees were dismissed, eight fire houses were closed, four police cruisers were taken from the street, and garbage collection and street cleaning were discontinued after citizens had refused to authorize an additional three mill levy. The situation probably is at its worst in West Virginia. Indirect revenue devices have been declared unconstitutional or have failed to yield the estimated sums so that municipalities in that state are carrying forward increasing deficits in successive budgets. The results are described by Hume K. Nowlan as follows:

> Further curtailments occurred in these activities (public health, police administration, fire administration, public works) during the year. Operating expenses were reduced by wage cuts, lay-offs and furloughs, and suspending purchase orders.
>
> Improvements were made in a few cities through bond issues for purchase of equipment, through funds raised by volunteer firemen, or by means of contributions from civic groups and business organizations to finance partial restoration of street lighting and cleaning, purchase of fire trucks or police radio equipment, or support public nursing service and hospitalization of city patients.
>
> Operation of waste collection and disposal service on a fee basis came to be regarded as standard practice during 1936.

Conclusion. In summary, 1936 was characterized by improvement in the financial position of municipalities. It was due in large part to changed economic conditions rather than to improvements in municipal revenue policies. That revenues are more elastic and subject to wider fluctuations than public expenditures is still apparent. At the same time, demand for increased public services appears to run ahead of ability to ease municipal financial requirements.

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[34] Rate limitation received another defeat when a local 15 mill limitation charter amendment was rejected in Lapeer, Michigan. Similar amendments have been rejected by Cadillac, Nashville, Big Rapids, Lansing, and Kalamazoo.

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING

By Carl H. Chatters

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada, Chicago

During 1936 the need for adequate accounting by local governments was more generally recognized than ever before. This awakened interest was manifested by the formation of accounting committees in state leagues of municipalities, by increased space devoted to the subject in current periodicals, and by the definite action of local officials to improve their accounting procedure. The National Committee on Municipal Accounting and the Municipal Finance Officers' Association again took the lead in developing standards and procedures.

The outstanding publications of the year were *Municipal Accounting Statements,* by the National Committee on Municipal Accounting, and the second edition of Lloyd Morey's *Introduction to Governmental Accounting*. The former is a summary and revision of most of the committee's work and exhibits all the financial and statistical statements for a complete municipal financial report. It shows how to arrange and classify material in order to make it understandable. The book also contains the committee's principles of municipal accounting and its accounting terminology. Mr. Morey's book is a thoroughly revised edition of his earlier book, which has gained such wide acceptance as a text and practical guide.

Public officials indicated in many ways their desire to improve accounting and reporting procedures. Scores of them have sent their annual reports to the Municipal Finance Officers' Association to be compared with the standards established by the National Committee on Municipal Accounting. A bill of particulars has been given in each case to show just where each report is deficient and how it may be corrected. Year to year changes brought about in this way have been apparent.

Kansas municipalities started having audits as required by 1935 legislation. The State Municipal Accounting Board issued a standard audit program and a manual of accounting with many useful forms. Examinations were also held for accountants, who must receive licenses as "licensed municipal public accountants" before they may make municipal audits. Improved accounting and auditing are bound to follow in Kansas. In Oregon the auditing division of the office of Secretary of State developed but has not yet published a system of accounts for small cities. It has, however, been made available for the use of several communities which wished to make immediate changes in their accounting plans.

Many states have taken steps to form committees on municipal accounting and to have special meetings on the subject at each of their regional meetings. The Michigan Municipal League reports that Michigan officials are becoming record conscious and are demanding accounting systems designed to produce the kind of financial information upon which intelligent decisions can be made. This same League reports an unusual number of accounting inquiries in 1936. The League has designed and installed accounting systems for three small municipalities. The League of California Municipalities has an aggressive Committee on Accounting. Its 1936 report at the League meeting attracted wide interest. The California League, like that in Michigan, reports a greater recognition of the need for financial planning, budgetary control, and complete financial reports. The League has employed an accounting technician to work with individual cities and with its accounting committee. During 1936 both North and South Dakota took some steps through their municipal leagues to improve accounting.

Legislation in Kentucky made it unnecessary for municipal light and water plants to follow the accounting system prescribed for privately owned plants should both be compelled to keep adequate accounting records using the same classification.

The need for thorough audits was demonstrated in many places. In one city a large shortage was discovered in 1936 after one person, acting as both city and school board treasurer, had juggled accounts and concealed shortages for several years. The two bodies had different fiscal years, making it easier to juggle the funds. The controversy as to whether independent private accountants or state employed auditors should inspect municipal accounts became a more pressing question. It was revealed that in Missouri alone discrepancies totaling $500,000 were found in audits of 49 counties by the state auditor's staff.

Many cities and counties made new installations of machine accounting. Pennsylvania counties were unusually active in this respect. Monroe County, New York, installed an entirely new accounting system. Lansing, Michigan, installed mechanical equipment for general accounting. Undoubtedly the percentage of larger cities having mechanical accounting devices is constantly increasing.

Progress in municipal accounting has been retarded by misuse and misunderstanding of the term "uniform municipal accounting." Usually the person using the expression really means adequate municipal accounting. Uniformity may be desirable on certain matters and for certain groups of local governments. All one-room school districts in a state may and probably should use identical and uniform accounting records. The same applies to very small cities and villages. Comparable reports, not necessarily identical, can be prepared for all units of the same kind, *i.e.,* all counties, cities, or schools in a given state. But back of all uniformity must be the use of a common terminology, so that the same thing has the same name wherever found; the application of the same basic principles of accounting; and general employment of similar classifications so that every revenue and expenditure item of the same kind will find itself in the same pigeon-hole. The methods of recording facts in the municipal records, not the filling out of reports, make for uniformity and comparability. Until these basic requirements are recognized, it does little good to say that reports are comparable just because they are filed with some state or federal agency. Progress has been made in 1936—more evident improvement and interest will be seen in 1937.

MUNICIPAL PURCHASING

By Joseph W. Nicholson

City Purchasing Agent, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Chairman, Governmental Group, National Association of Purchasing Agents

Centralized purchasing, so aptly referred to by Russell Forbes as "the sentry at the tax exit gate," has made more progress during the past year than in any year heretofore, mainly because of the effect of the business depression and an awakening of interest among taxpayers and city officials in effecting municipal economies wherever possible.

Numerous inquiries for information on centralized purchasing were received during the year by the Committee on Centralized Purchasing of the National Association of Purchasing Agents. The literature sent out includes three pamphlets written by Russell Forbes on the subjects of (1) savings which can be effected through centralized purchasing, (2) the legal basis for public purchasing departments, and (3) suggestions for organization and procedure. A fourth pamphlet dealing with purchasing for counties is now being compiled and will be issued early in 1937. Requests for information on purchasing methods were received from over 25 cities and from various municipal research bureaus. In addition, several important meetings were held in various parts of the country for the purpose of stimulating interest in centralized public purchasing. Three meetings were conducted in New England during the month of October, and Russell Forbes, consultant to the Committee, addressed the Canadian Convention of Purchasing Agents, as well as the convention of the United States Conference of Mayors.

Under the auspices of the United States Conference of Mayors, a WPA project was launched at Washington, D. C., in 1936 to make a broad study of municipal purchasing costs, methods, and savings the results of which should be of value to any city contemplating the establishing of a central purchasing department.

During the past year the city of New Orleans centralized the purchases of eighteen independent agencies. The city of Richmond, Kentucky, (population 6,495) established a central purchasing system, designating the city clerk to act as the purchasing agent. The ordinance provides that all purchases over $100 shall be made by competitive bidding. The city of Maysville, Kentucky, (population 6,557) changed from the mayor-council to the commission form of government in January, 1937, and established a central purchasing system with the city clerk acting as purchasing agent, the system becoming effective simultaneously with the change to the commission form. Nassau County, New York, has also established centralized purchasing under the direction of a purchasing agent. The city manager of Wichita Falls, Texas, has prepared for consideration by the city council an ordinance which follows the best procedure that has been developed; if adopted, it should result in a very effective purchasing organization. The General Assembly of South Carolina is considering an act to provide for a purchasing agent for Allendale County. It is reported that a bill requiring competitive bidding on county purchases is to be introduced into the present session of the Iowa legislature. The mayor of Springfield, Massachusetts, showed considerable interest in centralized purchasing, and the mayor of Worcester, Massachusetts, has recommended that a purchasing agent be appointed. The chamber of commerce of Leominster, Massachusetts, has recommended to the mayor that purchasing be centralized. As the first step in a governmental reorganization program undertaken by the state of Kentucky to put its affairs on a more businesslike basis, a state department of finance recently was established with centralized authority over budgeting, accounting, purchasing, and personnel.

Cities are generally required to award contracts to the lowest responsible and competent bidders, but in recent years there have been a number of instances of uniform bidding, the bids being higher than they would be were there free competition. Moreover, tie bids lead to favoritism in awarding contracts. By arrangement with the Federal Trade Commission, all cities represented in the United States Conference of Mayors were asked to report cases of suspected collusive bidding to the Commission. A special committee of the Commission investigates these reports with a view to relieving such conditions. For instance, the Federal Trade Commission received sufficient information to warrant an investigation of the National Electric Manufacturers' Association, resulting in a complaint charging them with "illegal agreement, combination, or conspiracy to maintain uniform selling prices." The Commission charges that there has been a systematic exchange of price information since 1929 and that the system was perfected under the benign influence of the NRA. A similar complaint has been filed by the Commission against the Sponge Institute of Washington and the Florida Sponge Packers' Association. Municipalities are vitally interested in these developments, especially those cities which install and maintain their own street lighting systems.

The co-operative purchasing movement made definite progress, led by the Michigan Municipal League. The American Municipal Association distributed a pamphlet entitled, *Memorandum on the Purchasing Service of the Michigan Municipal League,* which covered organization, procedure, and suggested forms for use by all state leagues engaging in this service. This co-operative service has resulted in the saving of many thousands of dollars to municipalities. Other states in which the league of municipalities is developing such a purchasing service are Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin. The Utah State Municipal League has taken under consideration the possibility of forming a central purchasing department for the benefit of municipalities in that state. It is proposed to consolidate the purchases of all municipalities in the state under one central purchasing agency. If this were accomplished it would be the first department of its kind in America.

Municipalities are exempt from paying manufacturers' excise tax on the following items when purchased by and for the exclusive use of the city and not for the personal use of employees or for contractors doing city work: gasoline and lubricating oil, tires and tubes, autos and auto trucks, auto accessories, radios, mechanical refrigerators, sporting goods, cameras, toilet preparations, chewing gum, and matches. During the past year the Bureau of Internal Revenue ruled that the federal excise tax must be paid on tires and tubes supplied as equipment on motor vehicles when not shipped and billed separately. In order to avoid payment of this tax, therefore, it is necessary for cities to purchase vehicles without tires and to purchase the tires separately. The size of the order no doubt would govern the method of purchase. The Robinson-Patman Act has placed certain restrictions upon manufacturers in determining their selling prices. An erroneous conception of this bill is that uniform prices must be quoted, it being assumed that manufacturers are to agree on certain fixed prices for certain fixed quantities of any article purchased at one time, as they did during the NRA. This conception, however popular it may be among advocates of price fixing, is absolutely false. The act is intended to prohibit unfair discrimination in sales so that a manufacturer's cost of doing business plus a reasonable profit is actually represented in his selling price thus preventing price discrimination between customers. The Act recognizes differences in costs of manufacture which naturally lead to differences in resale prices. It also recognizes differences in the cost of producing the same quantities of a certain article at different periods of the year because of varying costs of raw materials and labor. Thus the purchaser of a thousand units of an article today pays one price and the purchaser of a similar number of units of the same article purchased from the same manufacturer at a different time may pay a different price, but the burden of proving the different costs of raw materials and labor, etc. is placed upon the manufacturer. The Robinson-Patman Act cannot nullify or affect these legal restrictions.

It is generally conceded that a municipal storehouse is advantageous under certain conditions. By amending a former law, the 1935 General Assembly of Indiana gave cities of the first class (Indianapolis) power to establish a storeroom in connection with the purchasing department and to create a revolving stores fund of an amount not to exceed $35,000. As a result of a study made by the Bureau of Governmental Research of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, a storeroom was opened in that city in March, 1936. It is reported that during its first ten months of operation the storeroom made possible considerable savings. A central warehouse has also been established by the city of Seattle, Washington, and put under the direction of the purchasing agent.

The trend toward the merit system in selecting purchasing personnel gained additional momentum during the past year. In Seattle the purchasing agent was made independent of the board of public works and subject to civil service appointment by the city comptroller. The National Association of Purchasing Agents' Governmental Committee surveyed the system of selecting purchasing department personnel and found that in the past the majority of appointments were made directly by elective officials and that the appointees were subject to removal by changing administrations. The Committee has therefore urged the adoption of a merit system for the selection of employees. During the past year the Committee assisted in preparing civil service examination questions and in conducting the examination in two jurisdictions. When in October the civil service commission of Los Angeles County held an examination for purchasing agent, local residence restrictions were eliminated in order to obtain the best talent the country afforded. A committee of three, consisting of the president of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, the state purchasing agent of California, and a professor at the University of Southern California, assisted in examining all of the applicants and their papers, and in making the selection. The appointment was made for an indefinite term, and removal can be effected only after preferring and proving charges of incompetence or misconduct.

When competent and qualified men can be assured of tenure of office the standard of public service will be raised. The establishment of courses in public and private purchasing methods in a number of universities throughout the country has given added impetus not only to improved methods but also to the creation of a career in this field.

PLANNING AND ZONING

By Walter H. Blucher

Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago

Federal planning. A review of planning activities in the United States during the year 1936, though devoted principally to the municipal field, would give an incomplete picture, or rather one in inaccurate focus, if it failed to mention planning at the federal and state levels also. At the federal level the National Resources Committee's program is perhaps most germane to our review, as the Committee's influence has extended to all departments of planning, closest perhaps to the state planning boards, of which there are now 47, Delaware being the exception. Study and analysis of the major questions of resources planning have appeared in a number of reports, the most noteworthy of which are those of the Pacific Northwest, the St. Louis Region, the New England Region, and the eleven-section report on land planning and the studies of the drainage basins of the country. The emergency agencies, FERA and WPA, provided funds for technical and clerical aid to planning offices.

Among the federal agencies whose activities and programs are within the field of planning is the Resettlement Administration, whose "greenbelt" towns resemble in some respects the principle of the garden cities of England. The Resettlement Administration and the Federal Housing Administration have employed planners and have been assisted by state and local planning organizations in the solution of some of their problems. The Federal Housing Administration is insisting in its program that new dwellings erected under its program of mortgage insurance be located in properly planned and zoned neighborhoods.

The federal government received the assistance during the year of many state and local planning bodies in carrying out its emergency public works and unemployment relief programs.

Regional Planning. Continued progress is reported in the comparatively new planning field of regionalism. The regional approach is seen at once in its most practical as well as most ambitious and complex form in the Tennessee Valley Authority where the interrelated problems of navigation, flood control, power development, forestry, and agriculture are being worked out along with the general social and economic rehabilitation and active development of the population of the area.

An example of intrastate regional planning is provided in Tennessee, where the State Planning Commission has created three regional planning commissions within state borders. One of these, that of Hamilton County, is co-operating in the program of the TVA.

There are several regional developments in the country, other than those mentioned under "federal planning" (see above), in the form of new combinations of states to discuss joint problems and programs. One of these is the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River, in which members of the state legislatures and of the state planning boards of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania and representatives of the state of Delaware are working together for the first time.

The publications of NRC, the work of Odum and others in the South, TVA, and Pacific Northwest regions are striking evidence of the new program.

State Planning. The state planning boards are engaged in nearly every case in making basic studies of land, water, minerals, highways, population, and housing and in co-ordinating the work of the various state departments. Municipalities are, however, more directly interested in and concerned with the joint meetings of state and local planners which have been sponsored by the boards in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Iowa, New York, Wisconsin, Oregon, Florida, and in other states.

County Planning. The extent of growth in the county planning field is not considerable except in several states in the western half of the country and in the South, notably Florida, where the state planning board assisted in the formation of 67 county planning councils, one for each county in the state. Iowa, Oregon, the Dakotas, and the pioneering states in this field, Wisconsin and California, are active and are making progress. Orange County, California, and DuPage and Will Counties, Illinois, have embarked upon county zoning programs. The Clackamas County (Oregon) Planning Commission planned relief projects costing $2,600,000 and has exerted active leadership in all county activities. The legislature of Michigan adopted a county zoning act during the year.

Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, which now has a use ordinance, is working on a zoning ordinance which will be comprehensive in that it will include height and area restrictions as well as land use regulations. This is, of course, the urban type of zoning as opposed to the rural zoning employed in most counties.

City Planning. Complete data cannot be supplied within the limits of this brief review, so we will mention only a few states. Two new city planning boards were set up and six zoning ordinances passed in New Hampshire with 15 other communities preparing ordinances. Ten new city planning boards in New Jersey bring the state total to 40; during 1936, 28 new zoning commissions were formed; nearly 70 per cent of the population of New Jersey lives in zoned municipalities. Six new city plan commissions were established in Wisconsin with five inactive commissions having become active during the year. The state planning boards in the states mentioned above have contributed to the renewed activity in planning and zoning.

A significant development in this field was the voters' approval of the new charter of the city of New York, with its strong city planning section. In New York also the Regional Plan Association and other civic organizations advocated revision of the zoning ordinance. Zoning revision has also been in the forefront of planning activities in other cities, of which number Portland, Oregon, has begun redrafting.

Milwaukee and Cincinnati are two cities which received special favor from the federal government because the available data in the plan commission offices of the two cities proved the desirability of locating housing projects there. Each city received both a PWA Housing Division project and a Resettlement Administration "greenbelt" town.

City planning has not been characterized by great activity as the focus of attention on the part of the federal government and of the general public has been more on the work of the state and regional planning boards. There are signs, however, that renewed interest in and renewed activity of the city planning commissions are well on the way.

It is of more than passing notice that the Mayor's Committee on City Planning of New York received $500,000 from the WPA. Extensive and extremely valuable studies were made and a series of city planning maps provided for the city which should be seen and examined by all planners.

Planning Publications. During the year many valuable and significant reports were issued, of which number we may mention here a few titles only. The National Resources Committee published, in addition to the reports noted under "Federal Planning," a report on the Columbia Basin, and its Progress Report which includes a list of publications. The American Society of Planning Officials published *Planning for City, State, Region and Nation* and *The Proceedings of the First Conference on State Planning Administration. Southern Regions,* a monumental study by Howard W. Odum, and *City Planning—Housing* by Werner Hegemann were published during the year. *Zoning,* by Edward M. Bassett, one of the leading authorities on the subject, was published late in 1936. It is an invaluable reference work on the laws, administration, and court decisions during the first twenty years of zoning development.

Planning Conferences. The Joint Planning Conference of the American Society of Planning Officials, the American City Planning Institute, and the American Planning and Civic Association at Richmond, Virginia, in May placed emphasis on the growing scope of planning, including as is increasingly the trend, counties, states, regions, and the collectivity of all in the nation.

Several state planning boards—Iowa, Florida, Missouri, New Jersey, and others—held state-wide meetings with local planners during the year, and several groups of states met together. The New York State Planning Council and the State Conference of Mayors held a joint planning conference at Syracuse in October; the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards met with members of the State Planning Board at Wellesley in the same month.

The American City Planning Institute at its January meeting discussed several phases of the programs of FHA, RA, and PWA Housing Division. At Milwaukee in October planning education, the Wagner Housing Bill, and the proposed neighborhood improvement association statute of the National Association of Real Estate Boards were discussed.

The American Society of Planning Officials held a city planning conference in Chicago on November 19 and 20. One of the outstanding developments of this conference was the increased understanding on the part of city administrators of the importance of the planning department or commission. This was apparent from the talks given by the Governor of Florida, the mayor of Minneapolis, and the city manager of Winnetka. One of the councilmen present remarked that he had never previously understood the importance of city planning work and that he now realized that an adequately staffed and competent planning commission could be of incalculable value to the city council.

Zoning. The year was noteworthy for the revived interest in the subject of zoning. With the steady increase of business, improved municipal credit, and the considerable public interest in governmental activities there has been a corresponding concern with the maladjustments, social, economic, and physical, which persist in all American cities. New York City; Portland, Oregon; Providence, Rhode Island; and other cities are concerned with the need for more scientifically designed, effective zoning ordinances. Several studies of the experiences of American cities with zoning administration were published, among them Professor Edwin S. Burdell's studies of Columbus and Boston and S. G. Lindholm's study of zoning in Washington, D. C.

Planning Levels Collaborate in 1936. The year 1936 has been marked by important progress toward recognition that planning is a method for working out social and economic relationships on a broad, inclusive basis at local, state, regional, and federal levels of government. Planners study and recommend where people should live, work, and play and how the areas of production and the physical structures, lines of communication, utility services, etc. should be patterned, related to each other, and made to function effectively. This picture is large enough to include everyone, and we are all in a sense planners, but the official planners stand closest to the problem and are directly responsible for gathering the soundest ideas and putting them to work.

The practical appeal of city planning is illustrated in the fact that the United States Chamber of Commerce, at its recent twenty-fourth annual meeting in Washington, devoted a session to the subject, "Rebuilding Our Cities." The Junior Chamber with 50,000 members has recently declared a keen interest in this subject.

Legal Decisions. Perhaps the outstanding decision, which came at the end of the year, was that of *Headley vs. the City of Rochester* [1] in which the Court of Appeals of the state of New York sustained the official map law and held that the mapped streets ordinance of the city of Rochester, establishing building lines, was not illegal.

There were a number of zoning decisions and something of a tendency was shown in a few courts to substitute judicial opinion for that of the legislative body. This seemed to be particularly true in Illinois where the courts, although presumably upholding the legality of zoning, have in several specific cases stated that the regulations were illegal.

The other outstanding decision was that of the New York Court of Appeals [2] which upheld the right to the use of eminent domain by housing authorities created under the state housing law. It will be recalled that the Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati held that housing was not a public use in so far as the federal government was concerned. The New York decision, however, opened the way for the exercise of eminent domain by state housing authorities.

There was one decision in Georgia declaring county zoning to be unconstitutional (*Commissioners of Glynn County vs. Cates*).[3] The courts of Georgia had previously declared city zoning unconstitutional and this was cured by a constitutional amendment which did not include counties. Apparently such a constitutional amendment will be necessary to make county zoning effective in Georgia.

Conclusion. No review of this kind should fail to point out the progress

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[1] *Arthur B. Headley v. the City of Rochester*, New York Supplement 277.

[2] *New York City Housing Authority v. Andrew Muller et al.*, 270 New York 333, 1 N.E. (2d) 153.

[3] *Commissioners of Glynn County v. Cates*, 187 Southeast Reporter 636.

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made in bringing together the various levels of planning activities and also the various different but related levels of public administration. City planners, city managers, mayors, and many other municipal officials are more and more frequently sitting down together and discussing their joint problems with each other and with state and federal officials. Better plans and more effective ones are being made as a result.

MUNICIPAL POWERS

By C. W. Tooke

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A COMPREHENSIVE review of the decisions of the federal and state courts in the field of municipal corporation law of any year in a short article has long since become an impossibility. In 1936 the number of important questions litigated in this field, as in other fields of public law, increased far beyond any previous record. We are therefore driven to limit our review mainly to those decisions that have been handed down and to the new legislation relating to the financial powers of municipalities.

As during the years immediately preceding, legislation relating to local affairs in 1936 was largely concerned with enactments for the relief of financially embarrassed municipalities and for the prevention of the recurrence of the many unfortunate situations arising out of the depression.[1] Likewise, in the past year litigation relating to local fiscal matters occupied the attention of the courts to a degree never before known. Such litigation has become the proving ground for much of the new legislation since 1935. The most marked developments of the year have arisen in the field of the relations of the federal government to local state agencies. While the federal Supreme Court was invalidating the federal Municipal Debt Readjustment Act as an improper departure from the fundamental doctrine of separation of state and federal powers,[2] judicial opinion generally has upheld conditioned PWA loans to municipalities.[3] The power of the federal government to impose an income tax on the salary of the chief engineer of New York City's Department of Water Supply[4] and a stamp tax on Marine Parkway Authority bonds[5] has also been upheld by the courts, this expansion of the federal taxing power being based upon the old distinction between corporate and governmental functions.[6] A decision of the Supreme Court in another aspect of taxation may prove to have a more direct bearing upon municipal fiscal powers and policy. This case, decided as *Great Northern Railway v. Weeks,*[7] laid down the entirely new rule that the federal court will pass not only upon the equality of assessments but also upon an alleged excessive assessment, thus subjecting to judicial control acts of the state taxing authorities that were apparently protected against the immediate jurisdiction of the federal courts.

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[1] C. W. Tooke and L. Arnold Frye, *Recent Legislation for the Relief of Municipalities,* New York University School of Law, December, 1935.

[2] *Ashton v. Cameron County Water Imp. Dist. No. One,* 56 Sup. Ct. 892.

[3] *Greenwood County v. Duke Power Co.,* 81 Fed. (2d) 986 (C.C.A., 4th) reversed and remanded with directions, 56 Sup. Ct. 202; *Oklahoma Utilities Co. v. Ickes,* D. C. Sup. Ct. See also, *Interstate Power Co. v. City of Cushing,* 12 Fed. Supp. 806.

[4] *Brush v. Comm'r of Internal Revenue,* 85 Fed. (2d) 32 (C.C.A. 2d), certiorari granted, 57 Sup. Ct. 190.

Pending the final report of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the federal courts during the past year have made new law affecting the rights of judgment creditors to priority in enforcing their claims by mandamus. In *Asbury Park v. Christmas*[8] the court reiterated the settled rule that a writ of mandamus lies in the discretion of the court and refused to order a tax levy pending the attempts of the New Jersey Municipal Finance Commission to effect a readjustment of the city's debt structure. During the course of the past year the federal and state courts have come to apply this principle with encouraging regularity,[9] but within settled limitations.[10]

The activity of state courts in dealing with the local debt problem is equally noteworthy. The Supreme Court of Florida has shown a fixed determination to uphold the contract rights of municipal bondholders[11] and has even been willing to change the basis of its previous decisions in order to uphold the credit of municipalities by affording relief whenever possible. In one case[12] the court upheld a statute providing for the appointment by a court of a receiver for a local subdivision. On the other hand, the Supreme Court of Arkansas held constitutional the repeal of a statute giving a similar remedy to bondholders.[13] Drastic statutory limitations upon the creditors' remedies have been held in California to deprive the holder of special assessment bonds of his property without due process.[14]

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[5] *Baltimore Nat'l Bank v. State Tax Comm'n,* 56 Sup. Ct. 417.

[6] Murray Seasongood, "Municipal Corporations: Objections to the Governmental or Proprietary Test," 22 *Va. L. Rev.* 910 (1936).

[7] 297 U. S. 135; 56 Sup Ct. 426; see also, *Parsons v. Detroit & Canada Tunnel Co.,* 15 Fed. Supp. 986 (D. C. Mich.).

[8] 78 Fed. (2d) 1003 (C.C.A. 3d), certiorari denied *sub nom United States ex rel. Christmas v. Asbury Park,* 56 Sup. Ct. 147, original petition reviewed and writ granted, C.C.A. 3d.

[9] *State ex rel. Bottome v. City of St. Petersburg,* 170 So. 730; *Comm'rs of Sinking Fund v. City of Philadelphia,* 188 Atl. 314; *Vermont Investment Corp. v. Cocoa,* D. C. Fla., 1936 (not officially reported).

[10] *City of Hendersonville, N. C. v. Katz,* 85 Fed. (2d) 907 (C.C.A. 4th) creditor required to reduce claim to judgment; *Town of Columbus, N. C. v. Barringer,* 85 Fed. (2d) 908 (C.C.A. 4th) mandamus granted although it would embarrass administration of city finances.

[11] *State ex rel. Payson v. Chillingworth,* 165 So. 264.

[12] *Little River Drainage Dist. v. First State Savgs. Bank,* 167 So. 376.

[13] *Dickinson v. Mingea,* 88 S.W. (2d) 807.

These attempts to obtain a "breathing spell" for harassed local officials have been complemented by new refunding devices and by attempts to improve the administration of the taxing power. Special improvement bonds, which have been held to become general obligations in some cases[15] and restricted to the special contract in others,[16] have raised peculiar refunding problems. The California courts have upheld a broad statutory scheme designed to cope with widespread tax delinquency in improvement districts, whereby counties are authorized to refund such indebtedness with county funds.[17] The Supreme Court of North Dakota, while approving a statute to permit the refunding of improvement warrants, has held that refunding warrants may not be issued as general obligations if the city has already reached its debt limit.[18] Perhaps the most significant decision involving legislation designed to effect a refunding of bonds payable out of a special assessment fund is *State ex rel. Cooley v. Thrasher,*[19] in which the Supreme Court of Ohio overthrew the Armbruster-Lawrence Road Bond Refunding Act. Special assessments had originally been levied against realty abutting upon improved highways, but a retirement fund, created out of the proceeds of a state motor vehicle license tax, was authorized for abating the special assessments and retiring certain county road improvement bonds. Even though the legislature may impose excise taxes for county purposes, the court held that it cannot appropriate revenue thus raised in one county to pay the debts of some other county.

While methods of dealing with matured indebtedness were receiving judicial attention, attempts to increase local revenue were being made in several states. Early in the year it was decided by the highest court of West Virginia that under the grant of a general power to tax, a city has no implied power to levy a retail sales tax.[20] Notwithstanding the need of new sources of taxation, the past year witnessed the enactment of numerous statutes extending the exemption of business property, and additional exemptions were granted to non-profit institutions in Colorado, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, and Virginia.[21] Under the state statutes New York City may exempt an academy of music even though a part of the building is leased to obtain needed income, but in Massachusetts it was held that the Boston Symphony Orchestra Hall was not exempt from taxation as a "charitable institution," since its ticket subscription system might exclude the general public and the record did not show any clear relation between the price of admission and the cost of producing a concert.[22] Following the example set by Florida, several other states have adopted new homestead exemptions by constitutional amendment.[23] In Florida the courts have held that neither general obligation bonds issued prior to the adoption of the tax exemption nor refunding bonds issued to refund such previously existing obligations may be impaired by applying to the tax base the exemption in question.[24]

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[14] *Meriwether Inv. Co., Ltd. v. Lampton* (*City of Los Angeles, Intervener*), 53 Pac. (2d) 147.

[15] *Daniels v. City of Gering,* 265 N.W. 416; *Price v. City of Scranton,* 184 Atl. 253; *City of Sarasota v. Johnson,* 167 So. 361 statutory guarantee; *Henning v. City of Casper,* 57 Pac. (2d) 1264.

[16] *Miller v. City of Scottsbluff,* 265 N.W. 415; *Blanchard v. City of Casper,* 81 Fed. (2d) 452 (C.C.A. 10th); *City of Aurora v. Krauss,* 59 Pac. (2d) 79 Guarantee unconstitutional; *Gray v. City of Santa Fe,* 15 Fed. Supp. 1074.

[17] *San Diego County v. Hammond,* 189 Pac. (2d) 478; *City of Dunsmeier v. Porter,* 60 Pac. (2d) 836; *Los Angeles County v. Jones,* 59 Pac. (2d) 489. The state Municipal Investment Bond Act of 1915, which permits a municipality to issue bonds and to invest and reinvest the proceeds in its own bonds or in those of improvement districts within the city, however, was held unconstitutional as authorizing a tax for a non-municipal purpose. *City of Redwood v. Meyers,* 60 Pac. (2d) 291.

[18] *Schieber v. City of Mohall,* 268 N.W. 445.

[19] Ohio Sup. Ct., No. 25742 (Feb. 26, 1936).

Numerous decisions were also handed down during 1936 dealing with statutory and constitutional limitations upon the taxation of real property, the consideration of which we must forego for lack of space. It may be noted, however, that in at least one case decided during the year a tax limitation has been held not to restrict the debt incurring power.[25] The many attempts to relieve the taxpayer by authorizing the adjustment of delinquent taxes have generally been held to be ineffective upon the ground that they violate some provision of the state constitution.[26] Extension of redemption periods, however, has met with more favor in the courts.[27] A Minnesota statute providing for the attachment of rents and profits from tax delinquent lands has been held constitutional.[28] Provisions for the payment of taxes with bonds, on the other hand, have failed to receive judicial approval because they usually resulted in the impairment of the contract obligation of bonds that remain outstanding.[29]

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[20] *Kresge Co. v. City of Bluefield*, 183 S.E. 601; *Anderson Newcomb Co. v. City of Huntington*, 188 S.E. 118. Compare *Mullens v. City of Huntington*, 188 S.E. 129 charter power to impose "license taxes" authorizes levy on gross income for the privilege of selling at retail.

[21] J. W. Manning, State Tax Legislation: 1936, 22 *Bull. Nat. Tax Assoc.* 73.

[22] *Boston Symphony Orchestra, Inc. v. Board of Assessors of City of Boston*, 1 N.W. (2d) 6.

[23] Ark. Const., Amend. No. 23; N. C. Const., Amendment to Art. X, § 5; Utah Const., Amendment to Art. XIII, § 2.

[24] *Long v. St. John*, 170 So. 317; *State ex rel. Woman's Bar Ass'n v. Port of Palm Beach Dist.*, 164 So. 851; *State ex rel. Sovereign Camp W.O.W. v. Boring*, 161 So. 859; *State v. City of Pensacola*, 166 So. 851.

[25] *Walker v. City of Charleston*, 182 S.E. 766.

[26] *Steinacher v. Swanson*, 268 N.W. 315; *Richey v. Wells*, 166 So. 817; cf. *State ex rel. Huggett v. Montgomery*, 167 So. 197. But see, *Vance Lumber Co. v. King County*, 184 Wash. 402, 51 Pac. (2d) 625 (1935).

[27] See *Violet Trapping Co. v. Gross*, 56 Sup. Ct. 386.

[28] *In re Tax Delinquent*, 266 N.W. 867.

Other decisions have passed upon vexing questions relating to the powers of municipalities to incur indebtedness. In Missouri we find the highest court upholding a statute that authorized the city of St. Louis to issue bonds and contribute the proceeds to an agency of the federal government for the acquisition and construction of a natural park within the city.[30] The Supreme Court of Illinois thoroughly reviewed the legal problems of allocation of indebtedness in connection with the Chicago park district consolidation,[31] and that of Pennsylvania carefully worked out the extent to which delinquent taxes may be treated as current assets in computation of a municipal debt limit.[32] In Texas the courts have demonstrated that it is possible to prevent the pyramiding of overlapping indebtedness without the aid of any special constitutional or statutory provisions.[33]

As in other recent years, however, the most interesting cases involve municipal power to finance improvements by non-tax methods.[34] In Pennsylvania the court early in the year upset predictions based upon one of its previous decisions[35] and held unconstitutional a proposed lease of a waterworks to the commonwealth by which the state would obtain title to the waterworks after paying an "authority" stipulated rentals.[36] In Florida, peculiarly, the courts have held that special fund financing is constitutional when applied to the extension of existing municipal plants but reject it when applied to new enterprises.[37] Financing necessary additions by special revenue bonds has also been upheld in Missouri and without the necessity of segregating the earnings attributable to such obligations.[38] So, too, in self-liquidating bond contracts, the courts of Mississippi and Florida have upheld provisions binding the municipality to take and pay for services rendered by the enterprise at cost so long as any bonds so secured are outstanding.[39] Following the earlier leadership of the California Supreme Court, the courts of South Carolina and Florida have upheld covenants in self-liquidating bonds to maintain rates for services rendered by the enterprise in question sufficient to liquidate the obligations according to their terms.[40]

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[29] *Norfolk & W. Ry. Co. v. Bogle,* 12 Fed. Supp. 522; *McNee v. Wall,* 13 Fed. Supp. 326; *First State Sv. Bk. of Morenci, Mich. v. Little River Drainage Dist.,* 165 So. 48; cf. *Watson v. Harnett,* 88 S.W. (2d) 811.

[30] *Vrooman v. City of St. Louis,* 88 S.W. (2d) 189.

[31] *Kocsis v. Chicago Park Dist.,* 198 N.E. 847.

[32] *Ward v. City of Pittsburg,* 184 Atl. 240.

[33] *San Antonio & A. P. Ry. Co. v. State,* 95 S.W. (2d) 680.

[34] For an excellent survey that carries through a large part of the year, see E. H. Foley, Jr., "Revenue Financing of Public Enterprises," 35 *Mich. L. Rev.* 1 (Nov., 1936).

[35] *Tranter v. Allegheny County Authority,* 316 Pa. 65, 173 Atl. 289 (1934).

[36] *Kelley v. Earle,* 320 Pa. 449, 182 Atl. 501.

[37] *Hygema v. City of Sebring,* 169 So. 366; *Kathleen Citrus Land Co. v. Lakeland,* 169 So. 356. See, however, *Flint v. Duval County,* 170 So. 587.

[38] *Grossman v. Public Water Supply Dist. No. One of Clay County,* 98 S.W. (2d) 701.

In closing this brief survey of decisions relating to municipal finance we may call attention to an important decision of the Supreme Court of Oregon, *Portland v. Welch*,[41] in which the court overruled its previous decisions and held that the "tax supervising and conservation" act for Multnomah County was unconstitutional as a violation of constitutional home rule provisions and an unlawful delegation of legislative powers. Other decisions having important bearing upon the financial powers of municipalities include Des Moines "miracle budget" case,[42] the California local budget act cases,[43] decisions passing upon the effect of official misappropriation of motor vehicle license and gasoline tax funds in Cincinnati,[44] and defalcations in the management of Cleveland's "treasury investment account." [45] Other outstanding decisions, equally important, related to the status of Philadelphia's bond sinking fund [46] and to Indiana's experiment in substituting a state sinking fund for the requirement of security for public deposits.[47]

Closely allied with the legal aspect of the fiscal problems of municipalities is the bearing of recent decisions upon the question of methods to be followed in meeting the housing shortage by governmental financing. In New York State the threatened strict enforcement of the Multiple Dwelling Law, together with the great shortage of low-cost housing facilities in New York City, presents a situation that may well develop into an emergency, such as New York City experienced in the 1920's. The advisability of government financing of low-cost housing projects is likely to become more apparent as either the reluctance or inability of private enterprise to carry on the reform is proved. The decision of the New York Court of Appeals in *Matter of N. Y. C. Housing Authority v. Muller* [48] does much to encourage local initiative as a solution of the problem. The court therein held that a slum-clearance and low-cost housing project enures to the benefit of the public, justifying the exercise of the power of eminent domain. Constitutional difficulties in the way of slum-clearance are thereby obviated by a redefinition of "public use" in the light of contemporary social needs.

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[39] *Street v. Town of Ripley*, 173 Miss. 225, 161 So. 855; *State v. City of Punta Gorda*, 168 So. 835.

[40] *Simons v. City Council of Charleston*, 187 S.E. 545. But see, *City of Seymour v. Municipal Acceptance Corporation*, 95 S.W. (2d) 815.

[41] 22 Ore. Adv. 199, 59 Pac. (2d) 228.

[42] *Clark v. City of Des Moines*, 267 N.W. 97.

[43] *Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corp. v. City Council of Seal Beach*, 61 Pac. (2d) 1179.

[44] *Urner v. State*, 200 N.E. 128.

[45] *Davis v. State ex rel. Pecsoh*, 200 N.E. 181.

[46] *Sinking Fund Comm'rs v. City of Philadelphia*, 320 Pa. 394, 182 Atl. 645.

[47] *Stosen v. Sexton*, 200 N.E. 251.

[48] 270 N. Y. 333, 1 N.E. (2d) 153.

The advantage of continuing to rely in large part upon the co-operation of local governmental agencies in solving this problem rather than upon the direct action of the federal government was pointed out by the Circuit Court of Appeals (3rd Circuit) in declaring that Congress had exceeded its power in attempting to delegate the entire control over housing to the President.[49] Until the Supreme Court finally passes upon this question, personal judgment should be reserved, but it may be noted that the history of similar cases recently decided confirms the conclusion that this problem can best be worked out through an appeal to local initiative, supported by state legislation and aided if desirable by federal subsidies.[50]

Finally, as a general observation, an examination of the decisions of the past year leads to the conclusion that the state courts have shown an unusual reluctance to declare void any legislation directed to the relief of municipalities or to the promotion of assistance to individuals. This attitude was especially noticeable where the attack upon the validity of such legislation was based upon the limitations of the state constitution or the unreasonableness of the exercise of delegated powers. It should be noted, however, that the courts felt bound to recognize that many of the statutes passed upon had been enacted under the pressure of an emergency. Their apparent liberality in upholding the validity of such legislation and in relaxing the accepted rules of interpretation has probably been prompted by a judicial appreciation of the haste with which the legislature was compelled to act and the ends it had in view. In dealing with municipal questions brought before them outside of this special field this past year, the courts have adhered quite strictly to the rules of construction established by long usage and practical experience.

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[49] *Franklin Township v. Tugwell,* 85 F. (2d) 208.

[50] See *U. S. v. Certain Lands in the City of Louisville,* 78 F. (2d) 684 (C.C.A. 6th, 1933), certiorari granted 56 Sup. Ct. 567, later dismissed on motion of petitioner 56 Sup. Ct. 594.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

By Marshall E. Dimock *

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Administrative law is variously defined and delimited. It may be considered the judicial approach to all important aspects of public administration. In the present survey it is so regarded; however, due to limitations of space and the natural clustering of outstanding cases, only a few of the subdivisions of the subject will be considered.

Among the more important cases which have arisen during 1936 are those that involve what may be called a "transference of local powers"—*i.e.,* a surrender of powers normally exercised by the municipality to other levels of government, such as state or national. The question regarding the extent to which a local government can cede any of its powers to the federal government has become particularly acute since the advent of New Deal agencies, which contract to make certain grants to the local units on a modified *quid pro quo* basis. The Public Works Administration affords an excellent example. PWA grants are offered to the municipality for the construction of local public works, with the stipulation that the federal agency shall have certain controls over plans, construction contracts, labor, materials, and the like. The question that arises before the courts is: Has the local unit the power to transfer such powers to the national government?

In 1935 the federal courts had two occasions to deal with the problem; in one instance they evaded it,[1] while in the other they declared the transfer of power invalid because the state laws, by which the municipalities involved were bound, made no provision for such a contingency.[2] More recently, however, the city of Cushing, Oklahoma, had occasion further to test the validity of a similar PWA contract, under which it proposed to build an electric plant, the construction of which was to be federally supervised, "in accordance with the laws of the state of Oklahoma." The case was brought before the district court, which based its decision upon a section of the state constitution expressly providing that all municipalities have the right to engage in any business or enterprise which may be engaged in by private corporations.[3] It follows, then, that the city in this instance was engaged in a strictly business enterprise and was in no way exercising a governmental function. Hence there was no question but that the contract between the city and the federal government, giving the latter power to supervise construction work, hours of employment, wages, materials, and type and character of contracting, was perfectly valid.[4]

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* In the collection of cases and the writing of this survey the writer has been assisted by Claude E. Hawley, research assistant, Department of Political Science, University of Chicago.

[1] In *Kansas Gas and Electric Co. v. City of Independence, Kansas,* 79 Fed. (2d) 32, a PWA grant was held valid, no consideration whatsoever being given to the important question of power transfer.

[2] *Arkansas-Missouri Power Co. v. City of Kennett, Missouri,* and *Missouri Public Service Co. v. City of Trenton, Missouri,* 78 Fed. (2d) 911.

What is perhaps one of the most unusual cases, and one that is apt to cause far-reaching reverberations, at least in the state which it concerns, deals with the transference of powers between the state on the one hand and the municipality on the other.

In 1923 the city of Geneseo in Illinois granted an electrical utility company permission to operate within the city limits, and to occupy its streets with poles, wire, and other necessary equipment for a period of ten years. Authority for Geneseo's council to make such a grant was derived from a section of the city charter which reads: "All property, real and personal . . . shall be and the same is hereby declared to be vested in the corporation hereby created."[5] Ten years passed, and Geneseo decided to undertake the building and operation of its own electric plant. Consequently, the city not only refused to renew permission for the utility to occupy its streets, but it demanded, by formal ordinance, that its poles, wires, etc., be removed without delay. The company paid no attention to the order, and a suit resulted. The company held that the State Utilities Act of 1921 in effect withdrew from local municipalities all supervision of public utilities and vested the same in the Illinois Commerce Commission exclusively; that the order of Geneseo was attempted regulation of a utility; and, therefore, that the city was acting *ultra vires*. The city contended that section 81 of the Utilities Act specifically provided that local control over streets, highways, and public property within the city should in no way be construed to be limited by the Act, nor the jurisdiction of the Commerce Commission be construed to extend over such matters. The court, in its significant decision, sided with the utility and held that section 81 related only to original installation or construction of the utilities upon the streets but not to the supervision, regulation, and control of the operation of such facilities after installation. In declaring the state's right to withdraw the city's power of supervision over its streets and highways, the court said in part: "The power to determine whether the defendant shall continue or cease its utility business in the city rests with the commission. The situation presented is not that of landlord and tenant or a like relation. The title which the plaintiff originally had in the premises was merely at the sufferance of the true owner, the state."[6] Concluding its decision, the court said: "To permit the city to exercise control over the instrumentalities of a public utility occupying the city streets would be to give to the city in that respect concurrent jurisdiction with the commission of a public utility, a result not contemplated by the statute, and one which cannot be drawn therefrom by a legitimate interpretation thereof."[7] The chief justice of the court (the Illinois Supreme Court), in his dissenting opinion, expressed his failure to see why the power to consent did not necessarily imply the power to refuse consent.

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[3] Article 18, sec. 6 of the Constitution of Oklahoma.

[4] *Interstate Power Co. v. City of Cushing*, 12 F. Supp. 806.

[5] Article 12, sec. 22.

The state-local powers question also came up for consideration in California,[8] where the city of Oakland successfully maintained its right to inspect slaughter houses located outside the city limits, and even within the corporate limits of two other cities, where meats so slaughtered were sold for food within the city. The state director of agriculture objected to Oakland's policy, since a state statute had already provided for state inspection of slaughter houses. The city's action was held to be both proper and necessary as part of its granted power to inspect meats in general.

Distinct from the problem of the transference of powers from one governmental level to another is the matter of delegation of power by one branch of government to another branch on the same level. How far can the city council go, for example, in permitting the executive to perform certain functions usually classed as legislative?

The power of the city manager to discharge employees of the police and fire departments was tested in two recent cases, and the results of the tests are somewhat at variance with each other. The city manager of Norfolk, Virginia, was upheld when he issued an order demanding the dismissal of a fireman who violated a public safety order prohibiting members of the department from joining any extra-departmental organizations. A large amount of discretion must necessarily be vested in the manager, said the court, particularly in regard to the police and fire departments, over which complete control by the city is imperative.[9] In Two Rivers, Wisconsin, on the other hand, the city manager attempted to discharge a policeman "in the best interest of the city." The court denied him the right to do so, however, on the grounds that he could not qualify as the board of police and fire commissioners—a board that the city council had failed to appoint, despite a mandatory state statute.[10]

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[6] *City of Geneseo v. Illinois Northern Utilities Co.*, 1 N.E. (2d) 392, at p. 395.

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 396. Accord: *Lewis v. Nashville Gas and Heating Co.*, 40 S.W. (2d) 409, holding state legislative grant to exercise rights under gas franchise authorized without permission from the city. Contra: *State ex rel. v. Missouri Utility Co.*, 53 S.W. (2d) 394, 397, holding that municipality may grant or refuse permission to utility companies to place appliances in streets.

[8] *City of Oakland v. Brock, State Director of Agriculture*, 60 Pacific (2d) 522. Accord: *Ebrite v. Crawford*, 5 Pac. (2d) 686, holding that airports owned by municipality lying partly without the city may be regulated. Contra: *Root v. Mizell*, 117 S. 380, holding that right to inspect dairies beyond municipal area be denied.

[9] *Carter et al. v. Thompson et al.*, 180 S.E. 410.

The city manager of Pensacola, Florida, tried to discharge a motorcycle policeman on a charge of misconduct, but it was decreed that he was in no way vested with power to discharge at will those who come within the civil service provisions of the local civil service law. Moreover, the city's chief of police could not effect the discharge either but could only temporarily suspend the offending employee.[11]

A final instance of power delegation occurred in Massachusetts. A local fire commissioner was given express power by the city council to appoint members of the fire department. As a matter of economy, the commissioner reduced the salaries of firemen in 1934. The action led to a legal suit in which his authority to determine compensation of members of his department was held to be incidental to his power of appointment: "The fixing of salaries of municipal officers in appropriate instances may be delegated to the appointing board or officer." [12]

Another important aspect of administrative law may be classed under the head of "discretion." All officers, in carrying out their duties, must necessarily do certain things that the law may not specifically provide for. It is interesting to note just how far they can go in their exercise of such discretionary power. Two instances in point have occurred in the last year.

The mayor of Cohoes, New York, had authority under the city charter to examine, or to appoint competent persons to examine, the accounts of the city or any of its officers at any time that he might deem proper—in other words, at his discretion. In accordance therewith the mayor appointed an accounting firm to conduct a thorough audit of the financial set-up of the city, for which the city was to pay $4,000. The council refused to pay the bill when it was presented. A suit resulted in the court's declaration that the mayor had exceeded his power. He had employed the auditors to determine the financial position of the city in particular reference to constitutional debt limits, which apparently was one of the things *not* considered to be within his discretion.[13]

In Bowling Green, Kentucky, a citizen found that through careless road-grading on the part of the city his property had suffered a loss. He proceeded to sue therefor. Just before the case was to be heard, the city attorney, with the concurrence of the mayor, compromised the suit by agreeing to fill in the plaintiff's land. In the present case, the court held that neither the mayor nor the attorney had any authorization so to compromise, without the council's consent, except in case of extreme emergency, where necessity is grave and impending.[14]

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[10] *Logan v. City of Two Rivers*, 267 N.W. 36.

[11] *Roark, City Manager of Pensacola, et al. v. State ex rel. McDaniel*, 165 S. 901. Cf. *Sevina v. Hickok*, 298 Pac. 116, holding that city manager may remove police officers without charge and hearing; *McCarron v. Goodwin*, 269 Pac. 977, holding power of city manager to dismiss not dependent on proof of charge.

[12] *Whalen v. Special Justice of First District Court of Eastern Middlesex* and *Whalen v. City of Malden*, 3 N.E. (2d) 1005. Cf. *Powers v. Asheville*, 164 S.E. 324: For economy, municipality may discharge its police force members without preferring charges, nor is it compelled to observe rule of seniority.

[13] *Heaton et al. v. City of Cohoes*, 200 N.E. 795.

An interesting case has arisen under that subdivision of administrative law called "standards." Granted that a municipality has rather extensive authority to act under its "police power," it is important to note just how far laws enacted under such power may be applied. The city of Pontiac, Michigan, passed an ordinance pertaining to the preservation of public health which provided that dealers in used automobiles would be licensed if, in the commission's opinion, they were "proper and suitable" persons, whose business site was a "proper and suitable place" equipped with "proper sanitary facilities." A rejected license applicant sued the city, and the court upheld him, saying that the ordinance had set up no proper standards that could be used in the administration thereof, because, under the existing vague provisions, the commission could establish its own standard and vary it as each applicant came before it.[15]

The liability of public officers when they are acting, or think they are acting, in an official capacity has been the center of discussion in two interesting cases. The city of Kenosha, Wisconsin, was the defendant in a suit in which plaintiffs alleged that a permit for a building that they had begun to construct had been wrongfully cancelled. The charge was made that city officials had been actuated by their own "personal, financial, political, office holding, and election interests," it being their belief that the proposed building would cause general property depreciation in its vicinity. The court did not allow the claim, however, holding that the motive of an official exercising discretionary powers cannot be inquired into and that he cannot be held personally liable upon an allegation that he acted maliciously toward the one aggrieved.[16]

A complex case in Utah resulted in a noteworthy decision. A Logan City ordinance provided that a fee of $25 per day be paid by all transient merchants located within the city; no penalty was prescribed for nonconformance. When plaintiff opened a business without paying the fee, three city commissioners, acting informally, ordered that the public be kept out of the place. They justified their order on the grounds that the city charter provides that the board of commissioners may fill in details of exercising their powers by ordinance. The court decided that the officer and the three commissioners all were joint tort-feasors, guilty of trespass and the instigation and encouragement thereof. Irrespective of their apparent good faith in trying to exercise their best judgment as officers of the city, they nevertheless committed an act entirely outside the scope of their official duties and hence were guilty.[17]

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[14] *Jenkins v. City of Bowling Green*, 88 S.W. (2d) 692. Accord: *Hutton v. Ingram*, 255 Ill. App. 97, holding that a town attorney has not implied authority to compromise a claim against the town.

[15] *People et al. v. Sturgeon*, 262 N.W. 58.

[16] *Wasserman et al. v. City of Kenosha et al.*, 258 N.W. 857. Cf. *Rehmann v. Des Moines*, 215 N.W. 957, holding that council members are not liable to damages for wrongful revocation of building permit, since such act is judicial or quasi-judicial.

The above cases point to no definite tendencies; rather, they reflect the changing relationships between the levels and departments of government. Others are intrinsically significant but not necessarily in accord with the ruling doctrine in another jurisdiction. As usual, several cases appear which point to the necessity of further strengthening the legal position of the city manager.

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[17] *Roe v. Lundstrom,* 57 Pac. (2d) 1128. *Cf. Wolfen v. Wheeler,* 19 Pac. (2d) 1004, holding that liability arises where officer directs the acts of the subordinate to be performed in a particular manner which is of itself negligent, and he may be liable by co-operation, ratification, or acquiescence.

PARKS AND RECREATION

By L. H. Weir

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PARK *and Recreation Area Increases and Development.* Municipal and regional park and recreation acreage continued to increase during 1936. Complete statistical information as to the exact increases in area is not available. A few examples will serve to show the type and character of some new park and recreation areas. In New Orleans 23 acres of land were added to Audubon Park. The East Bay Regional Park District of Oakland, California, made definite advances in the acquisition of a large regional park of 2,100 acres. Many hundreds of acres were added to the large regional state-county park in Hancock County, West Virginia. In Indianapolis the Board of Park Commissioners acquired 92 acres for a park at the north side of the city and 9.3 acres in another section for a children's playground. One hundred acres were added, through gift, to Krug Park in St. Joseph, Missouri. Petoskey, Michigan, acquired an area for a general recreation park including a children's playground. Berkeley, California, by exchange acquired 88 acres of tide lands which will be developed as an aquatic park. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, acquired lands for a general recreation park, and Birmingham, Alabama, acquired and began the development of a 14 acre park for colored people. At Evansville, Indiana, all the city property involved in the river front improvement has been turned over to the jurisdiction of the Park Board. Bristol, Connecticut, acquired a 200 acre park through gift of a public spirited citizen. The acquisition of lands by the federal government through the National Park Service for general regional recreational areas in the vicinity of large centers of population continued throughout the year. These great areas are essentially regional parks for the use, primarily, of the population of towns and cities in the regions in which they are located.

Extensive developmental programs of park and recreation areas were carried on throughout the United States during 1936 as in 1935. Such work was enormously facilitated by federal grants-in-aid for the unemployed. The city of Dallas, Texas, was reported to have received an allotment of $1,027,535 from the federal government for improvement of all city parks, the city being expected to add $318,000. At Seattle, Washington, a new clubhouse was erected and the golf course lengthened in Jackson Park; and work was started on an 18-hole golf course, 6 tennis courts, numerous picnic grounds, etc. in the Everett's Legion Memorial Park. Large-scale planting of trees was undertaken in the extension of City Park at New Orleans. In Camden, New Jersey, a program of development of the city's parks and squares was undertaken involving an expenditure of $889,187. The project was expected to employ 1,076 men for one year. A start was made on a huge regional metropolitan park between Alton and Pere Marquette State Park in Illinois. A total of $12,893,133 is ultimately to be expended in this project. This park is within one-half hour's drive of St. Louis. Continued progress was made on the program of improvement of the park systems of Colorado Springs, Wichita, Syracuse, New York City, Buffalo, and a host of other cities throughout the nation.

In general 1936 marks another banner year in increasing the municipal, county, and metropolitan park and recreation facilities. Just as in 1935, many park and recreation administrators and executives during 1936 voiced the fear that construction of park and recreation areas and facilities is running ahead of the public's willingness to provide the funds for efficient maintenance and supervision. With respect to this fear there are several favorable factors that may render it groundless. Among these are the vastly increased public appreciation during recent years of the value of recreation in community life, the enormously increased use of public recreation facilities by people in general, the return of material prosperity, the organization of large numbers of community recreation councils, and a new social viewpoint as to how the returns of material prosperity should and may be used for the welfare of the people.

Legislation and Government. The volume of legislation relating to parks and recreation was not very extensive during the year 1936. In Louisiana the legislature returned to the city of Baton Rouge local control over its parks and streets, which were formerly maintained and operated as a state activity. The General Assembly in South Carolina passed acts creating the North Charleston Park and Playground Commission, the Newberry County Park Commission, and the James Island Park Commission (in Charleston County). An interesting feature of the Newberry County Park Commission is that of five members composing the board, two are appointed by the city council of Newberry, two by the county delegation, and the fifth member is selected by the other four. In the case of the James Island Park Commission in Charleston County, two of the three members are appointed by the county delegation and one by School District Number 3, the terms of office being two years. A referendum in the city of Milwaukee resulted in the transfer of all municipal parks to the jurisdiction of the county park commission. Several smaller municipalities in the county have taken similar action. This action in Milwaukee did not affect the recreation activities carried on under the board of education. Unity of administration was secured by the Wausau City Park Commission and the Marathon County Park Commission jointly employing a superintendent and other administrative personnel, the cost being divided between the two governmental agencies. A referendum in Vermont rejected a proposed federal project to construct the Green Mountain Parkway, a recreation area extending along the Green Mountains from Massachusetts to the Canadian frontier. In Minnesota the League of Minnesota Municipalities included in its legislative program a bill that will permit municipalities to spend money for recreational purposes, there being no such enabling legislation of this character in the state except where that power exists under home rule charter. The bill, mentioned in the résumé of 1935 as being then before Congress, giving the National Park Service extensive co-operative powers with other governmental bureaus and departments and with states and local park and recreation authorities, was enacted into law in 1936. Superior, Wisconsin, voted to establish a public recreation department.

There were no marked changes in the manner of governing local parks and recreation. The few recorded examples of legislation creating new governing authorities adhered to the board or commission form of government. Extensive surveys looking toward more effective administration and more adequate programs of recreation service were conducted by the National Recreation Association in Providence, Rhode Island; Omaha, Nebraska; and New Canaan, Connecticut. In a number of cities growing interest and support have made it possible to strengthen the organization operating the public recreation program. Thus in Cleveland, Ohio, the new city administration appointed a mayor's advisory playground and recreation commission which has already been effective in improving personnel and in securing increased facilities and finances. A joint city and school committee, known as a recreation commission, is supervising a growing program in Akron.

Through death, resignation, retirement, and political changes several changes occurred in the executive personnel of park departments throughout the country. Changes in the position of superintendent of recreation occurred in 21 cities. Of these 21 cities, eight appear to have improved their executive leadership; in six the new leaders are practically on a par with those of the previous régime; and in four the executives are distinctly lower in caliber.

Six cities advanced their public recreation to a year-round service. Either a recreation commission or some other type of citizen group is administering the service in each city. In addition, Schenectady, New York, created a Recreation Association to work for more adequate public recreation service.

Finances. Due chiefly to large grants of federal relief funds, supplemented in some instances by local appropriations or bond issues, very large sums of money appear to have been available for park and recreation improvement projects during 1936. In addition to federal funds for park and recreation facilities, considerable sums were advanced from WPA and NYA funds for leadership in conducting recreation programs, as a result of which more people were employed in recreational leadership during 1936 than in any previous year in the history of the movement.

A report from Iowa states: "Considerable development has occurred during the year in park and recreational features through a vast amount of WPA money." With the use of a WPA loan of $6,700,000 the Chicago Exposition Authority carried on a huge project of developing a park on Northerly Island. In St. Louis a bond issue of $30,000 was voted to pay for half of the materials and equipment for the completion of the Charles Shaw Park, the remainder of the cost for materials being met by the federal government, which also contributed about $200,000 worth of WPA labor. In Kansas, seven cities and two counties voted bonds to purchase land for park purposes and to make improvements. Ten other cities voted bonds to improve existing parks. In Portland, Oregon, following a comprehensive survey of city parks, the city commission submitted to the voters a proposal for a small levy to finance a ten-year park program. This proposal was defeated. Decatur and Sycamore, Illinois, established recreation levies for the first time through referendum elections. A similar referendum in Superior, Wisconsin, failed by a small margin. Niles, Ohio, voted to renew an existing tax levy; and the city of Danville, Illinois, increased its special tax levy for recreation.

Increases in local recreation budgets in 1936 over 1935 were reported from Danville, Illinois; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Flint, Michigan; Lexington, Kentucky; Watertown and Rochester, New York; Detroit, Michigan; Indianapolis, Indiana; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Racine, Wisconsin; Greenwich and Hartford, Connecticut; etc. However, realization on the part of municipalities that they must shoulder more of the load being carried by federal and state emergency agencies is slow. So long as resources are available from without, most localities defer assumption of their rightful responsibility for enlarged appropriations and regular recreation staffs. At best, increases in local tax funds and in the employment of qualified recreation leadership on local staffs will undoubtedly be gradual in the immediate years ahead. Tax limitation restrictions are easing in many cities where public services, including recreation, were badly crippled because of such reductions. However, public sentiment generally is still opposed to increased taxes.

The trend, noted in previous résumés, toward placing more recreation facilities under a fee system continued during 1936.

Recreation Services and Attendance. Unfortunately the results of the survey of the recreational services of municipalities, counties, and metropolitan districts conducted annually by the National Recreation Association are not yet completed for the year 1936. But from the large number of reports which have been received it appears that during 1936 the scope of services continued to expand and the attendance to rise over 1935. There was a notable increase in the number of recreation centers and in adult participation in a wide range of leisure-time activities, both indoors and outdoors. Most of the increase in recreation centers came about through the extended use of school buildings, churches, vacant stores, and other types of structures; and the enlarged program was the result of the leadership provided through the WPA and NYA.

Climatic conditions influenced to a marked degree some outdoor recreation activities. Thus the long, hot, dry summer in large areas of the United States caused a vast increase in the use of bathing beaches and outdoor swimming pools and picnic areas. On the other hand the winter of 1935-36 presented unusually fine conditions in some parts of the nation for winter sports, especially skating and skiing. The growth of interest in skiing in 1936 was phenomenal.

The municipal and county recreation facilities in such winter resort states as Florida and California were taxed to their limit by the extraordinary number of tourists, thus reflecting the influence of returning material prosperity.

A remarkable stimulus was given to music, drama, graphic and plastic art, dancing, etc., through the federal theatre and art projects operating in local communities. The success which has attended these projects and the extraordinary interest aroused among the people by them may possibly point the future road to community and national support of cultural activities on a public support basis as has long been the case in most continental European countries.

The lack of training of the large numbers of untrained WPA and NYA recreational activities workers was met in part by local training institutes conducted by community authorities; by special institutes conducted by specialists from the National Recreation Association, as in girls' and women's work and work among colored people; and especially through a series of regional, four-week, intensive training institutes conducted in 16 different cities by the Association. These institutes were also attended by regular staff members of the recreation departments of the different cities in the regions.

PUBLIC WELFARE

By Fred K. Hoehler

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Accurate and concise statistical data are rare enough at any level of government, but there is an especial deficiency of data for municipalities. When one considers that the impact of government on the individual is most pronounced at the local level, it becomes obviously shameful that we have so little basic information with which to evaluate the administrative job being done by local government. Such welfare statistics as we have are largely due to the pioneering efforts of the Russell Sage Foundation and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, whose data based on 120 urban areas have recently been taken over by the Social Security Board; and also to the Division of Research, WPA. It is with full recognition of the gaps in our knowledge that we trace the municipal trends in public welfare for 1936.

Since 1933 certain basic trends have been manifested in the public welfare field on both the state and local levels. These trends were occasioned primarily by depression conditions, immediately by the federal government's embarking on an elaborate public assistance program. The stimulus derived from these factors resulted in the state's providing for types of relief not previously a part of the state legislative program. There has been a marked increase in state participation in financial responsibility for public relief and assistance and, to an even greater degree, in responsibility for administration. The concomitant of increased state participation has been the centralization of administrative responsibility for more and more types of relief and assistance within a single state agency, so that at the end of 1936 definite progress could be noted in integrating the administration of the various welfare functions. Lastly, the old poor relief laws had undergone a transition under the impact of emergency unemployment relief, and by the end of July, 1936, the first steps toward a new system of permanent general relief had been taken in at least seven states. This was a reflection of the changing attitude towards considering relief and assistance as permanent responsibilities of government and the crystallization of administrative methods in handling the problems. All these trends which have been noted on a state level have had their counterpart on the local level.

One of the outstanding events of the year 1936 was a dawning comprehension that the country was pulling itself out of the depression. In the President's message to Congress on relief, January 11, 1937, he estimated the increase in employment for non-agricultural workers during 1936 to be over one million and the increase from March, 1933, to be over six million. The American Federation of Labor estimates this total increase to be close to nine million. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of employment in manufacturing industries shows an increase of 8 per cent from October, 1935, to October, 1936, and an increase of 16.5 per cent in payrolls for this same period.

It is not surprising, then, that there should be wonderment expressed by laymen when relief rolls failed to diminish in proportion during this same period. As unemployment decreased during 1936, the cry was raised that relief was actually increasing. What actually took place was a reduction in cases on WPA from 2,926,630 in January to 2,187,944 in December; a decrease in general relief from January to August of 760,000 cases, or 34 per cent; and an increase in public assistance furnished under the Social Security Act of 748,141 cases from January to October. Comparing the totals of general relief, all work relief including CCC, and public assistance for January and October of 1936, one finds that there was a decrease of 173,965 cases to a total of 6,078,947 in October.

It is true, however, that this figure for October, 1936, is about the same as the figure reached in January, 1935, when general relief rolls were at their peak. It is also true that many deserving of relief were dropped from relief rolls when some states withdrew financial assistance to the localities during 1936. Should relief rolls be expected to drop, in proportion to the decrease in unemployment, however? The answer is, *"No!"* As employment opportunities open up they are being filled, for the most part, by those unemployed who are not on relief. It has been estimated that there were as many again unemployed not on relief as there were persons on relief. We have, then, on one hand a potential relief group struggling to stay off relief rolls and on the other hand a relief group who for obvious reasons have small hope of getting back on regular payrolls.

When the federal government stepped out of the direct relief picture at the end of 1935 and turned over to the localities the burden of caring for those unemployables not included in the categories covered by the Social Security Act, it tended so to disrupt the relief set-up that several of the basic trends seemed almost to be reversed. The most immediate result of this change in policy was the need for much greater outlays by the localities. The federal government never did give work relief to all the eligible employables. The rest of these, plus the unemployables, were made the charges of the state and local governments, who also had to supplement with direct relief, in many cases, the inadequate incomes of the WPA workers.

In the report on the relief situation submitted to the President by the United States Conference of Mayors in January, 1937, it was estimated that the costs of relief to the localities had jumped from 289 millions in 1935 to 415 millions in 1936, an increase of about 44 per cent. There had been an actual decrease in expenditures for direct relief from 243 millions to 190 millions, but the local share of PWA and WPA expenses increased by 179 millions. The problem of whether or not local government can bear the added financial strain thus imposed upon it is discussed in another chapter of this book and so will not be examined here.

During this period, when the states and localities were forced to increase their expenditures for relief, the federal government was cutting down on its own. Total general relief expenditures for all levels of government declined about 16½ millions from January to August, 1936, but this was due mostly to an increase in cases receiving public assistance under the Social Security Act, expenditures for which increased about 13½ millions during this same period.

Not only was the federal government's exit from the direct relief field marked by a reduction in total general relief expenditures, but it was also accompanied by a decline in relief standards. The average monthly relief grant per family had risen steadily during 1933 and 1934 as the resources of relief families became more and more exhausted. It was $21 in November, 1933; $28.31 in November, 1934; and $30.43 in January, 1935. When the unemployables were transferred to local rolls in the fall of 1935, the average relief grant dropped to $23.90 in November. By April, 1936, it had dropped to $21.64 and by August to $20.70.

The average for the entire country obscures a tremendous variation in average relief grants in different areas. For the most part it is the large urban communities which give the most adequate relief. In April, 1936, the average grant varied from a low of $5.85 a month in Arkansas to a high of $32.73 in New York. During the past three years, 14 out of the 48 states have at one time or another granted an average of less than $10 per month per family on relief. The average is, of course, brought down by payment of supplementary relief, but this should not obscure the woeful inadequacy of such grants.

If the federal government's stepping out of direct relief has had a deleterious effect on the general relief situation, it has been accompanied by increased aid for the nation's needy youth. During 1935 and 1936 the government's youth program, administered by NYA, was enlarged to cover high school and graduate students, as well as college students. This meant an increase in total coverage of from an average of 100,000 students in 1934-35 to 398,843 by April, 1936. At the same time there was an increase in the average amounts paid out for the work performed. This program was a boon to the municipalities because it served to keep close to 400,000 students in school and thus out of the labor market or off the relief rolls. At the same time, cities were given the services of intelligent high school students to develop various community recreational and clerical projects that had been abandoned for lack of funds.

Of great importance to the municipalities, also, is the federal CCC program. That the delinquency and crime rates in urban areas did not soar to unparalleled heights during the depression might well be attributed to the transporting of restless youths from relief families to conservation camps and giving them useful work to do. The $25 a month wage sent home to their families was also an aid in reducing pressure on local relief expenditures. During 1935 the number of boys enrolled in CCC camps increased by 126,770 to a total of 527,716 in December. From January to October, 1936, there was a net decline of 107,559, to a total of 384,135.

As was noted above, there has been a trend manifested in the last three years towards greater assumption of financial and administrative responsibility for relief and assistance on the part of the states. The federal government's new relief policy has had its effect on this trend too. This policy included providing work relief for employables, social security grants-in-aid to the states for certain categories of relief, and returning the responsibility for the residue of unemployables to the states and localities. The program did not work out this way in practice, however, because WPA did not provide work for all the employables, many WPA cases required supplementary direct relief, and the Social Security grants were held up by a filibuster when Congress adjourned in August, 1935. The states were thus deprived of federal grants-in-aid without their problem having been reduced proportionately. The increased load was more than some states could (or were willing to) handle, so they passed the buck to the localities, who were even less able to handle it alone.

In nine states financial aid to the localities for relief was either discontinued or reduced, and in at least three of these states the entire administrative responsibility was returned to the localities. In the other six states no specific provision for local administration was made, but it is fair to assume that little state supervision could be maintained when the localities were forced to pay their own way.

When this regression in policy occurred, it was found that the localities had effected reductions in administrative costs at the price of rendering grossly inefficient their investigative staffs. The results of this were that in some cities people in desperate need were refused relief, while others with incomes from private employment that exceeded their budgetary needs were receiving relief. In addition it was found that relief rolls and grants per case had been drastically slashed; that allowances for rent, clothing, and medical care were eliminated in many cities; and that food and milk allowances were often curtailed. The degree to which relief standards were cut varied in different localities, however, the larger cities on the whole maintaining higher standards than the smaller cities and townships.

Passage of the Federal Social Security Act has stimulated considerably the tendency, already evident, toward integrating the administration of welfare functions. Especially is this so on the local level because the enactment of new public assistance laws has frequently called into being county or municipal welfare departments where none existed before. The simultaneous provision of several new welfare functions presented the logic and economy of integration so forcefully that few states repeated the past mistake of setting up separate departments for each function. That this is true is indicated by the fact that integration has occurred most frequently in the administration of the three major categories of public assistance (old age, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children) and where the state has assumed the administrative responsibility for these functions for the first time.

During 1935, 15 states passed laws setting up new state public welfare departments or reorganizing old ones. In all but one case some degree of integration was provided for. Of the 15 new laws, nine made specific provision for an integrated local (county) administration.

In 1936 six more states took similar action. While Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and New York amended old state laws or enacted new ones, only Colorado and Indiana provided specifically for integration on a local level. When one notes that in December, 1933, a scant total of 33 welfare activities were being administered by integrated agencies in all the 48 states, while by July, 1936, 130 such activities were administered by integrated agencies, the true scope of this tendency can be realized.

We have already noted the tendency for the states to assume greater administrative and financial responsibility for relief and assistance, thus centralizing, to a certain extent, welfare administration on a state level. Some of the same forces that have produced centralization of what were previously local activities in the state have created the tendency for county welfare departments to be substituted for city departments. Eleven of the states which have set up new welfare departments or reorganized old ones in the last two years have made specific provision for a uniform state-wide welfare administration by county departments.

The reasons for this trend towards a county unit system are obvious. First, the provision in the Social Security Act requiring unified state-wide administration has led to the creation of county or district departments, as representing the most convenient units with which to cover the entire state. The huge welfare expenditures occasioned by the depression have led to increasing public pressure for efficiency and economy. The county, with its broader tax base and its inclusion of wealthy suburbs with little if any relief problem, is a more reasonable financial unit, in most cases, than the municipality. A county department has, in some respects, the same advantages over a municipal department that the large-scale producer has over the small producer. Overhead costs are less, bigger and better staff services can be afforded, duplication of efforts can be eliminated, and usually more competent personnel can be secured. Finally, the pressure for integration of welfare administration leads to the transfer of city-administered functions to the county, so that they may be co-ordinated with functions already on a county basis.

During 1936 the city welfare department of Saginaw, Michigan, was absorbed in this way by the county on the recommendation of Public Administration Service, which made a survey there. In Springfield, Massachusetts, and Richmond, Virginia, surveys were made of the welfare departments relating to organizational set-up, procedures, and personnel. By the end of 1936, Springfield had effected a good many of the changes recommended in the survey, Richmond not so many.

Great strides were made during 1936 in the enactment of public welfare legislation, especially in the public assistance field. Up to August, 1935, when the Social Security Act was passed, 28 states had old age assistance laws on the books, 22 states had aid to the blind laws, and 45 states had aid to dependent children laws. By the end of 1936 there were 42 states providing old age assistance, 28 states with aid to the blind, and 27 states with aid to dependent children, which laws had been approved by the Social Security Board. There are actually in effect more state laws than those included above, but some have not met the standards laid down by the Board. For example, in April, 1936, all but two states had made provision for aid to the blind, yet by the end of 1936 only 28 laws had been approved.

In addition to the above legislation, the responsible federal agencies had by December 31, 1936, approved plans in 51 states and territories for public health work, 47 plans for vocational rehabilitation, 42 plans for child welfare services, 42 plans for crippled children's services, and 51 plans for maternal and child health services.

What this legislative activity means in terms of persons aided is made clear when we examine the increase in coverage during 1936. In January, 359,384 persons were receiving aid under the three major assistance categories of the Social Security Act. By October this number had risen to 1,107,525 persons, an increase of approximately 308 per cent.

It is difficult to evaluate the adequacy of the grants paid out under this program, but that they are inadequate in many states is easily discernible. The average old age assistance grant in October, 1936, was $18.50. In Mississippi it was as low as $3.59 a month, and in California it was $31.45, the highest state average. Back in July, 1935, before the Social Security Act was passed, the average monthly grant for old age assistance was $20.73. The present average of $18.50 compares rather unfavorably unless one takes into consideration the fact that in 1935 old age assistance was, for the most part, being paid only in the large urban areas and industrial states, where cost of living is high and relief grants are high. Today it is the rural areas and less prosperous states, which have since been brought into the picture, that bring down the average. If one should trace the average assistance grants in states which had laws previous to the Social Security Act, one would find some improvement in standards.

The average monthly assistance payment for aid to the blind in October, 1936, was $25.14, for aid to dependent children, $10.35. Comparing the average monthly grant for mothers' aid in July, 1935, ($39.42) with this latter figure, it appears at first glance that standards have hopelessly deteriorated. But one must take into consideration the fact that the $39.42 a month figure refers to a family or case grant, while the $10.35 a month is a grant per child. Variation in the average monthly payments for these types of aid between different states is similar to that noted for old age assistance.

The breakdown of the needy into categorical assistance groups by the Social Security Act raises problems in the provision for medical care. The assistance grants are not adequate to cover the cost of medical care, and the localities seem to have abandoned the responsibility for those persons transferred from poor relief to categorical assistance rolls. Even for those remaining on poor relief, provision has not been very adequate because increased pressure on reduced relief resources has in many cases been met by neglecting this type of service. The encouraging aspect of the problem is the increasing attention welfare officials have been giving to public responsibility for providing hospital and medical care.

The administration of the Social Security program involves several different local agencies. The old age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, and child welfare services will be handled locally, in most cases, by city or county welfare agencies. The city or county health department will provide the public health and maternal and child health services encouraged by the federal act. Vocational rehabilitation will probably be handled in most cases, as in the past, through the local school department. Unemployment compensation will be administered locally by a system of state public employment offices.

The year 1936 saw a spectacular increase in unemployment compensation legislation. By the end of 1936, 37 laws had been enacted, of which one (Washington's) was declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court for purely technical reasons. Nineteen of these laws were enacted in special legislative sessions during December by states which were afraid lest millions of dollars go out of the state in federal payroll taxes. Great improvements were made in 1936 in the type of laws passed, looking towards administrative simplification and liberalization of benefits.

One of the outstanding events of 1936 in this particular field was the 4 to 4 decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the New York Court of Appeals in declaring the state unemployment compensation act constitutional.

Along with the growth in unemployment compensation laws during 1936 has come an increase in the provisions for state public employment offices. This increase, unheralded though it has been, is of tremendous importance in terms both of local government and national economy. The public employment office system is the outstanding hope of those urban areas faced with a permanent unemployed group due to declining industries and technological displacement.

During 1936, 5 million job placements were made by the United States Employment Service, of which approximately 1½ millions were in private industry. The number of private placements represented a gain of 36.4 per cent over 1935 and is the highest thus far obtained by the service.

When the federal government ceased giving grants-in-aid for emergency relief, the group hardest hit was the transients. In most cases this meant turning the entire burden over to the local communities. The natural result was in many instances a regression to the old forms of handling the problem—a meal, a night's sleep, and the order to move on—which of course is no way to handle the problem. The impact of the transient problem is felt most keenly at the local level of government. This perhaps is why the state and federal governments have long been lax in assuming their full share of responsibility for this national problem.

During 1936 considerable attention was devoted to this problem by various national organizations. A "Uniform Transfer of Dependents Act" has been worked out, and a long range program has been suggested by the American Public Welfare Association. Thus far, aside from a study of migratory labor by the United States Department of Labor (Senate Resolution 298), which has not yet been completed, government has been reluctant to act.

Another phase of the transient problem, that of the trailer, grew into rather sudden prominence during 1936. As an increasing number of workers set out in improvised or second-hand homes on wheels, various cities began to take stock of the welfare problems thus created. In some cities ordinances were passed regulating trailer camps, primarily for the purpose of reducing the health hazard. Increasing use of trailers presents many municipal welfare problems involving safety and health regulations, education of children, and relief to stranded families. In so far as the trailer facilitates mobility of labor from permanently depressed areas to places of greater economic opportunity it also becomes a factor of great importance in the national economy.

The outstanding event of the year for those who are concerned with co-operatives was the appointment of a commission by President Roosevelt to study their problems and development in the Scandinavian countries. The report of this commission with recommendations is expected in March or April of 1937. On the production-for-use front, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation succeeded in holding its own during 1936. There was some shift in fields covered and commodities produced, but the net activity was about the same.

A discouraging trend evident in 1936 is that involving child labor. During the days of NRA, child labor was felt to be well on its way to extinction. Then came the Supreme Court decision which threw out NRA, and the trend was reversed. According to the Children's Bureau, child labor has increased steadily during 1936. In 1935 four states ratified the child labor amendment, making a total of 24. At the end of 1936 there were still only 24 states which had ratified the amendment.

Another discouraging development during 1936 was the disrepute into which the system of parole and probation was falling in many of the larger cities. The difficulty cropped out primarily in the larger cities because paroled criminals tended to congregate there, where they could more easily lose their identity and associate with crime groups. There can be little doubt that this method of handling offenders has suffered from poor administration, often politically controlled. As the public becomes aroused to the abuses, however, it usually seeks to abolish the whole system instead of reforming the administration. It will be a definite regression in our philosophy of corrections if parole and probation are abandoned.

In general, however, the year 1936 brought encouraging developments in the welfare field. There was a tendency manifested to stabilize administrative procedures and practices. This surcease from the constant flux and change that characterized the preceding years of depression provided the opportunity to consider improvements in method. In many instances, a transition in attitude could be observed, from considering relief and assistance functions as emergency activities of government to accepting them as continuing responsibilities. Finally, there has been a crystallization of thought on the proper division of responsibility between the three levels of government for welfare functions. While this has led in many cases to inadequate treatment of the problem due to faulty machinery, it holds out a definite promise for the future.

HOUSING

By Coleman Woodbury

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The scope of this article is confined to housing events, developments, administrative improvements, court decisions, and trends in the field of local government. This practically precludes discussion of the mortgage insurance and banking features of the government housing program, which are carried out exclusively by federal agencies having little or no contact with local governments. The activities of these agencies affect local governments only indirectly as they are affected by the supply, condition, and location of private dwellings.

With the direct housing activities of the federal government undertaken to provide for income groups that private enterprise cannot adequately serve, it is a different story. Before direct housing construction of the Resettlement Administration or the PWA was well under way, local governments became definitely concerned with problems of land acquisition, criminal and civil jurisdiction over the tenants of federal "islands" within city limits, municipal services, and payments in lieu of taxes. Indeed, even earlier they were busy demonstrating the economic and social drain of slum and blighted areas and showing the need in their communities for government projects at low rentals. Thus local governments would be involved even if the housing program in this country were arrested at its present state of development. Fortunately this is not likely.

Nineteen thirty-six will probably be significant in the housing annals of this country as the year in which the emergency low-rent housing program of the federal government definitely moved into the construction stage and, as the year preceding 1937, in which a permanent program was established on a decentralized basis. It has been a period of pushing toward completion of work already begun and of preparation for a more productive future. The present program of the PWA totals about 50 projects in 35 cities. The RA is constructing three large satellite towns and on November 1, 1936, had completed or had in various stages of development 53 small rural or semi-rural projects of community nature.

Secretary Ickes sounded the keynote for the year on January 3, when the cornerstone for the Williamsburg slum clearance project in New York City was laid. He said in part:

> The government has pointed the way, and I feel now that it is up to the municipalities to join in the task. That, of course, is more easily said than done. But as I visualize the situation there is one particular thing that stands out clearly. It is that the true rôle of the federal government should be to give financial and technical assistance to municipalities that want housing and are willing and able to assume responsibility for their share of the financing and for the initiation, construction, and operation of the projects.

The Wagner-Ellenbogen bill introduced three months later to establish the low-rent housing program on a permanent basis would have provided the legal framework for a decentralized program. It realistically recognized, however, that the devolution of responsibility onto the localities would have to be gradual. The measure received an astounding amount of support, not only from organizations and individuals but from city governments whose councils petitioned Congress to pass the measure and whose mayors appeared at the hearings. It passed the Senate but was caught in the closing rush in the House.

The George-Healey bill, designed to remove certain obstacles to the PWA and RA programs, including those raised by rulings of the Comptroller General, fared better in the last Congress. Of especial interest to municipalities are the following provisions:

1. States and their political subdivisions shall have all of their usual civil and criminal jurisdiction over federal housing projects and their inhabitants; and conversely, occupants of the developments are guaranteed all customary civil rights.

2. The federal agencies, upon request of a state or municipality, may contract to pay service charges in lieu of taxes on their developments.

The latter provision squarely confronts the cities with the question of their purpose in seeking projects for their communities. If they are primarily concerned with improving housing conditions and making the accommodations of public housing projects available to families with small income, they will keep rents as low as possible by making little or no charge for services. If they are primarily interested in obtaining largesse from the federal coffers, they will hold out for high service charges, although the money for service charges will come not from the government but from the pockets of the tenants. It is encouraging to report that most of them are proving generous in this matter. In several of the cities where agreements with the PWA have been reached or are under consideration, the rental equivalent of this indirect local subsidy amounts to substantially as much as the rental equivalent of the 45 per cent capital grant given by PWA.

About the middle of August tenants began moving into Techwood Homes, Atlanta, the first of the PWA's urban developments to be completed. The average rental range is from $17.52 per month for three-room apartments to $27.13 for five-room apartments and to $29.75 for the few six-room houses. Heat, hot water, and electricity for lighting, refrigeration, and cooking will be furnished the tenants for an additional lump sum of $1.81 per room per month. Maintenance of buildings and equipment, including stoves and refrigerators, is included in the charge.

There is a "fundamental requirement . . . that tenants in the new development must come from a bad housing environment. PWA will not consider families who at the present time are able to maintain themselves under tolerable living conditions." Additional guides to tenant selection are: family incomes between $700 and $1800 a year, family size not exceeding maximum allowable occupancy of apartments, children in the family, citizenship, and a year's residence in Atlanta.

The states are also beginning to take a hand in opening the way for local housing subsidies. Massachusetts led in this with the introduction of a bill in the 1936 session of its legislature which would have authorized a city or town to borrow on its bonds or notes an amount not exceeding one-fifth of one per cent of its assessed valuation, for use in leasing or buying a federal project or in building a project of its own. Indebtedness incurred under this bill was to be in excess of the statutory debt limit. The measure did not pass in the last session, but it is still being pushed in slightly changed form.

Few legislatures were in session in 1936, but even so the year netted two new housing authority laws. The Louisiana law, approved July 9, applies to all cities over 20,000. The Connecticut law, which was passed

December 9, applies to cities and towns over 10,000. This brings the total of state housing authority laws to 22.

On March 17, less than two weeks after attorneys for the United States had asked the Supreme Court to dismiss the Louisville case on the right of the federal government to exercise eminent domain in acquiring land for housing sites, the New York Court of Appeals (the supreme bench in that state) established a landmark in the judicial history of housing by affirming the constitutionality of the use of eminent domain by local housing authorities. The case originated in the New York City Authority's effort to obtain from obstreperous owners a portion of the site of First Houses, the first project initiated and constructed by a local authority. The precedent is particularly happy in view of the anticipated decentralization of the responsibility for the housing program. A similar but more comprehensive case is before the court in Kentucky.

During the course of the year new housing authorities were established in the four cities—Knoxville, Tennessee; Peoria, Illinois; Chelsea, Massachusetts; and Bridgeport, Connecticut. At the close of 1936 there were in 36 cities and in the District of Columbia and Hawaii local agencies presumably clothed with the necessary powers to initiate, construct, and operate housing projects. Fifty-three additional cities had officially appointed advisory bodies.

Since by Presidential order all funds originally allotted to the PWA and RA for housing but not required for the completion of projects on which construction contracts were let before December 15, 1935, reverted to the general relief fund, and since there was no definite assurance of further federal aid, local housing agencies have found it difficult to secure the funds necessary to proceed with work incidental to the preparation of long-range programs. A few of them have, however, continued to be quite active.

The authorities of New York City, Cincinnati, and Detroit had programs for their communities so well worked out when the PWA was authorized by the last Congress to use funds repaid to it for loans and grants on additional public works projects that they were able to go to Washington immediately with specific proposals. The New York City Authority expected to obtain the additional financing necessary through a public bond issue to be underwritten by investment bankers. The Detroit Commission planned to supplement the PWA funds with money from the city and with WPA labor. General relief policies prevented the execution of these plans. However, late in the year the PWA announced a project in Lackawanna, New York, conditioned upon the acquisition of a suitable site at a reasonable price. It had been promoted for some time by the Lackawanna Authority.

The Alley Dwelling Authority of the District of Columbia has been in a more favorable position. It is an independent agency and has had federal funds with which to operate directly. It is primarily a slum reclamation agency which endeavors: (1) to eliminate alley dwellings and (2) to find the best use for reclaimed property. It is, however, obligated to provide for all families displaced by its program who cannot find other suitable accommodations. It had three housing projects under way in 1936. The first, Hopkins Place, was formally opened on October 20. Many qualified persons who have seen it say it is one of the most significant demonstration projects of recent housing history.

In Detroit the local authority has been discussing with city officials the feasibility of having the department of public works take charge of the building of two projects with which the PWA has refused to proceed because of excessive bids by private contractors.

The Schenectady, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Boston authorities have been trying to work out some plan by which land forfeited for non-payment of taxes can be used for housing purposes. The scattering of the parcels and the undesirable location of much of the property present serious obstacles, but the swapping of tracts may be possible.

The fundamental importance of a land policy to a housing program is being much stressed these days. The most concrete proposal that has been made is that presented by Frederic A. Delano, chairman of the Central Housing Committee. The essence of the proposal is federal assistance to communities for the purchase of land as good opportunities occur, without the necessity for immediate building. The proposal does not preclude the making of loans and grants for construction purposes.

There has been increasing interest in the removal or repair of substandard dwellings. Lexington, Kentucky, and Buffalo, New York, secured new charter powers for the demolition of unfit housing, and Chicago has a comprehensive new ordinance under consideration. Adequate inspection and enforcement of standards are being especially emphasized in New York City. The new city charter should increase the effectiveness of the work carried on now by the tenement house department.

The dwelling shortage anticipated with the return of prosperity is beginning to cause acute distress in a number of cities. In New York the approach of January 1, 1937, the effective date of certain penal sections in its housing laws, caused evacuation notices to be sent to some 700 families by property owners who claimed that they would rather board up their properties than make the extensive repairs that would be necessary. Brought face to face with the fact that other accommodations for the families were not to be found, the New York City Authority, with the hope of finding a solution, spent the holiday season conducting public hearings on the problems brought forward but by no means created by the landlords' notices to evacuate.

The collapse of a tenement house in Philadelphia the day after Christmas, in which seven were killed and many injured, has again emphasized the shortage of decent quarters for low-income families and has brought forth numerous plans for reform in enforcement and for the provision of new dwellings.

In short, there have been some advances, but housing officials had not much cause to regret the passage of 1936. They have good reason to look forward with hope to 1937.

PUBLIC HEALTH

By W. F. Walker, Dr. P.H.

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In looking back it seems quite probable that the year 1936 will come to be recognized as the year in which public health work in the United States received its greatest nation-wide stimulus. One refers, of course, to the passage of the National Social Security Act, which for the first time in the history of this country made available to each of the 48 states reasonable funds for the pursuance of public health work, particularly in rural areas. These funds, allocated to the states by the United States Public Health Service and the United States Children's Bureau, while merely supplementing state and local appropriations, should do a great deal toward improving public health protection throughout the country. Although it is obviously too early to predict what the eventual results of this aid may be, certain improvements are already evident. The general level of public health administration through state departments of health has already improved in two particulars. First, the very fact that federal public health funds must be administered in accordance with certain reasonable rules and regulations has in many instances resulted in more careful and thoughtful administration; secondly, federal funds have permitted the addition of technically qualified persons to both state and local health departments. A number of states have recently employed for the first time full-time qualified directors of maternal and child hygiene, while others have recently acquired qualified full-time directors of local health administration. Although state departments were perhaps the first to be favorably affected, local health units, particularly county or district health departments, have also already benefited. Since the passage of the National

Social Security Act, approximately 150 new whole-time county or district health units have been established, bringing the number of whole-time rural health departments in the United States up to about 650. Many already existent departments have added to their personnel.

Other than the already noted general improvement in public health administration, the two most important public health advances attributable directly to the stimulus given by the National Social Security Act are, first, a rapidly increasing effort to obtain or train persons who are or who will become technically qualified for the positions they are to occupy and, second, a marked improvement in service records, the keeping of which will insure a reasonable measurement of progress.

In cities, as well as in counties, there are many evidences of increased sanitary activities on the part of health departments, including the extension of water and sewerage facilities and increased supervision of foodhandling establishments, with particular attention focused upon the problem of the drinking glass.

The responsibility of cities for protecting their populations from typhoid fever was re-affirmed in Vermont when the city of Winooski was held liable for a death from this disease traced to a contaminated supply.[1] In a somewhat similar case, the city of Ogden, Utah, was not held liable because of inadequate proof.[2] The responsibility of a city to protect its food supply was recognized when an ordinance authorizing the Richmond County (Georgia) health department to prohibit the shipment of ice cream from an inspection area more than sixty miles from the city.[3] A dairy in Virginia was held responsible for damages due to a consumer of its product contracting undulant fever from raw milk which it distributed.[4] It is no news to a city manager that an individual has been held liable for the improper disposal of sewage which caused a nuisance. It becomes news, however, when the responsibility for the proper disposal of sewage in Oklahoma City is recognized.[5]

A disease of perennial public health significance and one which showed a substantial increase in 1936 was pneumonia. This increase is a challenge to states and cities to follow the advances already made by Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Maine, and some other states in a diagnostic and therapeutic attack upon this disease.

While the situation has undoubtedly improved during the past ten years there are still a number of states in which state public health administration is definitely politically controlled, states in which a change of administration may result in the dismissal of a qualified state health officer and the appointment of an unqualified one, or in which one unqualified state health officer is followed by the appointment of another equally unqualified. The comparatively recently adopted recommendations of the State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America concerning qualifications for health personnel may help to modify such situations, but the ultimate solution of the difficulty will not be found until public opinion has reached that point where it will not permit its public health protection services to be administered by unqualified, politically appointed personnel. On the other hand, public opinion will not reach this decision until it recognizes the fact that public health administration is a specialty requiring special training and experience and that a well-qualified and competent physician is not, simply because he is a competent physician, a qualified health officer.

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[1] *Boguski v. City of Winooski* (Vt. 1936), 187 A. 808.

[2] *Stoker v. Ogden* (Utah 1936), 54 P. (2d) 849.

[3] *Wright v. Richmond County Health Dept.* (Ga. 1936), 186 S.E. 815.

[4] *Colonna v. Rosedale Dairy* (Va. 1936), 186 S.E. 94.

[5] *Oklahoma City v. Eylar* (Okla. 1936), 61 P. (2d) 649.

Several states have recently undertaken studies to clarify and improve their public health policies and programs. Massachusetts, through the Massachusetts Public Health Commission, a body appointed by the governor in 1935, has recently recodified its public health laws and issued a report embodying its present as well as its future public health aims and policies.[6] Excellently prepared in its entirety, the report is particularly interesting and forward looking in its approach to such problems as pneumonia, cancer, diabetes, and diseases of the circulatory system. The report is prefaced by a lengthy and imposing list of prominent medical and public health people who have assisted the Commission in its work.

Arizona has recently completed a survey of its public health facilities and programs looking toward the development of a sounder plan of public health administration.

Public health development has been marked with periods of remarkable progress, either because of medical or sanitary discoveries of great significance or the occurrence of events which crystallize public opinion and stimulate unusual public activity for the control of a specific problem. Thus in the nineties we saw an attack upon the deaths from diphtheria by the use of antitoxin in the period immediately following its discovery. Then we saw the beginning of a concerted effort to educate the public that tuberculosis was preventable and curable. From 1910 marked the period to banish typhoid fever in cities through the purification and treatment of drinking water and the pasteurization of milk. In 1924 began the development of programs for the control of the incidence of diphtheria by the use of an immunizing agent, toxin antitoxin and later toxoid.

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[6] *Report of the Special Commission to Study and Investigate Public Health Laws and Policies.* The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, House No. 1200, Dec. 2, 1936.

In 1936 we witnessed what may be the most significant of these periodical major progresses in public health. Through popular recognition that syphilis is a communicable disease to be attacked openly by therapeutic and educational measures exactly as any other major public health problem we have made advances in this field in a period of months which took years to negotiate in our control of tuberculosis. This remarkable accomplishment is due in large measure to the courage and persistence of Thomas Parran, Jr., Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, in publicizing the incidence of this disease and its controllability when recognized as a community responsibility. There are probably ten to twelve million people afflicted with syphilis in this country, and newly acquired infections amount to four or five hundred thousand people annually. Though the incidence varies between certain groups, no group entirely escapes.

This change in public attitude from aloofness to frank public recognition of the problem marks the most significant advance of the year, if not the decade, and presents an opportunity to cities in the development of health service affecting a large group which is unique.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

By O. W. Wilson

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The trend of recent years to improve municipal police administration and procedures continued at an accelerated rate and on a more comprehensive scale than ever before. Outstanding among the advances in this field during 1936 was the expansion and development of police training. A growing recognition of the fact that the efficiency of police agencies is determined primarily by the ability of police personnel led to improved and more numerous training programs throughout the country. This was most apparent in the field of traffic control, but general police training was also given great impetus. In addition to the personnel, the factors which received the greatest attention were communications, regional co-operation, administrative authority of police chiefs, and departmental organization for the control of various police problems.

An encouraging sign is the general recognition that progress in police administration can be achieved only by aiming at the improvement of the fundamental factors in police work. The concentration of effort to improve personnel, equipment, administrative control and organization, and co-operation among police agencies is clear evidence of this growing recognition.

In the field of police training, three procedures are being developed: (1) university fellowship courses; (2) university and state municipal league short-course schools; and (3) departmental training schools. The fellowship plan, originated in 1936, is outstanding at present, but as yet its application is limited to traffic problems. The two universities engaged in such programs are Harvard and Northwestern. At Harvard, there are seven police officers among a group of sixteen young men awarded $1,200 fellowships for a year's study in all phases of traffic control. At Northwestern seven fellowships have been awarded to police officers. The course deals exclusively with traffic problems. More widespread participation of universities in this comprehensive training in traffic control and its application to general police problems is a trend which undoubtedly will develop in coming years.

The short-course training became more widespread in 1936. In the traffic field, the Northwestern University two-week course was expanded into three courses: one for municipal officers, one for state officers, and the third (advanced training) for those who had taken the basic course in a previous year. Two-week courses similar to the Northwestern basic course were given at the University of Alabama and at Harvard. Short courses in general police work were given by the League of Kansas Municipalities, League of Minnesota Municipalities, League of Virginia Municipalities, League of West Virginia Municipalities, League of Wisconsin Municipalities, Illinois Municipal League, New York State Conference of Mayors, Ohio State University, University of Minnesota, and Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, and other agencies. The Ohio Department of Public Safety also held "retraining" courses for municipal officers.

The establishment of courses in several departments and the improvement of existing courses in departmental training schools continued during 1936. In California, a movement was initiated to institute such training in all municipalities. Little Rock, Indianapolis, and Toledo were among the cities which organized schools during the year. An encouraging sign in this field is the increasing co-operation of universities with local police department training schools.

A specialized traffic training program was greatly expanded during 1936 with the co-operation of the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. This program involved the installation of accident investigation units in several police departments, including those of South Bend, Indiana; Cincinnati, Ohio; Hartford and Waterbury, Connecticut; and Saginaw, Michigan. This program is resulting in the establishment in police departments of specially equipped bureaus, operated by thoroughly trained personnel, for the better control of traffic accident problems.

The year 1936 witnessed the growing use of police radio and teletype, as numerous small cities joined the ranks of those having these communication facilities. Furthermore, many cities have switched from one-way to two-way police radio systems, or have initially installed two-way radio equipment. The effectiveness of radio communications has been further increased through efforts in many sections of the country to co-ordinate communications facilities. Many large cities are extending their radio service connections to surrounding smaller towns and cities, and proposals have been advanced in some states for state-wide radio systems to link all municipal police departments. New Jersey and Virginia in particular are now working on the latter plan.

Twenty cities—including Columbus and Cleveland, Ohio; Indianapolis and Richmond, Indiana; St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri; Detroit, Michigan; Leavenworth, Kansas; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Memphis, Tennessee; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Houston, Texas—have secured authorization to erect and operate under the inter-city radio telegraph plan which was worked out by the Association Police Communication Officers, sanctioned by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and approved by the Federal Communications Commission.

Co-ordination of efforts and regional co-operation of police agencies are advancing in communications and other fields. State-wide co-operation is being fostered by the establishment of state agencies which extend services to all municipalities. In both Kentucky and Louisiana a state bureau of criminal identification and statistics now offers valuable services, not otherwise available to smaller communities, for the effective co-ordination of local efforts in crime detection. During 1936 the Texas public safety department instituted a traffic consultant service available to all municipalities in the state. A more definite trend toward the establishment of a regional police agency is evidenced by the Southern California proposal to substitute for the existing sheriffs' departments a regional police department with jurisdiction in both rural areas and small incorporated towns.

Certain isolated developments during 1936 indicate a trend toward greater centralization of authority in the administrative heads of municipal police departments. This is being brought about both through the elimination of administrative control by other officials and by the increased security of tenure for chiefs of police. Outstanding is the new Seattle ordinance which provides for the appointment of the chief of police by the mayor (with the approval of a majority of the city council) for a five-year term. Thereafter, the chief of police can be removed only for cause by the mayor and a two-thirds majority of the city council. In St. Paul a similar ordinance has recently been passed. The enactment of such ordinances in other cities will remove one of the greatest obstacles to a consistent and vigorous police program; namely, the frequent changing of chiefs of police, a practice in many cities. In San Francisco certain recommended steps have already been taken to reorganize the city police department as a result of a survey, and if all recommendations are followed the administrative authority of the chief of police will be greatly extended. Other cities are following this same trend by passing ordinances which vest a greater degree of authority in the police chief and limit the direct control of the city council and other agencies. Such steps will give police executives a degree of independence—a long recognized need. If advances in police methods continue, this increased authority will prove of great benefit from the standpoint of the efficiency of police service rendered; otherwise, however, no substantial gain will result.

During 1936 as in recent years, civil service was adopted by many police departments, chiefly by the smaller ones which previously had no merit system for personnel selection. There was, however, no significant improvement during this year in the actual administration of civil service laws for police departments.

The problem of proper personnel distribution received additional attention during the year. An outstanding contribution was the comprehensive police beat survey conducted by the Cincinnati Department of Public Safety. Selective traffic enforcement procedures were further refined and adopted during the year by more departments as a means of increasing the efficiency of traffic patrol officers. Even in such elementary matters as the adoption of the three-platoon patrol shift, it is encouraging to observe that during 1936 some of the remaining small departments which previously operated on a two-platoon plan swung over to the preferred three-platoon plan.

Significant to the police are certain legislative trends concerning law enforcement. Certain new laws passed during 1936 by the New York legislature clearly indicate a trend toward facilitating the work of the police and decreasing the unjustifiable technical protection afforded the criminal. Similar laws in all states, and more of the same type, will eventually greatly increase the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies. Two laws are aimed at practices which often vitiate the enforcement activity of the police in the handling of cases after arrest. One of these provides that a magistrate who discharges a defendant previously arrested on a felony charge must make a statement setting forth his reasons for the action and attach it to the defendant's criminal record. The other provides that pleas of guilty to a lesser offense will be permitted only when the district attorney presents to the court, in writing, the cause for recommending acceptance of such pleas.

Four specific new measures are aimed at abuses of the bail system:

1. Jumping of bail for a misdemeanor automatically establishes guilt unless the defendant appears within 30 days.
2. A defendant charged with operating a motor vehicle under the influence of liquor shall have his operator's license automatically suspended and may have his registration certificate suspended.
3. Applications for bail shall indicate a record of previous convictions and a statement concerning previous applications for bail and the disposition thereof.
4. Liability on real estate for bail purposes shall be strengthened.

Another measure in this group of new laws provides that when a felon is released from prison notification be sent by the warden to the police of the city from whence he came and to which he intends to go.

There is a new law concerning illegal possession of weapons. This provides that the presence of a weapon in an automobile is presumptive evidence, against all occupants, of illegal possession unless one of them has authority to carry the same. It also provides that the carrying of concealed weapons is a felony.

In addition to the foregoing specific and significant developments, there were many other isolated developments and continuations of already well-established trends toward more efficient police administration. It is significant that all these developments represented distinct advances. The police are definitely recognizing the need for improving their techniques to keep pace with their increasingly complex problems. Side by side with improved administration and law enforcement may be observed the steady growth of police *preventive* work in crime and traffic fields and of more satisfactory methods for building better public relations. All these are representative of the new and broader view of police responsibilities and give promise of better results in the future.

FIRE ADMINISTRATION

By Harold A. Stone

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Who wants to return to the good old days of ten and twenty years ago with high fire losses, Cleveland Clinic Disasters, and conflagrations, when few cities had fire prevention bureaus and when the art of drowning fires was considered skillful extinguishment? Persistent ferreting out of the money makers from arson fires, improving archaic regulatory laws, the balancing of fire fighting by fire prevention, coupled with new mechanical weapons, have so completely changed the picture that yesterday's conditions are forgotten in the successes of today.

Many will settle back with satisfaction believing there is nothing more to do just because our national fire losses are one-half of what they were ten years ago. Such false security is what the fire demon is waiting for—"Now will be my chance," he mutters, "to kill thousands and burn millions again." But there are many persistent individuals who are developing new fire administration practices. These include training and personnel methods, laws, organization, literature, and apparatus, a few of which will be discussed here.

Training. Most states now have fire schools sponsored by the state university, fire marshal, state firemen's association and leagues of municipalities, and various underwriters' organizations. These schools are often held for four to six days in the summer, along lines of a college short course, even granting a special diploma. Instructional staff is drawn from the sponsoring agencies as well as from the more progressive fire departments.

Some sort of training for firemen was provided in 1936 in 40 states. More than 31,500 firemen are known to have received instruction at a total of 433 state, regional, or zone schools in 1936. In addition, traveling instructors in a number of states visited local departments and gave instruction to probably 15,000 more men. These figures, of course, do not include the drill schools operated by individual fire departments for their own members.

The Massachusetts State Department of Education made available an extension course on modern fire fighting mostly for volunteer firemen. Training for fire chiefs and other fire officers was made available in the form of an extension course on Municipal Fire Administration offered by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration conducted by the International City Managers' Association.

Fire insurance organizations have for many years engaged young men with engineering training. Only recently, however, have municipal officials begun to realize the possibilities of reducing fire losses by employing technically trained people in fire departments. Chief Goff of Oklahoma City is using college trained men. As the public service becomes more attractive, the demand on universities for special courses in fire protection should grow, although today only one school, the Armour Institute of Technology, offers a complete four-year course in this field. The day will come when every large fire department will have a technical staff as a matter of course.

Fire Apparatus. According to the United States Census figures, the total number of pumping engines purchased during the ten years ending with 1935 was 6,791 distributed by years as follows:

1926	1,011	1931	666
1927	971	1932	267
1928	1,015	1933	227
1929	997	1934	339
1930	827	1935	471

According to estimates of the National Fire Protection Association 22,000 pumpers are now in service. These figures indicate that only about one-third of these engines have been purchased during the last ten years. Thus, two-thirds of the apparatus is over ten years of age, and a considerable number must be 20 years old or more, all of which brings up the question of obsolescence. A large latent demand for apparatus is appearing as indicated by the increased purchases in 1935. Not only is a back-log to be made up, but current replacements must continue, which brings the total possible annual apparatus purchase up to 1,400 pieces based upon a 15-year average life. This huge potential yearly demand is 40 per cent greater than during any of the last ten years. Now is the time for cities to set up a capital improvement program so replacements can be made in orderly fashion.

Three Platoons. The eyes of the nation are watching the transition from two to three platoons in New York City. Many firemen look upon it as an opportunity for advancement, for the number of men is to be increased about one-third, thus providing places for present employees to be moved into positions of command over the incoming recruits. Others see a financial adjustment in the city budget as being impossible without some cut in pay for those now employed. It was surprising indeed for the heavily taxed people of New York City to vote for three platoons, knowing of the increase in cost. The municipal officials cannot be accused of this new expense as the voters decisively settled the matter by a score of 7 to 2. The wholesale training of thousands of raw recruits is no small task, yet it is already under way. The desirability of the three platoon plan is still debatable.

Codes and Laws. Minneapolis and Pasadena adopted new fire codes and Louisville adopted a comprehensive ordinance establishing a bureau of fire prevention which also provides for individual liability for payment to the city of cost of fire department service for fires due to negligence. The Pasadena code created a bureau of fire prevention but it is bogged down in the minutiae of technical regulations about volatile oils and gasoline buggies. These provisions have a place in a fire code but only a few can be given in a small printed booklet of 23 pages. Where are the others? Of course, they are contained in the building and electrical codes, and in miscellaneous ordinances, but no reference to them is given in the new fire code. Pasadena is one of the few cities having a good personal responsibility law, yet it is omitted from the new code. Some day cities will discover the real meaning of the word "code."

The new charter adopted by New York City in November restored to the fire department the means for carrying on fire prevention and inspection work. Considerable difficulty had been experienced earlier in the year when all the authority of fire prevention work was taken away from the fire department, under a decision of the New York Court of Appeals handed down on January 14, and transferred to the building departments of the five boroughs.

WPA Inspections. Searching for fire hazards on a grand scale was attempted in Memphis by WPA employees. Not only was the inspection burden on the uniformed force temporarily reduced, but their efforts were augmented in the elimination of many hazardous conditions. Recruits under WPA were first sent to a drill school for preliminary instruction. After being in the field a week, all were recalled for a conference to iron out difficulties encountered in making inspections. Work was done in pairs. Each inspector was furnished a set of rules and a list of the things to look for. During five months, 42,000 buildings were inspected, and 13,500 hazards corrected.

Losses. The estimated fire loss for 1936 ($293,000,000) is slightly over one-half of the all-time high loss of $562,000,000 in 1926. Comparative figures for fire losses in the United States are:

1927	$473,000,000	1932	$401,000,000
1928	465,000,000	1933	271,000,000
1929	459,000,000	1934	271,000,000
1930	502,000,000	1935	249,000,000
1931	452,000,000		

There is, unfortunately, no indication that loss of life and personal injury by fire are following the decrease in property loss. While there are no comparable year by year statistics available to show loss of life by fire, it appears that there has been no substantial decrease in the number of fire casualties in recent years.

Special Problems. Among the special problems in the fire field which received attention during 1936 were: inspection of dwellings, arson laws, demolition of hazardous buildings, protection of records, abolishing wooden shingle roofs, and the marine industry.

There has been a general increase in the number of dwelling fires in the United States during the past ten years; two-thirds of all fire fatalities now occur in residences. Although fire departments have limited legal power to enter dwellings, an increasing number of cities are conducting organized fire prevention inspection of dwellings. Two cities which inaugurated this work in 1936 are Fort Worth, Texas and St. Paul, Minnesota. Among the other cities which inspect dwellings are Cincinnati and Middletown, Ohio; Berkeley, California; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Omaha, Nebraska; Erie, Pennsylvania; Dallas, Texas; Memphis, Tennessee; Parkersburg, West Virginia; Providence, Rhode Island; Worcester, Springfield, Salem, Arlington, Everett, Peabody, Boston, and Chelsea, Massachusetts.

Forty states now have arson laws in effect and similar laws are being introduced in five additional states in 1937. In some cities arson squads were strengthened and a few cities established such squads. In Minneapolis, for example, a police detective was added to the arson squad, and in Omaha, Nebraska, an arson squad was legally established and equipped with laboratory and photographic facilities.

During recent years a number of cities have given special attention to the removal of dilapidated and dangerous buildings. The city of Milwaukee, for example, since 1928 has razed over 3,000 buildings. Some of the other cities which have carried on successful campaigns along this line are Omaha, Chicago, Lowell and Worcester (Massachusetts), Cincinnati, Des Moines, Hartford, Newark, Minneapolis, San Francisco, New Orleans, and St. Louis.

Wooden shingled roofs continued to be the leading single cause of fires in a number of cities. In spite of this fact the movement to prohibit wooden shingles received a setback in 1936 in Florida when nine towns repealed their ordinances prohibiting such roofs.

Perhaps one of the fields in which most rapid development was made in 1936 was the marine industry. A report on construction and design prepared by the marine section of the National Fire Protection Association is being used by the United States Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection as the basis for regulations which are being prepared. Special attention is being given to the provision of water-tight bulkheads extending above the waterline and to regulations covering tankers, motor boats, and gasoline-propelled commercial boats. Special attention also was given to setting up standards for the maintenance of marine terminals.

Municipal officials have been closely watching the development of air conditioning and some fires have already been reported in connection with air conditioning equipment where the duct system serves to spread fire and hot gases rapidly through the building. Regulations have been designed with a view to minimizing such occurrences. Another by-product of air conditioning is the large consumption of water. For example, it was estimated that if air conditioning were extended to include all the principal business properties in Lincoln, Nebraska, there would be an additional demand for cooling water amounting to 7,000,000 gallons a day, which would practically double the amount of water consumption in the business district and perhaps jeopardize the water supply for fire protection.

There was continued interest in legislation regulating the sale and use of fireworks. A survey made by the National Fire Protection Association in 1936 revealed that 23 states have now passed laws controlling fireworks as compared with only a dozen states which had such regulations in 1925. Of the 553 cities and towns which now have some sort of ordinance regulating fireworks, 380 of them prohibit their sale or use except for special public displays. This latter group includes 42 of the 93 cities of over 100,000 population.

PUBLIC WORKS

By Frank W. Herring

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The general pattern established during 1935 for participation by the federal government in the public works activities of local authorities was maintained during 1936 without major change. That pattern consisted of two major federal agencies: the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (PWA), which had responsibility for making loans and grants to local governments for public works construction, and the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which placed its emphasis upon providing employment for the jobless and was authorized to make substantial grants to local governments for operations in the public works field. In general, the outstanding difference between the operations placed under the jurisdiction of these two agencies had to do with the magnitude or complexity of the public improvement undertaken. Within that relatively constant administrative pattern, however, the general trend throughout the year was toward a growing reliance upon the WPA type of undertaking and, conversely, toward a steady curtailment of the activities of the PWA. Although at the end of the year there was still in process of construction a large number of major improvements within the administrative jurisdiction of the PWA, authorization of new PWA projects had about come to the end at that time and the WPA had assumed the predominant rôle as the public works agency of the federal government.

As an illustration of the development of this trend, the figures included in the relief bill passed by Congress in May may be cited. That bill provided $1,425,000,000 for WPA and related activities and but $300,000,000 for PWA loans and grants. Indeed, the $300,000,000 represented merely an authorization to the PWA to use as a revolving fund the revenues derived from the resale of municipal securities which it had in its portfolio as a consequence of earlier lending activities. As this amount was far less than the total amount represented by the list of approved projects already on the PWA books, and presumably eligible for allotment, it was immediately obvious that this particular federal agency had seen its best days. As the year drew to a close, more and more of the efforts of the PWA had to be given to winding up its affairs.

This curtailment of the PWA was not inconsistent with the growing improvement in municipal finances and a consequent increase in the ability of local communities to support their own improvement programs. The continuance of WPA activities, however, made necessary by the continuing level of industrial unemployment, operated to inhibit a greater development of municipal self support. Many observers believe that the resumption by municipalities of full financial responsibility cannot take place until federal money for relief work is no longer easily available. Indeed, some of these observers maintain that the more worthy improvement projects are definitely blocked by the relative ease with which federal funds can be obtained for improvements of secondary value.

The steadily rising level of business activity was reflected in an increasing volume of public works construction. According to the statistics compiled by *Engineering News-Record,* the total expenditure for public works during 1936 amounted to $3,140,000,000, a rise of 28 per cent over the preceding year and about equal to the expenditure for the year 1931. State and municipal construction activity was responsible for the entire gain, for federal operations fell off somewhat from the year before. Road and street construction was the largest single class in this compilation of statistics, public buildings running a close second. Activity in four major elements of public works—bridges, buildings, water works, and sewerage—reached record high levels during the year.

That there has been a steady though slow resumption by cities of the construction of public improvements not financed federally is disclosed by state and municipal borrowings over the past several years for other than refunding purposes. The totals for the past five years have been as follows:

Year	Borrowing From Non-Federal Sources	PWA Loans and Grants	Total
1932	$561,000,000	....	$561,000,000
1933	273,000,000	$814,000,000	1,091,000,000
1934	431,000,000	580,000,000	1,011,000,000
1935	497,000,000	1,208,000,000	1,705,000,000
1936	533,000,000	165,000,000	698,000,000

Technical practice in the public works field continues to advance. Outstanding among those items in the field of street paving and maintenance given considerable attention during the year was the application to city streets of the recently gained knowledge of soil stabilization. Soil mechanics as a body of knowledge has gained recognition as an important phase of engineering as a whole, and an important part of this new field is represented by the techniques that have been developed for assuring for either traffic surfaces or subgrade a maximum of burying power. The technique involves principally the careful grading of soil materials and the use of hygroscopic chemicals such as calcium or sodium chloride to assure the retention of a proper amount of moisture within the soil mixture.

Because of the ease with which street paving work can be adapted to work relief operations there has been a considerable amount of activity in the resurfacing of pavements. Much interest has been developed in non-skid carpet surfaces to be laid over existing bases. W. W. Horner has written: "Where these involve carpet treatments on asphalt mixtures of the older standard types, they seem to be well warranted even though their greater maintenance costs will tend to increase the annual paving charges. To the extent that these surfaces are secured by the laying of open mixture without adequate seal coats, serious trouble may be expected in the future."

There has been little advance made in methods of providing high-type pavements, although considerable research work in paving materials has been carried on. Much research work has been done on the fillers used for brick pavements and on bituminous materials suitable for low-cost street surfaces.

There were probably more sewer systems and sewage treatment plants built in 1936 than in any previous year. In sewage treatment no spectacular innovation in method has come into use, but the year has been marked by a steady refinement of well-known processes. The battle between the advocates of biological and those of chemical treatment methods appears to be largely over. Chemical methods are now recognized as having a very definite place in the field of sewage treatment, particularly where seasonal variations in stream flow or sewage strength results in the need for a high degree of treatment for only a few weeks in the year. Biological methods of treatment are also becoming more completely understood, and the old reliable trickling filter has come in for renewed fame through the discovery that it is capable of far higher rates of loading than any one hitherto had thought reasonable. In the disposal of sewage sludge, the utilization of the gases evolved by digestion for either heat or power production purposes has been proved completely; the mechanical filtration and incineration of sludge has also gained wide acceptance. Most of the smaller treatment plants that have been built have been blessed with more adequate design, and there has been a growing appreciation of the necessity of continuous, competent operation and maintenance.

The huge Southwest activated sludge plant for the Sanitary District of Chicago, of 400 million gallons daily capacity, is by far the largest project now under way. Minneapolis and St. Paul expect their chemical treatment plant to be completed during the current year. Atlanta is engaged in a comprehensive program involving the construction of 60 miles of sewers and six treatment plants varying in capacity from 0.2 to 40 million gallons daily. Buffalo's new disposal plant project is well under way, and Cleveland's new Easterly activated sludge plant is to be placed in service in 1937. New York resumed construction of its Ward's Island activated sludge plant, and the Coney Island chemical precipitation plant, completed last summer, is now in full operation. Washington's new plant also is to be placed in operation shortly.

Another severe drought in the Midwest betrayed the inadequacy of many municipal water supplies when visited by meteorological extremes. Impounded surface supplies increased in favor as groundwater levels receded. Water purification methods are being refined steadily, and there is a slowly growing demand for a softening treatment. The use of activated carbon for the removal of objectionable tastes and odors has become almost universal.

The installation of automatic control devices and improved pumping equipment has operated to raise the level of efficiency of water distribution system operation. There has been wider acceptance of bituminous spun lining for large steel pipes, and such lining is being credited with an appreciable increase of hydraulic carrying capacity.

After many years' delay, New York City got to work on its new Delaware River supply. That gigantic project will involve a pressure tunnel 85 miles long to bring 540 million gallons daily to New York City from three reservoirs, to be built on tributaries of the Delaware River. Chicago placed in operation its new Cermak pumping station. That city also made some progress toward its long desired filtration plant to be built on the lake shore. Milwaukee's water purification plant is nearly completed. Chicago and Milwaukee are the only two major cities now using Great Lakes water without filtration.

In the field of refuse disposal the trend is all toward incineration, due largely to the development of improvements in design and in operating methods which have made this process of refuse disposal less objectionable to the public. A new incinerator at Providence, Rhode Island, placed in operation late in the year, is to develop power as a by-product; New York City also has an incinerator under construction where electricity will be generated.

Considerable attention has been directed toward the disposal of ground garbage through the sewer system. After several years' experience with one grinding station St. Louis built a second plant of the same sort. In that city the ground garbage ultimately discharges into the Mississippi river without treatment. The effects of ground garbage upon sewage treatment plant processes is still largely in the realm of technical debate.

On the Pacific coast sanitary fill as a disposal method continues to be favored, although this process has not been widely adopted elsewhere.

Developments in the field of public works organization and administration were headlined by the provisions of the new charter for New York City. This charter establishes a city planning commission with considerable power and requires that all plans for public improvements clear through that agency before they can be undertaken. Another effort was made to reorganize Boston's widely scattered public works agencies, but as had happened a number of times before, the plan failed of approval. By maintaining a comprehensive system of records on injuries to municipal employees, Cincinnati has materially reduced its insurance costs.

The biggest problem in the public works field continues to be financial rather than technical. The typical city today, dependent almost wholly upon the revenues of real estate taxation, appears to be approaching a condition in which an adequate program of public works construction, maintenance, and operation cannot be supported without outside assistance. Many cities subject to drastic tax limitation laws are earnestly endeavoring to develop supplementary revenues, but the net effect today has been the slow but steady deterioration of existing public works facilities and a virtual impossibility of any extension of service.

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

By John Bauer

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The leading 1936 features in municipal utilities were (1) the efforts toward improved regulatory administration, (2) rate reductions, (3) company refinancing, (4) advance in municipal ownership, and (5) federal activities.

1. *Improved Administration.* What has been clear to public-minded students is the unmanageable set-up of state public utility regulation. This applies particularly to the fixing of reasonable rates. The basic defect is in the valuation or rate base upon which companies are entitled to earn a fair return. The standard, as established by the law of the land, is "fair value," which has been determined by judicial rather than legislative action. While it has been endlessly discussed, it has never been precisely defined, and it stands as a variable quantity, subject to redetermination whenever serious efforts are made to revise rates. The indefiniteness and variability produce inherent conflict of interest between companies and public and are responsible for the protracted hearings in rate cases, the unsatisfactory decisions, the litigation, and practically the failure of rate control.

What is essential for effective rate regulation is a definite and fixed rate base which is capable of systematic administration through accounting and engineering processes. This fact has come to be realized increasingly by the more public-minded commissions and other officials. It is exemplified by the District of Columbia Commission in its dealing with the local electric company. An accounting-engineering rate base has been established, and annual rate revisions are made without reappraisal and without serious dispute over costs and returns. It is used with a sliding scale arrangement of gradual rate reduction which has raised average residential consumption from about 25 kilowatt hours per month per customer to nearly 100 kilowatt hours and has added to the financial success and stability of the company.

This so-called Washington plan received considerable attention during 1936. It was brought to state-wide consideration in Pennsylvania by Governor George H. Earle for the purpose of reconstituting the state regulatory system. It has been accepted as an objective by the city of New York and is in the course of practical establishment by the city of Louisville, Kentucky. Wherever intelligent consideration is given to the problem, there has come to be realization that a definite rate base is essential for systematic administration of rate control.

2. *Rate Reductions.* Notwithstanding the inadequacy of the regulatory systems, the past year has witnessed substantial rate reductions. While the complete record is not available, substantial data are at hand from the various commissions and cities. The Michigan Public Utilities Commission reported total utility rate decreases amounting to $6,431,000 for the first ten months of 1936, as compared with $718,000 for the entire year of 1935. The 1936 figures include $1,581,000 for Consumers Power Company, $1,500,000 for Michigan Bell Telephone Company, and $1,711,000 for Detroit Edison Company.

In March, 1936, the Wisconsin Commission ordered a reduction of $863,000 a year for the Wisconsin Telephone Company, and it has extended materially the promotional type of electric rates. The Alabama Commission reports electric rate decreases of $323,000. The Ohio Commission brought about total utility decreases of $2,876,000. The District of Columbia Commission reports telephone decreases of $252,000. The South Carolina Commission estimates its total reductions at $821,000. On the last day of the year, the Kentucky Commission effected a total reduction of $525,000 in telephone rates for the state of Kentucky, of which $440,000 applied to the city of Louisville. The course of rates has been distinctly downward.

3. *Company Refinancing* stands among the significant 1936 developments. This movement was well under way in 1935 but was greatly accelerated in 1936. Under prevailing money rates a well situated utility has been able to issue its bonds at 3.5 per cent or less, about the lowest in the history of the country. This condition has brought about extensive refunding, and the most striking instances have occurred in the telephone industry. These have included $45,000,000 by the Illinois Bell, $30,000,000 by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, and $45,000,000 by the Southwestern Bell. In addition, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company issued its own debentures amounting to $160,000,000. All these bonds were sold at yields of 3.4 per cent and less to investors. These percentages contrast sharply with the 8 per cent commonly claimed as necessary in rate cases.

As yet there have been few issues to finance new construction. The growing service demands with the passing of the depression have been met almost altogether through existing facilities. With further business recovery there will doubtless be much new financing for needed property additions, extensions, improvements, and replacements of obsolete plant.

4. *Municipal Ownership* made substantial advance, spurred especially through assistance furnished by the federal government for the purpose of

relieving unemployment. The Public Works Administration has made extensive allotments to municipalities as well as other publicly-owned projects. While the primary objective was to furnish employment, the program has aroused wide interest in municipal ownership and has stimulated many municipal undertakings. Many of the projects have been delayed by litigation, instituted principally by private utilities which considered their own interests to be adversely affected by the public undertakings. Twenty-six electric projects, involving a total estimated cost of $11,494,382 and an allotment of $10,122,923, have been held up by injunctions granted by courts. While there were delays in other projects also, the aggregate was much less, and the causes were mostly other than injunction granted by the courts because of conceived injury to private utilities. The injunction cases are awaiting decision by the Supreme Court before the power of PWA will be adequately determined with respect to assistance in municipal electric construction and development. (For details on the number and type of projects and the distribution of cost see another section, "Financing Relief and Recovery," elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.)

Within the limits of this review, some instances of public ownership development will be of interest. Los Angeles now receives Boulder Dam power over its new transmission line, which also supplies the cities of Pasadena, Glendale, and Burbank; furthermore, a charter amendment was adopted authorizing immediate city acquisition of the electric plant owned by the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company, so the city will have practically a monopoly of electric distribution. The city and county of San Francisco is considering plans for taking over the distribution system of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, and the city of Fresno is likewise endeavoring to acquire the local gas and electric plants.

In Kentucky, acting under 1936 legislation, six cities held referenda on the establishment of municipally owned electric plants. Favorable action was taken by Glasgow, Middlesboro, Owenton, and Williamstown. Middlesboro proposes to purchase TVA power, while the other communities intend to construct both generating and distribution systems.

The Fort Collins, Colorado, electric plant, built with the aid of federal funds, has been successful beyond expectation; the present demand for current is practically equal to that planned for 1940; a net profit of $35,700 was realized in the first year's operation. In Kansas two new electric plants and one gas plant have been authorized. About 20 municipal utility acquisition proceedings are now before the Wisconsin Public Service Commission but are meeting active opposition from private utilities; the municipalities do not have the right of municipal competition as a bargaining weapon.

In Michigan an active association of municipal plants has been established; it provides facilities for exchange of experience and for collecting and distributing information useful to all. In Mississippi five cities (Tupelo, Amory, New Albany, Okaloma, and Holly Springs) distribute TVA power to over 5,000 customers; there are also six co-operatives which distribute TVA power and serve over 7,000 customers. In Minnesota, Hutchinson has completed a municipal light plant, while Owatonna has acquired the gas distributing system and is now distributing natural gas. Ogden, Utah, is constructing a new electric plant costing $2,500,000.

5. *Federal Activities.* Apart from the PWA, the federal government has extended its activities into developmental and regulatory areas which have profound significance for municipal utilities. They include the work of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the Rural Electrification Administration (REA), the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and the Federal Power Commission (FPC). There is also the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is concerned principally with railroads, not included in this survey.

The *Federal Communications Commission* in 1935 started a comprehensive investigation of telephone companies, especially the American Telephone and Telegraph, or Bell System. This has been continued through 1936 and will probably extend through 1937. While the Commission has jurisdiction only over interstate telephone activities, it is probing into basic organization, finance, costs, and charges and will make the information available for state regulatory bodies and for municipalities interested in adjustment of telephone rates.

The *Rural Electrification Administration* was originally established to furnish emergency employment as well as to stimulate development and extension of rural electrification and received an appropriation of $100,000,000. In May, 1936, the Administration was re-established by act of Congress upon a long-term program of ten years. The provisions follow closely the policy outlined by the REA during its first year of operation. Under the 1936 act Congress may appropriate $40,000,000 per year after the first year, but for the first year $50,000,000 was available through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Of the annual appropriations, one-half is to be allocated among the states in proportion to the number of unelectrified farms; the other half is to be used at the discretion of the Administrator, but not over 10 per cent in any one state.

The funds may be used to make loans for the construction of generating stations, transmission and distribution lines, and for acquisition of appliances and equipment. Loans may be extended to utility companies, municipalities, power districts, and co-operative associations, but preference must be given to public and non-profit agencies. The interest rate is fixed annually at the average rate payable by the government on obligations of ten years or longer maturity, issued during the previous fiscal year. The act authorizes repayment periods of 25 years, but the policy of 20-year payment has been generally adopted.

The *Tennessee Valley Authority* is the principal agency of the federal government engaged in direct construction and operation of utility properties to furnish service for general public use. It has proceeded under the act of Congress to construct dams, hydro-electric plants, transmission lines, substations, and other facilities to effect the sale of power produced. The project, however, was undertaken not only to develop cheap water power but also for flood control, improvement of navigation, and especially for bringing about wide regional improvements incident to the extensive governmental undertaking.

During 1936 the Norris Dam was brought to practical completion, and operation of the electric plant was started. Rapid advance has been made. For the fiscal year 1934-1935, the total generation amounted to 122,000,000 kilowatt hours, as compared with 467,000,000 kilowatt hours during 1935-1936, an increase of 281 per cent.

The Authority delivers power wholesale to municipal plants, cooperatives, or private utilities on such a basis that the advantages of low cost will be conveyed to actual users. Its influence on rates and growth of utilization has been strikingly effective. Within 22 months after so-called TVA rates went into effect, the total residential consumption of electricity in Tupelo, Mississippi, increased 267 per cent. In Athens, Alabama, after 18 months, there was an increase of 272 per cent; and in the same period in two county-wide associations—Alcorn and Pontotoc Counties, Mississippi—the increases were 220 per cent and 293 per cent, respectively. Low rates and assistance in financing utilization have tremendously stimulated consumption.

At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1936, the Authority was serving 11 municipalities, 6 county power associations, and 6 TVA direct retail power districts, all located in northeastern Mississippi, northern Alabama, and Tennessee. Legal skirmishes have continued; during 1936, 19 private utilities in Alabama and Tennessee instituted suits directed against the general powers of TVA. The Alabama suit was dropped, but that in Tennessee is progressing through the courts.

The *Securities and Exchange Commission* has been charged largely with the administration of the 1936 federal holding company act. The chief function of the Commission is to bring about the regrouping of properties controlled in holding company systems so as to include only coherent and contiguous territory within which maximum efficiency and management can be attained. A further objective is the elimination of the upper layers of holding company groups and simplification of corporate and financial structures.

The act requires registration with the Commission as the first step toward bringing about the readjustments in system organization. Approximately 65 holding companies have registered at the date of this writing, but most of the major systems have declined to register and have brought suits to test the constitutionality of the act.

Until this basic legal determination has been reached the active work of the Commission must necessarily remain in abeyance. If its power is sustained, there is still doubt as to its ultimate efficacy in bringing about desirable system regrouping. Its task will be a tremendous one, and will encounter many legal, financial, and technical obstacles. It does not regard its job as driving an entering wedge for public ownership, nor does it concern itself with matters of rates as such, but it expects to furnish aid to state commissions in obtaining information required for intrastate regulation.

The *Federal Power Commission* shares in the administration of the 1935 holding company act, and it is charged also with the 1935 amendments to the federal power act. Under this new jurisdiction this Commission is undertaking a variety of activities directed to advancement of public interest. While it is concerned primarily with water power projects and interstate matters, and mostly does not reach direct rate making, it is active in bringing about better organization, wide co-ordination of power facilities, sound financing, and accurate information which may be used by states and local governments for rate making and other local purposes. To carry out its new and enlarged responsibilities, the Commission has reorganized its staff in appropriate bureaus and divisions, and has established regional offices in five cities, New York, Atlanta, San Francisco, Denver, and Chicago.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

By J. B. Edmonson

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During the past year school authorities have been appraising the educational results of the depression and have been seeking to restore schools to former standards of effectiveness. The review of depression effects indicates that many schools are today providing inadequate educational programs because of the lack of funds. Often they have shortened terms of school, have overcrowded classes, and lack the necessary materials for instruction. Many teachers are receiving inadequate salaries, and for the most part they have no adequate protection against want in their declining years. Despite past efforts to equalize educational opportunity, the child living on the farm is still at a disadvantage, and the chances are about even that he will not attend a high school. A number of our state and local school systems are in financial difficulties that have already obliged them to curtail their educational program. In many school districts pupils are crowded together in unsanitary buildings, but there is little hope of resuming school building construction in several states because of existing constitutional and legal restrictions relating to tax and debt limitations. Instruction in many schools is hampered for want of an adequate curriculum, trained teachers, modern equipment, and sufficient educational supplies.

To correct the foregoing deficiencies it will be necessary to revise school legislation and to cultivate a more intelligent public opinion concerning the educational needs of the children. Additional funds and more generous moral support are sorely needed in many states and in thousands of school districts.

The more optimistic aspects of the school situation this past year are set forth in the annual report of John Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education. Dr. Studebaker finds that fewer states were in need of federal emergency funds to keep their schools in operation during the past year than during the two or three preceding years. He reports that teachers' salaries in both rural and urban communities and expenditures for operation and maintenance of school plants showed an increase also. His report indicates that kindergartens, schools and classes for handicapped children, night schools, art, music, home economics, and physical education, curtailed or eliminated in many school systems during early years of the depression, are being gradually restored. He declares that enrollments in the lower grades of the elementary schools have been decreased by the falling birth rate, while high school enrollments have been increasing. The number of pupils who went back to high school as postgraduates and the number enrolling in junior colleges was greatly increased. Dr. Studebaker further finds that the growth of interest on the part of educators and community leaders in problems of out-of-school youth has been very noticeable. There has been an increase in guidance and counselling services of the schools, increased emphasis upon vocational training in the curriculum to prepare youth for work, and growth in the number of part-time and evening school classes, both vocational and general, to attract young people.

The foregoing generalizations expressing the views and findings of the United States Commissioner of Education are encouraging, for they indicate a fair degree of recovery in important aspects of the school program. Another indication of recovery in education is suggested by the range of legislative activity.

During 1936 efforts have been made in many states to improve the policies and practices of state school systems relating to school revenues and taxation, teacher retirement, local administrative units, certification of teachers, and contractual status of teachers.

As a result of recent legislation relating to school finance, this year finds many states operating new state school support plans. The most outstanding feature of such plans is provision for a relatively greater amount of school funds from statewide sources. The states which have passed significant legislation relative to such plans during 1935 and 1936 are Arizona, Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

The problem of the reorganization of local school units has continued to receive attention in those states committed by pioneer legislation to the district system. Many of these districts have outlived their original usefulness because the conditions that gave rise to them have disappeared. The artificial boundaries established when these states were settled are for the most part different from the natural communities in which the people now work, trade, worship, and associate with friends. Naturally a community is frequently disintegrated and fractionalized because it is divided into small geographical units. Because of new conditions the reorganization of school districts has become a vital issue in many states, and the next few years are likely to bring radical changes. Through a grant made by the United States Office of Education, Ohio is making a systematic study of its local school units and planning for a more economical and efficient system of county schools, and several other states are engaged in similar undertakings.

This past year the teaching profession has responded to the widespread concern about social security by advocating the enactment of tenure laws for teachers. It is urged that efficient teachers should be protected against dismissal by pressure groups representing selfish interests and especially against dismissal for political reasons. At present 20 states have no tenure laws for teachers and agitation for appropriate legislation is very active. This past year Louisiana enacted a teacher-tenure law which contains many of the provisions that teachers desire in such legislation. The principal features of the Louisiana law may be summarized as follows:

(1) There is a probationary period of three years, during which dismissal may be made only upon written recommendation accompanied by valid reasons therefor of the parish school superintendent. (2) The parish school board is required to give

> written notice to any teacher found unsatisfactory at the end of the probationary period that he has been discharged or dismissed, and in the absence of such notice the probationary teacher shall automatically become a regular and permanent teacher. (3) All teachers who have already served satisfactorily for more than three years consecutively are given the status of regular and permanent teachers. (4) No permanent teacher shall be removed except upon written and signed charges of wilful neglect of duty, or of incompetency, or dishonesty, and then only if found guilty after a hearing by the school board, which hearing may be public or private at the option of the teacher. The said teacher must be furnished, at least 15 days in advance of the hearing, a copy of the written charges against him.

It is anticipated that the tenure agitation will result in more and better laws for the protection of the efficient teacher against unwarranted dismissal.

The most significant federal legislation relating to schools passed in 1936 was the George-Deen Act, which becomes operative in July, 1937. This Act authorizes an annual appropriation of $12,000,000 for vocational education: $4,000,000 is to be expended for education in agriculture, and equal amounts are made available for vocational education in trade and industry and in home economics. The Act also authorizes an annual appropriation of $1,200,000 for vocational training in distributive occupations and $1,200,000 for training of teachers of vocational education in agriculture, trade and industry, and home economics. The most significant proposal for federal legislation relating to school has been a bill for the appropriation of funds to aid general education in the several states. This proposal, known as the Harrison-Fletcher bill, calls for an initial appropriation of $100,000,000 and an increase of $50,000,000 each year until $300,000,000 per year is provided. These funds are to be appropriated to the states to be used by them for schools. The manner in which the funds received shall be used for the maintenance of a program of public education is to be left wholly to the respective state legislatures. The bill provides that all control, administration, and supervision of schools and educational programs are to be reserved strictly to the states and forbidden to all federal officers and agencies. Among the various professional organizations of teachers there is strong support for the Harrison-Fletcher bill because of the belief that the time has arrived when the government of the United States must more fully discharge its obligation in support of schools for the citizens in all areas of our country.

During the past year there have been numerous decisions by the supreme courts of various states on issues involving the schools. The author does not know of any decision that is of unusual importance or that presents a new judicial view of the school. In New Jersey and California the decisions relating to tenure have been handed down, and there have been the usual number of cases relating to the liability of school districts for damages arising from injuries to pupils, patrons, and employees. Some cases involving liability for injuries arising from the use of school buses have also come before the courts. It would be quite impossible to summarize any of these important decisions in this brief article. There are, however, a series of articles on recent judicial decisions appearing in a special feature in the magazine entitled *Educational Law and Administration*. These articles should be of much interest to those who desire to keep informed concerning the trend of judicial decisions.

In conclusion, one would be justified in declaring that the year 1936 has been a year of recovery for schools, both public and private. It cannot be said that this recovery has brought the schools back to the earlier period of well-being, but the developments during the year forecast a better era for education.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

By Julia Wright Merrill

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The enforced leisure of recent years brought greatly increased use of public libraries. What will be the effect of improved economic conditions? It is perhaps too soon to answer this question adequately. Indications, however, point to continued use of reference facilities and of reading for practical information and for continuing education, although recreational reading may level off or drop. A recent tabulation made by the American Library Association, shows an increase of 21 per cent in circulation of non-fiction to adults in the large public libraries of the country in the last five years, while adult fiction circulation increased only one per cent. It seems probable that the depression gave a permanent impetus to the educational work of libraries.

Library appropriations are still very uneven. An encouraging number of libraries report revenues permitting more adequate bookbuying, reopening of closed branches, and restoration of part or all of salary cuts. The Rochester Public Library, for example, began a greatly enlarged service to the city on October 5, 1936, when the Rundel Memorial Building was opened to the public as the main unit of the library system. The appropriation for 1937, amounting to $1.20 per capita, is the highest in the library's history and provides for operation of the new building, for reopening of branches, and for salary restorations. At the other extreme, particularly where general tax limitations are in effect, libraries are still in a desperate financial situation. Local funds were supplemented by emergency state grants in Illinois, where $600,000 was used for building up depleted book collections in the libraries of the state in the biennium 1935-37, distributed on the basis of population, and in Pennsylvania, where the legislature in special session in 1936 appropriated $100,000 for rehabilitation of libraries damaged by flood.

Further possibilities of state grants in developing complete, state-wide systems of libraries were demonstrated by the use made in Ohio of an emergency appropriation of $100,000 for the biennium. Grants of $200 each to meet immediate needs were made by the state library to 109 libraries. A surveyor was then sent out to study library needs. As a result $73,000 was divided among the leading libraries in 76 counties in order that they might take on service to the whole county, or be strengthened as a preliminary to county service. Legislative proposals for state aid—usually of the Ohio type—have been worked out in 13 states, and bills will be presented to the legislatures, during the 1937 sessions, in Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, and Washington.

Some new libraries have been established or service to new areas provided by contract. The San Antonio Public Library is now serving all of Bexar County, following an appropriation by the county court and a formal contract. The Duluth Public Library and some of the other libraries in that area have contracted to extend service to all of large St. Louis County. One of the few California counties still without library service, Placer County, has taken the formal steps, and a library is being set up. There are several new township libraries in New Jersey and scattering reports from a number of states of small local libraries established.

The only important state library legislation to record in 1936, an off legislative year, is the new library code enacted in Virginia, replacing antiquated laws. As part of a general reorganization of state government, Kentucky grouped its several state library agencies into one Department of Library and Archives.

The need for a federal agency to serve as a clearing house of information about libraries, to collect and compile statistics, to make surveys, and to relate libraries to other educational activities has long been felt by librarians. In June, 1936, Congress made a small first appropriation for a Library Division in the Office of Education. The staff is to be organized under civil service.

Libraries have continued to co-operate with the various federal relief agencies. PWA made 20 grants in 1936, most of them in small amounts, for public library buildings, or additions or remodelling, and for branch libraries. WPA and NYA projects covered a wide range, from adult education to book repair. Book service to rural areas was continued or developed in Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, and South Carolina. Progress was made through use of relief workers in the development of great union catalogs, to enable a scholar to locate an unusual book, in metropolitan areas as Cleveland and Philadelphia, in state library agencies, as in New Jersey, or for large sections, as the Rocky Mountain area with a bibliographic center in Denver.

As a result of a survey of the New Orleans Public Library, reported in the 1936 Year Book, made through the co-operation of the American Library Association, the library board engaged its first professional, career librarian from out of the city in December, 1936, and first steps in reorganization have already been taken. A survey was made of the Irvington, New Jersey, library by the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago.

The library planning movement has continued, with plans put in writing in a number of states, and meetings held in New England and the Rocky Mountain area to discuss problems common to those sections of the country. Further participation on the part of the official state planning boards has developed. For example, the Utah Planning Board issued a 68-page document entitled, "A modern library system, with local, state, and national library plans." The need of large administrative units—often a region or district much larger than a county—is generally recognized in these plans for state-wide development.

A new emphasis has developed on organization of library trustees and citizens interested in libraries and on their participation in legislative and other activities. The Trustees Section of the American Library Association took on new life, adopted by-laws providing for continuity of leadership, and held successful meetings at the annual and midwinter conferences of the Association. A "Trustees Handbook" has been compiled and will be published early in 1937. State trustee groups were set up in New Jersey, South Dakota, and Texas, making eight state organizations of trustees. Citizen meetings were held at the Richmond Conference of the American Library Association in May, 1936, and in Kentucky and Georgia, and older citizen groups in North Carolina, Ohio, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Missouri continued their activities. Many local "Friends of Libraries" were organized.

Progress is evident in personnel matters. Unemployment of professional librarians was reduced to 5 per cent by the end of 1936. Library school graduates of 1936 in general started with somewhat higher salaries than graduates of 1935. Some restoration of salaries has already been reported. Library salaries are, however, still far from comparable with those of other professional men and women with similar educational qualifications. A classification of library positions in municipal libraries was adopted after long study by the New Jersey Library Association and is now under consideration by the state civil service commission. Plans for state certification schemes were adopted by ten state library associations—California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Oregon, and Tennessee—and legislative action will be sought in 1937. A study of tenure is being made by the A.L.A. Committee on Salaries, Staff, and Service.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

By Herbert Harley

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The year 1936 will be remembered for a generation because of the completion of a co-ordinated national bar under the leadership of the American Bar Association. This Association now becomes one which is governed by a body of delegates representing the state associations and allied bodies, whereas for nearly 60 years it was governed in part by members who chanced to attend annual meetings and in part by an oligarchic executive committee. While the Association has only about 28,000 members, it unifies the work and interests of 80,000 lawyers in the state associations. This accounts for about half of the total number of licensees.

That the number of practitioners thus co-ordinated will rapidly increase is evident from the rapid growth of what is known as the bar integration movement, which has resulted in inclusive membership of all practitioners in 18 states, with as many more pressing for this status. The principle involves compulsory payment of fees and the privilege of voting for district members of a governing board. Integration not only establishes bar power and responsibility but also creates bar enthusiasm.

In the past three years the emergence of the junior bar has been significant. Lawyers under 35 years of age are being so grouped in nearly all states, though integral parts of the state bars, and about 3,000 juniors constitute the Junior Bar Conference of the American Bar Association.

Allied to these factors is an improvement in standards of legal education. At this time two-thirds of the states have imposed requirements for admission which meet the national bar standard, which is two years of college study and three years in one of the 80 law schools approved by the American Bar Association. There remain as many schools which are not approved, most of them proprietary and of inferior standards. It is likely that a few more years will see this fundamental reform nearly accomplished and these inferior schools either brought up to the standard or deprived of students.

The past year has shown that the recent movement for "getting judges out of politics" is certain to be successful, though not immediately. California has led with a constitutional amendment, and about 12 states are on the way. The preferred plan is to create a citizen board to nominate for each judicial vacancy three, four, or five candidates, from which list the governor will appoint for an indeterminate tenure. There may be also confirmation by the state senate. At regular intervals, usually six years, the judges' names will be submitted to the electorate, but without competing candidates, for the voters to say whether they shall continue in service. The organized bar has its teeth set in this reform after a full century of experience, during which many excellent judges have been sacrificed to political shifts and nearly all have been kept in fear of politicians.

The year 1936 also stands out as the one in which the United States Supreme Court, through its advisory committee, drafted new procedure for the district trial courts, which now employ more than 180 judges. This procedure is designed to remedy old evils, and it is confidently expected that it will lead in most states to the adoption of its principles, which have been sought for more or less blindly ever since 1850. The major principle is that of judicial rules drafted by, and kept up to date, by the judiciary rather than by interminable meddling by lawyer legislators. In the field of criminal procedure there is not much progress to record except as to ideals. It is now seen that prosecutors need to be taken out of politics, as well as judges, and that all prosecutors in a state should be organized under a state board or single official.

The basic reform of integrating the judiciary so that all of the judges in each state will constitute an organized and self-governing body is making headway. In no other way can there be a saving of time and money, a standard of judicial performance, and consequent responsibility. In a number of modern large city courts the principles have been thoroughly tested. Washington appears at present to be in the lead, with indications of progress in Kansas and New Jersey.

Under the aegis of the American Bar Association, work is in progress to secure agreements with the newspapers, radio, and movies to do away with the sensational reporting of trials. The Hauptmann trial afforded the needed incentive to cure evils experienced in no other countries.

The magistrates' courts and municipal court in Philadelphia are under fire, with some prospect that there will be needed drastic dealings before long. Their ills are political. In a few states there is a substantial bar movement to get rid of inefficient, fee-paid, lay justices, as has been done in Virginia. The ideal is to have no inferior courts anywhere, and this implies no inferior jurisdiction or inferior judges.

In New York City the mayor is leading a movement to merge the magistrates, who have but petty but very important jurisdiction, with the special sessions court, which tries misdemeanors. There is opportunity in this field to accomplish great reforms.

In Massachusetts much help has been afforded trial courts, which are years in arrears with dockets, by assigning cases for trial to auditors, who are members of the bar. In that state also, as well as in courts in Cincinnati, Detroit, and Los Angeles, the practice of calling cases in advance of trial for the settlement of issues is proving to be a powerful aid in bringing about settlements and in stabilizing dockets so that judges may be kept busy trying cases that deserve trial and are ready for trial. Known as pre-trial or preview procedure, this innovation appears to be the most valuable reform in many decades. It came into use simultaneously and independently in Detroit and London.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

By Paul W. Wager

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There were few spectacular achievements in the field of county government in 1936, the most noteworthy accomplishments being, as in 1935, in New York State. The New York legislature, recognizing the adoption of the county home rule amendment in November, 1935, as a popular mandate, made a gesture of compliance. It passed the Fearon-Parsons Act, the least comprehensive of the three bills introduced. This law recognizes five alternative forms of county government: (1) an elective county executive; (2) an appointive county executive with full administrative powers; (3) an appointive county executive with restricted powers; (4) a small board of supervisors elected by districts; and (5) a large board of supervisors elected by townships as at present. The act is quite similar to the Buckley county home rule law passed in 1935, under which Monroe County installed a county manager, but it is slightly better in its manager plan provisions. It also permits improved budget procedure and increased powers of local legislation without making any fundamental changes in governmental structure. It contains an option for a smaller board of supervisors elected from districts for county purposes only, but this improvement is not made available in combination with a county executive. It makes no provision for proportional representation, the short ballot, any broad transfer of powers from one unit of government to another, or a decrease in the number of separate units of government. Finally, it could not be used in 1936 because of its provision that questions can be submitted under it only in odd-numbered years.

Monroe County, which took advantage of the Buckley Act to set up a manager form of government in advance of the ratification of the home rule amendment to the constitution, was sustained in its action by the State Court of Appeals. The new plan went into effect January 1, 1936, and its first year of operation has been marked by a return to a pay-as-you-go basis. This meant a higher tax rate the first year, but it also re-established the county's credit, and this should soon be reflected in lower tax rates. The county manager himself serves as finance director.

Nassau County, after 25 years of effort, finally secured a home rule charter. It was prepared by the Nassau County Commission on Governmental Revision, approved by the legislature with only a few minor changes, signed by the governor, and ratified by the people of the county in November. It will go into effect January 1, 1938. The new charter is the first to be adopted under the new home rule amendment to the constitution. It also represents the first important step in the reorganization of county government in the New York metropolitan area. The charter gives the county a county executive (elective), a modern budget system, centralized and modernized assessment of taxes, county-wide administration of health and welfare functions, and a district court with professional judges to replace the justices of the peace.

Westchester County, which has likewise struggled long for a modernized county government, was again thwarted in its efforts. Its charter commission submitted its recommendations in bill form to the board of supervisors, but this body withheld the bill until too late for action by the 1936 legislature.

Erie County (containing Buffalo) likewise drafted a charter under the home rule amendment, but it failed to receive the endorsement of the state legislature.

Perhaps the greatest victory in New York in 1936 was the ratification of a new charter for New York City. While it does not affect directly the government of the five counties embraced within the city, its adoption will almost certainly pave the way for the obliteration of these counties in the near future, for the amendment to the state constitution adopted in 1935 gave the city power, through local law, to abolish any county office within its limits except that of judge, county clerk, and district attorney and to reassign the functions of these offices. When the new city government goes into effect in 1938, it may be expected that it will exercise its authority to revamp and curtail the county offices.

Home Rule. In addition to the developments in New York State already described, county home rule was an issue in several other states. On February 26, the Ohio Supreme Court unanimously held that the new Cuyahoga County home rule charter was void because it failed to secure a four-way ratification. Although it was approved by a majority of the voters in Cleveland and in the county as a whole, it failed to receive a majority of the votes in the county outside Cleveland and in each of a majority of the other 60 municipalities and townships.

A second home rule amendment was defeated in Michigan in the general election, but unlike the amendment defeated in 1934, this was a political measure initiated and submitted by the legislature and would not have permitted the elimination of any existing constitutional officers.

City-County Consolidation. The year witnessed movements in several communities in the direction of city-county consolidation. The Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce and other civic groups launched a campaign for the consolidation of that city with Hamilton County. A commission appointed by the mayor of Atlanta recommended a referendum to determine the attitude of the voters on merging Atlanta and Fulton County, but neither the city nor county boards took any action. The Kentucky legislature initiated a constitutional amendment which would empower the General Assembly to consolidate county and city governments. The proposed amendment will be submitted to the voters of the state in November, 1937. The amendment is designed primarily to allow the consolidation of certain city and county offices in Louisville and Jefferson County, but, if adopted, it will open the way for city-county consolidations elsewhere in the state. At the November election an amendment was approved in Florida permitting city-county consolidation in Key West. On the other hand, an amendment relating to city-county consolidation in Birmingham, Alabama, was defeated. Also defeated was an amendment in California which would have permitted any county to adopt a charter providing for a consolidated city and county government. The present constitution permits consolidation only in the case of counties with 200,000 or more population. Montana adopted an amendment requiring any act of the legislature abolishing or consolidating a county to be ratified by majority vote of the electors in each county affected. The Democratic Club of Erie County, New York, has drafted and submitted a proposed charter which would combine the county, the city of Buffalo, and all the other towns and municipal corporations of the county into a single metropolitan unit.

County Managers. The trend toward county managers made little headway during the year. On March 3 the Nebraska Supreme Court declared the optional county manager law enacted in that state unconstitutional on the ground that all county officers must be popularly elected. Douglas County had previously adopted the plan to go into effect January 1, 1937.

In California the opposition of several urban communities halted the movement for a county manager in Los Angeles County. The board of supervisors refused to place charter amendment proposals on the general election ballot. On the other hand, the plan was sustained by the courts in two places where it was contested—Henrico County, Virginia, and Monroe County, New York. Citizens' organizations began working for the county manager plan in the counties containing Wichita, Kansas, and Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Abandonment of Depression Measures. During the year there was an encouraging cessation of movements inspired by depression hysteria and a return to more normal policies. There was at least a partial restoration of salaries to public employees, a resumption of certain functions of government that had been suspended, and a restoration of credit. Many counties succeeded in getting their debts refunded at lower rates of interest and resumed their regular debt service payments. Tax collections improved, and laws providing for moratoria and the waiving of tax penalties were terminated. The march of the states to incorporate property tax limitations in their constitutions was halted. In Colorado, Georgia, and Oregon tax limitation amendments were defeated. Nevada was the only state to join the ranks of Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Oklahoma, and New Mexico by writing a tax rate limitation into the state constitution. Washington voted to continue for two more years the present 20 per cent rate limitation. In Michigan the fantastic proposal to eliminate all property taxes was decisively defeated. However, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Utah amended their constitutions to permit the legislature to exempt homesteads from property taxation. The maximum exemption in North Carolina is $1,000, in Utah $2,000, and in Arkansas (from state taxes only) $2,500.

County Planning and Zoning. Continued progress was made in county planning and zoning. Ten states have followed the example of Wisconsin in authorizing county zoning. Among these states are California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Tennessee, and Washington. Besides the states with state-wide enabling acts, Georgia, Minnesota, and Virginia have passed special laws for certain counties. However, California, Tennessee, and Wisconsin are the only states that have begun to make much use of the enabling laws. Orange County, California, and Hamilton County, Tennessee, have adopted zoning ordinances, and there are now 23 Wisconsin counties where rural land use is controlled by zoning.

Under the stimulus of the National Resources Committee and the state planning boards, about four hundred county planning boards have been established, 30 in Missouri alone. These planning boards are formulating long range plans for their respective counties and are fitting public works projects into the larger plan.

Miscellaneous. Among miscellaneous developments in the course of the year is a pronounced demand for an extension of the merit system to county offices. Henrico County, Virginia, and Camden County, New Jersey, actually saw that goal consummated. Gains in that direction were also made in California, Michigan, Indiana, and New Hampshire.

Fayette County, Kentucky, voted in November to substitute a commission form of government for the present fiscal court composed of the county judge and the magistrates of the county. There is a growing sentiment in Wisconsin for the non-partisan election of county officers as well as city and village officials. A new law in Rhode Island authorizes the governor to appoint the sheriff in each of the five counties of the state. He has been chosen heretofore by the state legislature.

Social Security. It is quite possible that the most significant development in the field of county government in 1936 is one the implications of which are not yet apparent and the effects of which will not be fully felt until several years hence. This is the adoption of the nation-wide social security program. The full effect of this program cannot be clearly foreseen, but in so far as it stabilizes employment, smooths out the ups and downs of business activity, and creates reserves of purchasing power for slump periods, it should reduce the amount of dependency. Moreover, universal, consistent, and systematic aid for dependent children, the blind, and the aged should operate against the concentration of dependency in particular areas. Finally, the administration of the program in large measure by federal and state agencies may be expected to reduce the responsibility of the counties. Two results are almost inevitable; in fact, they are already appearing. One is the elimination of the county home for indigents; the other is the establishment of thoroughgoing departments of public welfare. Since the less populous counties may not warrant a full administrative staff, it is probable that the local administrative district will often embrace several counties, thus further undermining the present county. In other words, the social security program marks the last step in the successive transfer of poor relief from the parish to the town, county, state, and nation.

COUNCIL-MANAGER GOVERNMENT

By Lyman S. Moore

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The most important referendum in connection with a council-manager charter in 1936 was held in Cincinnati, Ohio (451,160), when the people voted by the narrow margin of 36,322 to 35,596 to retain the proportional representation features of the Cincinnati charter. Thus the largest city in the country which elects its city council by proportional representation decided to retain a voting method which has been thoroughly tested by 10 years of operation, during which six city councils have been selected.

Vinton, Virginia (3,610), was the only city voting to adopt a council-manager charter during the year. Two other cities which adopted the plan by ordinance were Sewickley Heights, Pennsylvania (1,000), and Altavista, Virginia (2,367). Oakland, Maine (2,664), adopted a council-manager charter to replace the ordinance passed in 1935 providing for a town manager.

Fourteen other cities held referenda during the year on the adoption of the plan, in all of which the proposal was defeated. The only city over 100,000 population in this group was Yonkers, New York (134,646), which rejected the proposal to adopt a council-manager charter by a vote of 17,678 to 13,172. Following the election there were charges by the citizens' group sponsoring the charter that the ballot boxes had been stuffed and that a number of invalid votes had been cast sufficient to defeat the plan. The other 13 cities which turned down council-manager proposals were: Racine, Wisconsin (67,542); Salem, Oregon (26,266); Owensboro, Kentucky (22,765); North Adams, Massachusetts (21,621); Pomona, California (20,804); Aberdeen, South Dakota (16,465); Chickasha, Oklahoma (14,099); Harrisonburg, Virginia (7,232); Calais, Maine (5,470); Bar Harbor, Maine (4,486); El Cerrito, California (3,870); Bethany, Oklahoma (2,032); and Denville, New Jersey. An advisory referendum was held in Moultrie, Georgia (8,027), in which the electorate voted 680 to 247 for the adoption of a council-manager charter which must be secured from the state legislature before it can be effective.

Cities Voting on Abandonment of Plan. Of five cities voting on proposals to change their council-manager charters Stevens Point, Wisconsin (13,623), was the only one to abandon the plan. The abandonment becomes effective in Stevens Point in April, 1937. Beaumont, Texas (57,732), rejected by a vote of 1,724 to 486 a proposal to change from the council-manager plan under which it has been operating since 1919 to the commission plan. Sandusky, Ohio (24,622), refused to shift from the council-manager plan to the mayor-council plan by a vote of 5,428 to 3,585. Clovis, New Mexico (8,027), voted to retain the manager plan by a vote of 684 to 197.

The council in Shorewood, Wisconsin (13,479), violated one of the basic principles of council-manager government by passing an ordinance which takes all appointing authority away from the manager and vests it in the council. Shorewood, where the plan had been in effect by ordinance since 1930, therefore can no longer be considered an approved council-manager city.

Proposals to abandon council-manager government were voted on by 4 cities in 1935, 12 in 1934, 15 in 1933, 14 in 1932, and 13 in 1931. Two cities abandoned the plan in 1934, two in 1933, two in 1932, and two in 1931. Only 22 cities have abandoned the plan by vote of the people in the last 26 years: Fort Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; Fall River, Orange, and Waltham, Massachusetts; Brattleboro, Ludlow, St. Albans, and Windsor (village), Vermont; Akron, Cleveland, and Lima, Ohio; Collinsville, Lawton, and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Hot Springs, Arkansas; Santa Barbara, California; Albion, Michigan; Denton, Texas; Stevens Point, Wisconsin; and Brandon, Manitoba.

Interest in the manager plan, which was widespread across the nation as usual, was particularly apparent in two large metropolitan cities—Chicago and Philadelphia. Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia has publicly sponsored the council-manager plan as the most effective method of administering municipal services in that city in a number of public addresses and has announced that he is prepared to fight for a manager charter for Philadelphia in the state legislature. In Chicago support of the manager plan for that city was expressed only by unofficial civic groups which have launched an intensive campaign, both in Chicago and in downstate Illinois, to amend the enabling state legislation in order to permit the larger cities in the state to adopt the plan by referendum. Enabling legislation now on the books permits only cities of less than 5,000 population to adopt the council-manager plan, and the cities of more than that population in Illinois now operating under the plan are doing so by ordinance. The application of the manager plan to metropolitan cities of the size of Chicago and Philadelphia requires serious consideration by those who are responsible for drafting model city charters, and it can be expected that in the near future serious thought will be given to certain features of the plan in the light of problems of administration and organization in cities of more than a million population.

New York City adopted by a large majority a new charter which provides for proportional representation in electing the city council and which considerably strengthens the administrative authority of the mayor. This charter provides, among other things, for the appointment of a deputy mayor, the scope of whose functions approaches somewhat those of the more orthodox city manager. Other large cities in which an active interest was expressed in the plan included Columbus, Ohio; Cedar Rapids and Des Moines, Iowa; Paterson and Newark, New Jersey; Indianapolis, Indiana; Atlanta, Georgia; Little Rock, Arkansas; and Tulsa, Oklahoma.

County-manager proposals were initiated and discussed in Erie County, New York (Buffalo), and Wichita County, Kansas. The Westchester County (New York) Commission on Government submitted a report during the year which recommended the manager plan.

Changes in Directory. Two cities were added to, and two cities were removed from, the list of approved council-manager cities during the year. The ordinance under which Big Stone Gap, Virginia (3,908), has been operating since 1935 and the ordinance under which Rockingham, Vermont (5,302), has been operating since 1927 were both discovered to contain all the essential features of the manager plan. These two cities were therefore placed on the approved list.

The present manager of Rockingham is also the manager of Bellows Falls, Vermont, and these two cities therefore become the third pair to adopt the interesting experiment of operating under administrative leadership of the same manager. The other two pairs are Troy and North Troy, Vermont, and Edgeworth and Osborne, Pennsylvania.

By virtue of a number of charter amendments adopted by the people of Alameda, California (35,033), in 1934, control previously exercised by the manager over a number of line departments is now vested in boards of commissioners. One of the amendments provides for the popular election of a city treasurer who also acts as tax and license commissioner. The administrative authority of the manager was thus so diminished that the city was removed from the approved list. It was also discovered that in Follansbee, West Virginia (4,841), the city attorney, city clerk, and chief of police are elected by the people, and the manager apparently has supervision only over public works activities and the granting of building permits. This city, therefore, was also removed from the approved list.

Legislation. The most important enabling legislation passed during the year was the Kentucky act which authorizes cities of the third class (8,000 to 20,000 population) to adopt the council-manager plan by referendum. This act closely resembles legislation already on the books which authorizes second and fourth class cities in Kentucky to adopt the plan. A 1928 statute, intended to accomplish the same result, had been declared unconstitutional by the Kentucky Court of Appeals. An enabling statute providing a hybrid form of council-manager government for cities of 2,500 to 15,000 was passed by the Alabama Legislature. This act provides that the fire and police chiefs and superintendents of any city utilities shall be appointed by the council.

Court Decisions. A number of interesting court decisions relating to council-manager government were handed down during the year, several of which had an important effect on the progress of county manager government. In the early part of 1936, the Ohio Supreme Court upheld lower court decisions and the ruling of the county prosecutor that the Cuyahoga County charter, which provided for the appointment of a county manager and a complete re-allocation of county functions, was invalid because, although it secured a majority of votes in the county as a whole and in the city of Cleveland, it failed to secure a majority in the county outside Cleveland and in a majority of the municipalities in the county. Douglas County (Omaha), Nebraska, lost the county-manager charter which it adopted in 1934 when the Nebraska Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the county-manager enabling statute because: (1) the title of the act was defective in that it did not specifically provide for the abolition of an office, the duties of which were to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the manager; (2) the act violated the constitutional provision which empowers the legislature to create county government and provide for the election of county officers. The court held that the appointment of a manager did not conform to the requirement that county officers be elected.

In contrast to these discouraging decisions was the decision of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court which upheld the constitutionality of the Buckley Act, by authority of which Monroe County (Rochester), New York, adopted its county-manager charter in 1935. In the case of *Herman C. Cort v. Clarence A. Smith, et al.,* the Court, in a sweeping decision, rejected contentions that the enabling statute violated the constitution by delegating to the county manager and director of finance powers which belonged to the board of supervisors, a constitutional body, and that the state legislature had unconstitutionally delegated its power over city and county charters to the electorate, which was authorized to adopt an optional form of county government by referendum. In its decision, the Court held that the true theory of county manager government was observed in this act in placing final responsibility for the operation of the government in the board of supervisors to which the county manager is responsible in all his acts, including the preparation and submission of the budget. This decision was noteworthy both in its support for home rule in New York State and in its ratification of the principles of the county manager plan.

At least two court decisions during the year dealing with the status and authority of city managers were significant. The Kentucky Court of Appeals upheld a lower court decision to the effect that the discharge of the city manager of Paducah had not been made in conformity with the requirements of the state laws. This decision held that the words "removable at will" could not be interpreted to mean "removable at the mere caprice of the board" and that the right given the manager to demand written charges and a public hearing implied that the board must have some legitimate reason for his discharge after he had served as long as six months. The court then held that the reasons assigned by the Paducah Board of Commissioners for the discharge of the manager were not legally sufficient reasons and that the intent and purposes of the council-manager form of government could be upheld only by declaring the discharge invalid. An important decision relating to the city manager's authority to discharge, for reasons of efficiency, employees with civil service tenure was handed down by the Michigan Superior Court in the early part of the year. The decision upheld the action of the city manager in dismissing 29 policemen in Grand Rapids as an economy measure imposed upon the city by the 15 mill tax limit, on the grounds that there was good faith and determination of the necessity for economy measures and that the dismissed patrolmen therefore had no right to a hearing before the civil service board because their positions were not subsequently filled by others. This decision supports effective administration and lends weight to the contention that efficiency is not sacrificed under a civil service system, at least not in Grand Rapids.

Growth of the Plan. The council-manager form of government, first adopted by Staunton, Virginia, in 1908, at the end of 1936 was in effect in 457 cities and 7 counties, a complete list of which is found in the directory of the International City Managers' Association (page 288 this YEAR BOOK). Of this number 438 cities and 7 counties are in the United States, 14 cities in Canada, 4 in Ireland, and 1 in Puerto Rico. At the end of 1920 there were 159 council-manager cities; by 1925, 298 cities; and by 1930, 386 cities were operating under the manager plan. (See Table 1.)

Thirty-six states, four Canadian provinces, Ireland, and Puerto Rico have council-manager cities. Michigan now has 46, Virginia 41, Texas and Florida 37 each, California 34, and Oklahoma 29 manager cities and counties.

Almost one in every five cities of over 10,000 population in the United States is now operating under council-manager government. Fourteen per

TABLE 1

GROWTH OF COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN, 1908-1936 *

Year in Effect	Adopted by Charter	Adopted by Ordinance	Total	Accumulated Total
1908	1	0	1	1
1912	1	2	3	4
1913	7	1	8	12
1914	14	5	19	31
1915	17	3	20	51
1916	11	2	13	64
1917	14	0	14	78
1918	18	5	23	101
1919	24	2	26	127
1920	22	10	32	159
1921	43	4	47	206
1922	24	4	28	234
1923	26	3	29	263
1924	12	0	12	275
1925	19	4	23	298
1926	14	4	18	316
1927	17	4	21	337
1928	11	5	16	353
1929	16	0	16	369
1930	15	2	17	386
1931	14	4	18	404
1932	16	2	18	422
1933	9	0	9	431
1934	11	0	11	442
1935	10	3	13	455
1936	7[1]	2	9	464
Total	393	71	464	

* This table is a historical summary of the adoption of the council-manager plan only in those cities where the plan was in effect at the end of 1936.

[1] Toledo, Ohio, and Schenectady, New York, adopted the plan in 1934; and Monroe County, New York, Eastport, Maine, and Saginaw, Michigan, adopted the plan in 1935; but it did not go into effect in these places until January 1, 1936. In Norton, Virginia, which adopted the plan in 1935, the plan went into effect September 1, 1936.

cent of the population of the United States living in "urban places" (cities over 2,500, as defined by the Bureau of the Census) is governed under the manager plan. Of the 93 cities with over 100,000 inhabitants, 18, or 19.4 per cent, are council-manager cities. In the population group of 50,000 to 100,000 the ratio is more than one in four. The classification of cities by population groups in Table 2 indicates that council-manager cities constitute a relatively large proportion of cities in the groups above 10,000 population and a much smaller proportion of the small cities under 10,000.

A study of the statutory and constitutional provisions of all states reveals that of the 6,230 cities in the United States with 1,000 or more inhabitants, 4,009, or 64 per cent, may adopt the council-manager form of government without securing special charters from their state legislatures

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities In Group[1]	Cities with Council-Manager Plan Number[2]	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,087	57	1.8
2,500 to 10,000	2,184	184	8.4
10,000 to 25,000	589	104	17.7
25,000 to 50,000	179	39	21.8
50,000 to 100,000	98	28	28.6
Over 100,000	93	18	19.4
All cities over 1,000	6,230	430	6.9

[1] This column does not include 23 townships in California, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, listed by the Bureau of the Census as urban places.

[2] This column does not include 7 American counties, 14 Canadian cities, 4 Irish cities, 1 Puerto Rican city, and 7 American cities with less than 1,000 population which appear in the Directory of Approved Council-Manager Cities, p. 288 this YEAR BOOK.

—i.e., either under constitutional home rule provisions, by adopting provisions of an optional charter law, or by adopting the plan by ordinance under permissive legislation. Cities that can adopt the manager plan in this way are found in 39 states; in some states only cities within certain population limits may adopt the provisions of the state enabling act, in others practically all cities may draft and adopt their own charters under home rule, and in a few states the cities have a choice between drafting their own charters and adopting the provisions of a state enabling act. There are only nine states which have neither statutory nor constitutional provisions under which cities may adopt the council-manager plan without first securing specific legislative consent: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Mississippi, Rhode Island, and West Virginia. However, certain cities in Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, and West Virginia have been able to secure special council-manager charters from their respective legislatures. The states in which, although certain cities can, under varying limitations, adopt the manager plan, none have done so are Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. If the other cities (36 per cent of all cities over 1,000 population) desire to adopt council-manager government, they must either secure permission from the legislature or make the plan effective by ordinance pending the passage of enabling legislation or home rule.

Tables 2 and 3 indicate that the council-manager plan has appealed in greater proportion to cities in the larger population groups and that state legislatures have given cities under 2,500 less freedom in adopting council-manager charters. Of the cities over 25,000 which are free to adopt manager charters on their own initiative, 30 per cent have done so. More than one out of four cities over 10,000 that can adopt the plan in this way are council-manager cities.

TABLE 3

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES THAT CAN ADOPT MANAGER PLAN WITHOUT LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Population Groups	No. Cities in Group[1]	Cities That Can Adopt Plan Without Legislative Action		Cities Under Manager Plan	
		Number[2]	Per Cent of All Cities	Number[3]	Per Cent of Cities That Can Adopt
1,000 to 2,500	3,087	1814	58.8	43	2.4
2,500 to 10,000	2,184	1539	70.5	134	8.7
10,000 to 25,000	589	407	69.1	80	19.7
25,000 to 50,000	179	119	66.5	31	26.1
50,000 to 100,000	98	63	64.3	27	42.9
Over 100,000	93	67	72.0	17	25.4
All cities over 1,000	6,230	4009	64.3	332	8.3

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[1] This column does not include 23 townships in California, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania listed by the Bureau of Census as "urban places."

[2] This column is the closest approximation that can be made on the basis of reasonable interpretations of legislative and constitutional provisions, which are sometimes very vague. For example, all California cities over 1,000 population are included, although home rule charters in this state must be ratified by the legislature; the latter action is generally perfunctory.

[3] This column does not include 98 cities which have secured the council-manager plan either by special charter or by an ordinance not specifically authorized by the legislature, 19 council-manager cities in Canada, Ireland, and Puerto Rico, seven council-manager cities under 1,000 population, and seven counties now operating under the manager plan.

PART TWO

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Trends in Urban Population

Inter-City Contests

Federal-City Relations

State Municipal Leagues

Directory of Cities and Governmental Data

Trends In Urban Population

By Leon E. Truesdell, Ph.D., Sc.D.

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GENERAL CONDITIONS. One of the most significant of the changes which have taken place in this country since the foundation of the republic is the increase in the relative importance of cities as compared with the population living outside of cities. In 1790, when the first census was taken, there were six cities having a population of 8,000 or more, containing, in the aggregate, 3.3 per cent of the total population of the country. In 1930 there were 1,208 incorporated places having a population of 8,000 or more, and their aggregate population represented 49.1 per cent of the total.

The rapid growth of our cities is of course the result of other changes, for the most part of an economic nature. In the early decades of our history the United States was predominantly an agricultural nation, exporting its surplus of farm products and importing manufactured products from Europe in exchange therefor. And so long as there was free land to be had farther west, this tended to absorb the surplus population from the older-settled parts of the country. Large areas of new farm land likewise encouraged the continuance of the export of farm products and offered little stimulus to the development of extensive manufacturing.

In colonial days the typical American farm was an almost self-sufficing unit. On it were produced not only the foodstuffs required by the family but also many of the manufactured articles, including clothing, furniture, and many farm implements. Gradually, however, specialization in production and the division of labor came into the picture, and one after another the productive activities of the old-time farmhouse were transferred to factories. Since the factories were for the most part located in cities, this transfer brought with it a rapid increase in the city population.

These various changes in our economic life have now gone almost as far as they can go. Practically nothing is manufactured on the farm. By far the larger part of what is consumed or used on the farm, including millions of dollars' worth of farm supplies and equipment, is purchased and usually comes to the farm from some city rather than from a nearby rural producer. In other words, the farm economy as well as the city economy has reached the point where practically all production is for the market, centered usually in a distant city, where practically all consumption goods are purchased. Such contribution, then, as the change from a

TABLE I

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1880 TO 1930

Area	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880
Population						
Total	122,775,046	105,710,620	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,947,714	50,155,78
URBAN	68,954,823	54,304,603	42,166,120	30,380,433	22,298,359	14,358,16
Places of:						
500,000 or more	20,828,542	16,369,301	11,511,841	8,074,561	4,468,458	3,123,31
100,000 to 500,000	15,497,194	11,060,025	8,790,297	6,133,786	5,229,502	3,117,92
25,000 to 100,000	12,917,141	10,340,788	8,204,960	5,509,965	4,291,608	2,394,28
2,500 to 25,000	19,711,946	16,534,489	13,659,022	10,662,121	8,308,791	5,722,64
RURAL	53,820,223	51,406,017	49,806,146	45,614,142	40,649,355	35,797,61
Incorporated places under 2,500	9,183,453	8,963,125	8,164,628	6,301,533	4,745,530	—
Other rural territory	44,636,770	42,442,892	41,641,518	39,312,609	35,903,825	—
Per cent of total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
URBAN	56.2	51.4	45.8	40.0	35.4	28.
Places of:						
500,000 or more	17.0	15.5	12.5	10.6	7.1	6.
100,000 to 500,000	12.6	10.5	9.6	8.1	8.3	6.
25,000 to 100,000	10.5	9.8	8.9	7.3	6.8	4.
2,500 to 25,000	16.1	15.6	14.9	14.0	13.2	11.
RURAL	43.8	48.6	54.2	60.0	64.6	71.
Incorporated places under 2,500	7.5	8.5	8.9	8.3	7.5	—
Other rural territory	36.4	40.2	45.3	51.7	57.0	—
Per cent of increase over preceding census						
Total	16.1	14.9	21.0	20.7	25.5	30
URBAN	27.0	28.8	38.8	36.2	55.3	—
Places of:						
500,000 or more	27.2	42.2	42.6	80.7	43.1	—
100,000 to 500,000	40.1	25.8	43.3	17.3	67.7	—
25,000 to 100,000	24.9	26.0	48.9	28.4	79.2	—
2,500 to 25,000	19.2	21.1	28.1	28.3	45.2	—
RURAL	4.7	3.2	9.2	12.2	13.6	—
Incorporated places under 2,500	2.5	9.8	29.6	32.8	—	—
Other rural territory	5.2	1.9	5.9	9.5	—	—
Number of places						
URBAN	3,165	2,787	2,313	1,801	1,417	1,0
Places of:						
500,000 or more	13	12	8	6	4	
100,000 to 500,000	80	56	42	32	24	
25,000 to 100,000	283	219	178	122	96	
2,500 to 25,000	2,789	2,500	2,085	1,641	1,293	9

local self-sufficing economy to a city market economy can make to the growth and importance of the city is now practically exhausted. It seems likely, however, that cities will continue to grow for other reasons.

Here and there, especially in a period of economic disturbance like the one through which we are now passing, one hears it seriously suggested that we ought to go back to the economic system of the old-time self-sufficing farm unit, but the suggestion rarely gets to be more than a suggestion. The advantages of large-scale machine production are too great to be thus discarded.

Intermittently since the days of Theodore Roosevelt there has been extensive talk about a movement of population back to the land, but never any extensive movement to the land as a source of livelihood—though in some areas many families have found a place of residence in rural territory while retaining their urban occupations and going back and forth each day to their work.

There has also been talk about the decentralization of manufacturing industry—specifically about establishing small factories, perhaps branches of a larger organization, in the small towns or in the open country. So far, however, there seems to be little evidence that this decentralization is actually taking place or is likely to take place in the immediate future. There are too many advantages, both for the factory operator and for his employees, in living in a place of at least moderate size (or in a town adjacent to a large city) to make it probable that the demands for decentralization, which are perhaps largely sentimental, will make much headway.

The Urban-Rural Classification. The classification of population as urban and rural which is most widely used at the present time is slightly different from the one to which reference was made above in comparing the situation in 1790 with that at the present time. Under the definition in current use, urban population is that living in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. Figures are available under this classification as far back as 1880. The statistics of urban and rural population, with the subdivision of the urban population into groups based on the size of the cities, are presented in Table 1. Perhaps the most significant figures in this table are the two series of percentages representing the gradual increase in the importance of the urban population from 28.6 per cent of the total in 1880 to 56.2 per cent in 1930 and the corresponding decline in the relative importance of the rural population from 71.4 per cent in 1880 to 43.8 per cent in 1930.

So far there has been no actual decline in the rural population between one census and the next. The change in proportions has been brought about simply by a more rapid increase in the urban population and a less rapid increase in the rural population. The actual increase in the city population has been composed rather largely, however, of a continuous migration from the rural areas to the cities of young people who have recently reached working age. The birth rate has always been higher in the rural areas than in the cities; in fact, in many cities there is now an excess of deaths over births, so that the city could not even maintain its present population except for migrants coming in from outside. This might be regarded as a continuous contribution of population being made to the city by the country. On the other hand, since there is in the country no profitable work for an increasing population to do, the opportunities for employment in the cities might just as well be regarded as a welcome means of taking care of the overflow of the rural population.

Fig. 1—POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: 1880 TO 1930

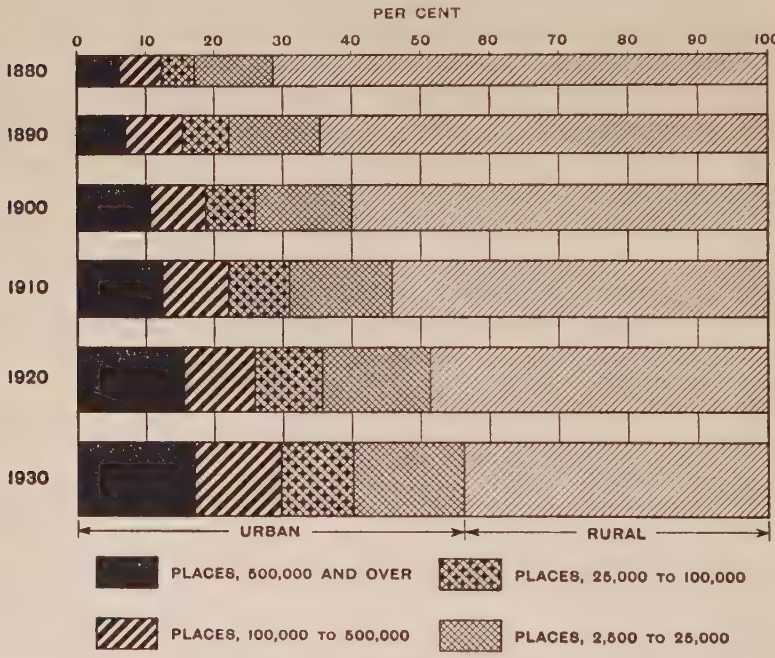


Figure 1 shows in graphic form the distribution of the population into urban and rural groups for the years from 1880 to 1930. The shadings represent urban groups based on the size of the cities included, and the widths of the bars are proportional to the total population of the United States. Thus the area shown for a given class in any one year may be compared with the area shown for any other class in any other year as indicating the absolute numbers of inhabitants represented.

The increase in the urban population from census to census, as shown in Table 1, is made up of three parts, namely: (a) the increase in the population of the territory classified as urban at the beginning of the period; (b) annexations of rural territory to the various urban centers; and (c) the passing of new places into the urban classification by reason of attaining for the first time a population of at least 2,500.

The rural gain is conversely the result of the actual increase in population in the territory classified as rural at the beginning of the period, minus the final population of territory passing into urban status, either through annexation to some city or through the urban classification of new places by virtue of increasing size.

The increase between 1920 and 1930 in the population of the areas classified as rural in 1930 amounted to 3,249,961, or 835,755 more than the difference between the 1920 rural population and the 1930 rural population. This 835,755 represents the population of places (including annexations) which passed from the rural to the urban classification during the decade.

Similar comment may be made with respect to the data shown in the tables for the various city groups. Each group, with one exception, includes a larger number of places at each successive census; and this increase in the number of places contributes materially to the increase in the population of the group.

TABLE 2

POPULATION OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, IN CUMULATIVE SIZE GROUPS: 1880-1930

	Places of 500,000 or more		Places of 100,000 or more		Places of 25,000 or more		Places of 2,500 or more	
Census Year	Population	Per Cent of Total of U. S.	Population	Per Cent of Total of U. S.	Population	Per Cent of Total of U. S.	Population	Per Cent of Total of U. S.
1930....	20,828,542	17.0	36,325,736	29.6	49,242,877	40.1	68,954,823	56.2
1920....	16,369,301	15.5	27,429,326	25.9	37,770,114	35.7	54,304,603	51.4
1910....	11,511,841	12.5	20,302,138	22.1	28,507,098	31.0	42,166,120	45.8
1900....	8,074,561	10.6	14,208,347	18.7	19,718,312	25.9	30,380,433	40.0
1890....	4,468,458	7.1	9,697,960	15.4	13,989,568	22.2	22,298,359	35.4
1880....	3,123,317	6.2	6,241,240	12.4	8,635,524	17.2	14,358,167	28.6

In Table 2 are summarized the data for the various city groups in cumulative form. This table shows that cities of 500,000 or more increased in relative importance from 6.2 per cent of the total population in 1880 to 17.0 per cent in 1930; that all cities of 100,000 or more, including the preceding group, increased from 12.4 per cent in 1880 to 29.6 per cent in 1930; and that cities of 25,000 or more increased from 17.2 per cent in 1880 to 40.1 per cent in 1930.

It may be noted that the percentage of the population living in cities of 25,000 or more in 1930 was slightly larger than the total urban percentage in 1900 and that the percentage living in cities of 100,000 or more in 1930 was higher than the percentage in all urban places (2,500 or more) in 1880. The progress of urbanization has been active, therefore, not only in increasing the relative proportion of the population living in urban places of all sizes but also in increasing the relative importance of the larger cities in the urban total.

Current Data. With respect to the trend of urban population since 1930 we have relatively few actual statistical data, but what we do have confirms the impression based on general observation that the urban population made little or no growth between 1930 and 1935. A census of Chicago, taken in January, 1934, showed a population of 3,258,528, or 117,910 less than the 1930 population of 3,376,438. On the basis of a sample census, that is, a census of parts of the city chosen as representative samples, the population of Detroit in January, 1935, was estimated at 1,469,066, or 99,596 less than the 1930 population of 1,568,662.

TABLE 3

URBAN POPULATION OF 5 STATES: 1935 AND 1930

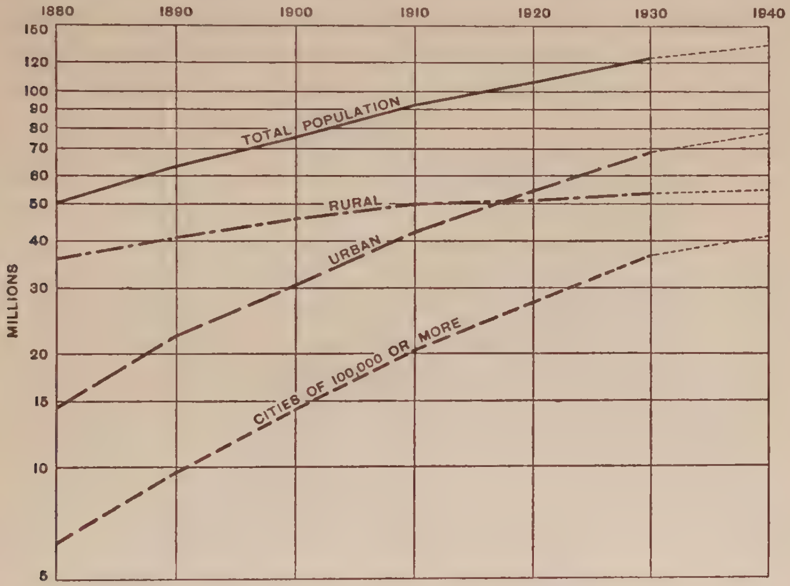
State	Urban Population		Increase		Per Cent of Total Pop. of State	
	1935	1930	(–Decrease) Amount	Per Cent	1935	1930
5 States	6,250,310	6,087,374	162,936	2.7	68.2	67.8
Mass. (Jan., 1935)	3,905,028	3,831,426	73,602	1.9	89.8	90.2
R. I. (Jan., 1936)	622,739	635,429	–12,690	–2.0	91.5	92.4
S. D. (May, 1935)	148,813	130,907	17,906	13.7	22.0	18.9
Kans. (Mar., 1935)	740,828	729,834	10,994	1.5	40.1	38.8
Fla. (Apr., 1935)	832,902	759,778	73,124	9.6	51.8	51.7

Complete state censuses were taken in 1935 or 1936 in five states—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Kansas, and Florida. The increase in the total population of these five states since 1930 was only 2.0 per cent, as compared with an estimated 3.6 per cent for the United States as a whole, and for other reasons they can hardly be accepted as altogether typical of the entire country. They do contain, however, an aggregate of more than nine million inhabitants and represent widely separated areas and radically different types of territory. Selected data for these five states are presented in Table 3.

The urban population of these five states increased 2.7 per cent, or slightly more than the increase in their total population, as a result of which the percentage urban increased from 67.8 in 1930 to 68.2 in 1935.

The smallness of this increase, taken in connection with the absolute decrease shown by the census figures for the two large cities noted above and other less tangible evidence, would seem to support the opinion already expressed that between 1930 and 1935 there was relatively little increase in the urban population. It is very generally assumed, however, that since 1935 the movement of population toward the cities has been resumed.

Fig. 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1880 TO 1940



In support of these two assumptions is the fact that the number of deaths registered in the 86 large cities covered by the Census Bureau's Weekly Health Index was only slightly larger in 1935 than in 1930, while the preliminary figures for 1936 show a considerable increase. Other factors, like changes in local health conditions, of course affect the number of deaths reported from any area; but it seems certain that, with so many diverse areas included in the total, any appreciable increase in the number of deaths reported is a reliable indication of a considerable increase in the population of these cities up to 1935.

Figure 2 represents, on a ratio scale, the increase in the total population, the urban and rural population, and the group made up of cities of 100,000 or more. These curves show that with the gradual slowing down of the rate of increase in the total population has come a somewhat less marked decline in the rate of growth of the urban population, while the growth of the rural population, slow even in 1880, has fallen off very greatly. The point at which the urban and rural lines cross, between 1910 and 1920, indicates the date at which the two classes were equal in number.

The broken lines extending from 1930 to 1940 represent a rough estimate of the changes in the urban and rural population now in progress. The total population estimated (or forecast) for 1940 is 132,000,000, of which it is assumed that about 58 per cent will be urban, as compared with 56.2 per cent in 1930.

Future Prospects. In the general economic situation—and it seems to be largely the economic situation which governs the urban-rural distribution of the population—there is apparently nothing to indicate that the trend of population toward the urban areas has been, or soon might be, permanently checked. New commodities which may be put on the market are likely to be the products of city factories; increased per capita quantities of current commodities which might be in demand, as improving business conditions permit improvement in the standards of living, are likely to be for the most part factory products; and any really significant activities which may be devised to re-employ our present unemployed are likely to be urban activities. On the other hand, with continued improvement in methods of farming, fewer and fewer farmers will be required to supply our slowly increasing population with foodstuffs and textile materials.

Looking forward into the future, then, one might expect a rural population made up of the essential farm population, plus a supplementary population living in the open country and in small villages, perhaps nearly equal to the farm population. These two groups together might eventually constitute no more than 25 or 30 per cent of the total population, which would leave room for an urban population amounting to 70 or 75 per cent, or about one-quarter more than at present. Even at the rate of gain prevailing between 1900 and 1930, however, it would require three decades for the urban population to reach a point where it would constitute this fraction of the total, and its rate of gain may be much less rapid. As a matter of coincidence, the usual date now set for the cessation of growth in the total population is 30 or 40 years into the future—1970 or 1980; so we may perhaps find both a stable population and a stable urban-rural distribution at about the same time.

Inter-City Contests

By Herbert A. Simon *

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IT HAS long been a favorite pastime for officials, newspapers, and taxpayers to indulge in comparisons of the merits of their government with those of other cities. But such comparisons have in the past been more likely to be useful for propaganda purposes than as aids to the improvement of government. In the first place, the persons making the comparison were seldom impartial. In the second place, it was often difficult to find a scientific basis for comparison.

But in recent years, this practice of "pointing with pride" and "viewing with alarm" has been turned to a very useful purpose. Contests have been established on a nation-wide basis which seek to arouse by competition the interest of citizens and administrators in the improvement of their governmental functions. The first of these was the Inter-Chamber Fire Waste Contest organized by the United States Chamber of Commerce in 1923. In January, 1928, an annual appraisal of municipal reports was instituted by the *National Municipal Review.* In 1929 the Chamber of Commerce, pleased with the interest shown in the fire contest, instituted the Inter-Chamber Health Conservation Contest, with the co-operation of the American Public Health Association. In 1932 the National Safety Council established the fourth of these contests—the National Traffic Safety Contest.

Cities have enthusiastically co-operated in making the competitions successful. Of the cities with more than 25,000 population about 55 per cent in 1935 returned the fact-finding schedules in the fire contest and 21 per cent in the health contest. Sixty-two per cent enrolled in the traffic safety contest. The reporting contest comprehends all cities issuing annual municipal reports.

The Fire Waste Contest. The National Fire Waste Council, an affiliate of the Chamber of Commerce, has conducted during the past 13 years an intensive program in the interest of fire prevention and protection. One of the means employed for stimulating the interest of municipalities in these activities has been the Inter-Chamber Fire Waste Contest.

Cities enroll in the contest through their local chambers of commerce. They are divided into six classes, according to population. Three hundred and twenty-six cities, representing a population of 33,605,443, filed returns in the 1935 contest. The number enrolled is proportionally greater among larger cities: of 93 cities over 100,000, 74 reported; of cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population, 51 out of 98; of cities with a population of less than 50,000, 241 reported. There has been some decrease in enrollment during the past few years, especially among the smaller cities. In 1933 the participants numbered 388 and in 1934, 366.

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* The writer is indebted to the National Safety Council and the Insurance Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for supplying the data used in this article.

The cities are graded by a committee on the basis of a schedule submitted at the end of the year. Credit is given for the reduction of fire loss, for educational work, and for permanent improvements in building construction and general fire protection. The schedule is thus much more comprehensive than an appraisal of fire department efficiency. A large part of it deals with private fire prevention activities and education to reduce the so-called "moral hazard." Some sections measure "results," that is, the reduction of fire loss; the rest are concerned with effort expended and work performed in fire protection and prevention activities.

Prizes for the 1935 contest were awarded as follows: Philadelphia, leader in Class I cities; Atlanta, Georgia, leader of Class II cities and winner of the Grand Award; Hartford, Connecticut, leader of Class III cities; Lakewood, Ohio, leader of Class IV cities; Parkersburg, West Virginia, leader of Class V cities; and Geneva, New York, leader of Class VI cities. Philadelphia has been winner in its class seven times and Lakewood, Ohio, six times. Results of the 1936 contest have not been announced as yet.

What effect has the contest had in reducing the fire loss? Loss figures for the country as a whole are unfortunately not sufficiently refined to measure the effect directly. In 1934 the per capita loss for all cities over 20,000 did not differ appreciably from the per capita loss in contest cities, but hasty conclusions must not be drawn from this fact. Other factors—differences in amounts of burnable property, in climate, etc.—would have to be taken into consideration before this comparison would have much significance.

The contest has been directed primarily at the citizens in an attempt to gain their active support for fire prevention activities. Perhaps the most important step has been securing the co-operation of the schools in its educational program. It is by the effect of this program on the "moral hazard" that the contest must primarily be judged.

The Health Conservation Contest. "To acquaint citizens, particularly business men, with problems of their local health agencies and their communities' local health work, thereby bringing about improvements which would ultimately mean economic gain as well as security and comfort to the residents of the communities; second, to provide an additional factor in the efforts that were already being put forth in the reduction of preventable illness and premature death." These are the purposes for which the health conservation contest was organized in 1929.

In conducting the contest, there is close co-operation among the agencies interested in public health. The contest is financed for the most part by life insurance companies. These funds make it possible for the American Public Health Association to provide field consultant service for entrants in the competition, with the result that 70 to 80 per cent of all cities enrolled have been visited each year. The field visit brings a detailed discussion of local public health problems and activities and suggestions for the development of a well-organized health program fitted to community needs.

As in the fire contest, cities are enrolled through their local chambers of commerce. Participation in the health contest has been somewhat less extensive than that in the fire contest: 117 cities submitted reports in 1933, 97 in 1934, and 96 in 1935. Again, larger cities were better represented and suffered only a slight decrease in number as compared with the smaller cities.

The fact-finding schedule which is submitted by the cities covers the health activities quite comprehensively. The items on which cities are

Winners in the Fire, Health, and Traffic Safety Contests, 1932 to 1935

(An asterisk indicates a Grand Prize Winner)

Population Groups	1932	1933	1934	1935
Fire				
Over 500,000	*Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.
250,000-500,000	Cincinnati, Ohio	Providence, R. I.	*Providence, R. I.	*Atlanta, Ga.
100,000-250,000	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Hartford, Conn.	San Antonio, Tex.	Hartford, Conn.
50,000-100,000	Lakewood, Ohio	*Lakewood, Ohio	Lakewood, Ohio	Lakewood, Ohio
20,000-50,000	Elyria, Ohio	Owensboro, Ky.	Owensboro, Ky.	Parkersburg, W. Va.
Under 20,000	Albany, Ga.	Palo Alto, Calif.	Geneva, N. Y.	Geneva, N. Y.
Health [1]				
Over 500,000	Detroit, Mich.	Baltimore, Md.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Detroit, Mich.
250,000-500,000	Cincinnati, Ohio	Rochester, N. Y.	Newark, N. J.	Oakland, Calif.
100,000-250,000	(Two cities tied) [2]	Hartford, Conn.	Honolulu, Hawaii	Syracuse, N. Y.
50,000-100,000	East Orange, N. J.	Schenectady, N. Y.	Pasadena, Calif.	Schenectady, N. Y.
20,000-50,000	Brookline, Mass.	Hackensack, N. J.	Hackensack, N. J.	Brookline, Mass.
Under 20,000	Lodi, Calif.	Palo Alto, Calif.	Palo Alto, Calif.	Hibbing, Minn.
Traffic Safety				
Over 500,000	*Pittsburgh, Pa.	Milwaukee, Wis.	*Milwaukee, Wis.	Milwaukee, Wis.
250,000-500,000	Rochester, N. Y.	Providence, R. I.	Providence, R. I.	Providence, R. I.
100,000-250,000	Wichita, Kans.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Syracuse, N. Y.
50,000-100,000	*Evanston, Ill.	*Evanston, Ill.	Schenectady, N. Y.	*Evanston, Ill.
25,000-50,000	Dubuque, Iowa	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Dubuque, Iowa	Superior, Wis.
10,000-25,000	Norwood, Mass.	La Grange, Ill.	Massena, N. Y.	Swissvale, Pa.

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[1] Special awards were given in the health contest to cities which have won two or more contests. In 1933 such awards went to Brookline, Massachusetts; Detroit, Michigan; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; New Haven, Connecticut; Syracuse, New York. In 1934 the same five cities received the awards. In 1935 the cities were Baltimore, Maryland; Hackensack, New Jersey; Newark, New Jersey; Palo Alto, California.

[2] Syracuse, New York, and New Haven, Connecticut.

scored include: the health committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the water supply, sewage disposal, milk supply, prevention and control of communicable disease, community interest and education, the city's record in reducing death rates from the more preventable causes of death, and expenditures for public health activities. The standards used in scoring are based on those of the American Public Health Association's Appraisal Form.

Detroit, Michigan, won the 1935 award in Group I. The Detroit program was noteworthy because of the integration of all public health activities and the participation in the health program by regular practitioners of medicine and dentistry. Oakland, California, won the Group II award; Syracuse, New York, Group III; Schenectady, New York, Group IV; Brookline, Massachusetts, Group V; and Hibbing, Minnesota, Group VI.

The sponsors of the contest are able to point to very tangible benefits resulting from the contest, among them the following:

1. More than 90 per cent of the cities competing in the contest for two or more years show definite improvement in their health programs.
2. More than 3,000 business men have become actively identified with public health work through their membership on health committees of local chambers of commerce.
3. Improvements made in the control of diphtheria, typhoid fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, and the venereal diseases in the last ten years clearly indicate that it is possible to accelerate the decline in death rates by concentrated, well-directed community efforts.
4. For the first time in the history of public health, over 200 cities are now able to make definite reliable statements with regard to their health assets and are presenting such statements in their published reports.

In 1935 the health committees of chambers of commerce in various cities were instrumental in obtaining a more adequate budget for health activities; in carrying through large sewerage projects; in obtaining legislation for the protection of the milk supply; in co-ordinating public and private health activities; and in carrying out general health surveys. The committee in South San Francisco raised a fund to finance an anti-smallpox vaccination campaign. The Houston committee established public health radio broadcasts.

The great value of the competition influenced the Kellogg Foundation to finance a similar contest for rural areas, beginning in 1934.

The National Traffic Safety Contest. Each year more than 37,000 persons lose their lives in motor vehicle accidents in this country. In an attempt to direct public attention to this tremendous toll and to encourage cities to institute traffic safety measures, the National Safety Council founded the National Traffic Safety Contest.

The contest is conducted much as the other two, except that cities are enrolled by their mayor, manager, or president of the board instead of through chambers of commerce. Enrollment has reached high proportions: 443 cities in 1932, 287 in 1933, 652 in 1934, 801 in 1935, and 1,013 in 1936. About one-half of the cities which enter submit the final report. The Council has been especially successful in obtaining the support of cities with a population of 5,000 to 10,000 by providing for them a special contest based entirely on traffic fatalities. In 1936 there were 406 entries in this class.

In connection with the contest and with the Safety Council's "Five Year Campaign to Reduce Motor Vehicle Accidents," eight field representatives have been dispatched to all parts of the country to aid public officials and organizations in planning and improving their traffic safety activities.

Cities are graded on six points: accident record—death rate and reduction in death rate; accident reporting; traffic planning; traffic law enforcement; child safety; and public education. Cities are classified according to population, and smaller cities are not required to submit the elaborate grading schedule but are placed on a National Honor Roll if they go through the year without any traffic fatalities.

Grand Prize winner and winner of cities from 50,000 to 100,000 in 1935 was Evanston, Illinois. This city effected a reduction of 75 per cent in traffic deaths as compared with 1934. Milwaukee, winner in Group I, had a public and child education program in 1935 which was particularly outstanding. Providence, Rhode Island, led the cities of Group II, having enjoyed a reduction of almost 50 per cent in motor vehicle deaths over the four-year period 1932-1935. Syracuse, New York, the Group III winner, carried out a project for the elimination of 54 grade crossings, which helped cut traffic deaths 39 per cent for the year. Superior, Wisconsin, took Group V honors. Swissvale, Pennsylvania, which led Group VI, had only one fatality in four years.

Comparison of cities completing the contest requirements with all cities reporting to the Census Bureau offers evidence that the contest has been an effective means of reducing traffic fatalities. Such contest cities showed a reduction of 7.6 per cent in 1933 over 1932, while the increase for all cities was 3.9 per cent. Fatalities increased 9.7 per cent in contest cities in 1934 over 1933; in all cities over 10,000, 12.2 per cent; during the same period in 1935, contest cities enjoyed a reduction of 9.5 per cent; 11 cities reporting to the council had a reduction of 8.5 per cent. When the figures for 1935 are compared to those for 1932, it will be seen that deaths in cities completing contest requirements decreased 8.3 per cent, while deaths in all cities increased 6.6 per cent.

The Traffic Safety Contest has also been extended to rural areas with the institution of a new Interstate Contest. The grading schedule of this competition will be extended in 1937 so as to be comparable in scope with the city contest.

The Public Reporting Contest. During the latter half of 1927 there appeared in the columns of the *National Municipal Review* a number of appraisals by Clarence E. Ridley of particular annual reports that had been issued by different cities during the year. In 1928 the appraisal of reports was reduced to an objective and comparable basis by constructing a grading schedule and by publishing the results annually. The tenth appraisal appeared in January, 1937.

Enrollment in the contest is accomplished by submission of the annual report to the *National Municipal Review.* In recent years the appraisal has covered practically all reports issued during the year that were adapted to the objectives established by the rating schedule. The total number of reports submitted cannot be accurately given, for many were monthly bulletins, departmental reports, or were otherwise unsuited to the contest. The number that have qualified has increased from 12 in 1927 to 24 in 1935 and 31 in 1936, in spite of the fact that the qualifying grade has been raised from 50 per cent to 70 per cent.

CITIES RECEIVING THE HIGHEST RATINGS IN THE ANNUAL APPRAISAL OF MUNICIPAL REPORTS, 1927-1936

Year of Report	Cities Receiving Four Highest Ratings			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
1927	Lynchburg, Va. (74)	Miami, Fla. (72)	Pontiac, Mich. (70) Westerville, O. (70)	
1928	Cincinnati, O. (83)	Lynchburg, Va. (81)	Oberlin, O. (80)	Kenosha, Wis. (79)
1929	Staunton, Va. (89)	Cincinnati, O. (87)	Brunswick, Ga. (84)	Syracuse, N. Y. (83)
1930	Staunton, Va. (90)	Brunswick, Ga. (89) Cincinnati, O. (89)	East Cleveland, O. (86)	
1931	Staunton, Va. (92)	East Cleveland, O. (91)	Berkeley, Calif. (90)	Cincinnati, O. (89)
1932	Staunton, Va. (95)	Cincinnati, O. (93)	Two Rivers, Wis. (92)	Wichita, Kan. (92)
1933	Berkeley, Calif. (95)	Cincinnati, O. (93)	Wichita, Kan. (92)	Albert Lea, Minn. (91)
1934	Berkeley, Calif. (95)	Alameda, Calif. (94) Auburn, Me. (94) Cincinnati, O. (94) Two Rivers, Wis. (94)		
1935	Berkeley, Calif. (95) Cincinnati, O. (95) Norfolk, Va. (95)	Two Rivers, Wis. (93)		
1936	Berkeley, Calif. (96) Cincinnati, O. (96)	Bangor, Me. (95)	Trenton, N. J. (93)	

The reports are graded on the basis of 20 criteria: (1) promptness, (2) size, (3) paper and type, (4) emphasis of important facts, (5) attractiveness, (6) diagrams and charts, (7) maps and pictures, (8) distribution of illustrative material, (9) table of contents, (10) organization chart, (11) letter of transmittal, (12) recommendations and accomplishments, (13) length, (14) literary style, (15) arrangement, (16) balance of content, (17) statistics, (18) comparative data, (19) financial statements, and (20) freedom from propaganda. An examination of these criteria shows that about three-quarters of them are concerned with the formal aspects of the report and its "presentability" rather than with its content. Mr. Ridley plans a complete revision of the rating plan during the coming year to shift the emphasis to content.

The cities submitting the best reports are listed in the table above.[1] All of these reports—and for that matter, practically all which attained a qualifying grade—compare in attractiveness with the best periodicals.

The contest has had an important effect in securing more satisfactory standards of public reporting. The increase from 12 to 31 in the number of cities which attained a qualifying grade has already been noted. Among the qualifying cities, too, there has been improvement. The average grade for "physical make-up" has increased from 78 to 90 per cent, for "illustrative material" from 62 to 77 per cent, and for "composition" from 64 to 86 per cent. Because reports are now available which approach complete acceptability in these respects, it is felt that they will supply a model for other cities wishing to improve their reports and that there is now a need to develop similar models of excellence with respect to the content of the reports. It is for this reason that the rating schedule is to be revised.

Conclusion. The value of these contests can be considered from three viewpoints. Do they get results—reduction of fire loss, improvement of health, reduction of traffic fatalities? Do they aid and stimulate the administrator in planning his program of activities? Do they arouse the interest and support of the citizens?

It is not an easy matter to determine what results have been accomplished. Crude fire loss and mortality statistics for the whole country are affected by too many extraneous factors to yield conclusive results. But in the traffic contest the differences in death statistics for contest and non-contest cities seem to be large enough to be significant.

That the contests have been of immense value to administrators can hardly be doubted. Each year the competing cities have conformed more closely to the recommendations of the grading schedule, thus indicating that in determining policy they have been influenced by the opinion of the Grading Committee. In this connection the close relationship of experts in the functional fields with the contest organization has been most fortunate. Especially valuable has been the field service provided by the American Public Health Association and the National Safety Council.

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[1] For the annual article of appraisal for cities qualified see the January issue of the *National Municipal Review* for the years 1928 to 1937 inclusive.

But perhaps more important than any of these achievements has been the enlistment of citizen support for fire prevention, health, safety, and reporting. The annual gradings give the alert citizen a means of calling his government to account and indicate to him means by which he can co-operate with it. And an informed and co-operative citizenry is a prerequisite to effective democratic government.

The effectiveness of the contests depends principally upon two factors: the extent of participation and the validity of the measuring sticks that are used in the grading schedules. During the next few years it will be necessary to enlist more smaller cities—between 1,000 and 10,000 population. Perhaps this can be done by providing for a separate, simplified contest for smaller cities, as has been done in the safety contest.

The standards that are used at present measure results, work performed, and effort expended. Much research will be necessary before entirely satisfactory standards are available in all these fields. Until that time the schedules must be based on the best professional opinion and must be adapted to new developments. These may involve more elaborate statistical techniques than are in use now, but if the additional work involved makes possible more accurate, meaningful, and valid comparisons from year to year and from city to city, it will be well worth while. For, whether useful or not, such comparisons *will* be made. Through the national contests they can be put on an impartial and scientific basis.

Federal-City Relations in 1936

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In 1936, as during the preceding three years, the policies and activities of the federal government have exerted primary and direct influence upon municipal administration. Services of local governments have been stimulated by federal interest and action, but confusion has arisen because of the emergence of perplexing questions of authority and responsibility for administration resulting from the many newly accepted concerns of government. And experience resulting from the recent extensions of federal authority, seeking to cope with new social and economic problems, has emphasized the interdependence of all levels of government. Realization of the necessity and importance of development of more orderly and effective intergovernmental relationships is being rapidly reached, and is so general that, even though the relationships may still seem chaotic, and remain yet uncharted, the way is being made for their clarification.

Upon the inception of the program of wider participation of the federal government in many functions of government hitherto considered purely of state or municipal concern, the question of invasion of rights reserved to the states as an effective barrier to federal action became troublesome. Advocates of local self-government were apprehensive. As successive federal legislative measures, having a bearing on municipal affairs, were adopted, the methods and results of their administration were subjected to criticism in state and municipal circles. By the end of 1936 it had become possible to appraise the effects and note the trends.

Examination of the new relationship reveals that many of the parts of the experimental machines which have been set up must be replaced, and that gears must be readjusted and perhaps redesigned before they can properly engage. But most significant of the year's developments has been the trend which is apparent in federal circles which justifies the opinion that there need be no fear for the safety of local autonomy and local responsibility. City charters, as well as state laws and constitutional provisions, have for the most part continued to be recognized and respected in federal enactments and court interpretations.

It has been established that there is no intention to bring about federal control over the affairs of cities through the extensive use of the federal power to tax for the general welfare; and in attempting to administer intelligently the funds for the purposes for which they were intended, the federal government is recognizing that co-ordinated and co-operative participation by local governments, without coercion, is essential.

It is also to be noted that there are unmistakable signs that the federal government, even though it does continue to enlarge the field in which it seeks municipal co-operation, will make definite efforts to withdraw from direct participation in municipal activities in which, during the emergency, it has been compelled to have the dominant part.

The relatively new practice of the Congress, dealing with cities as political units, was instituted when legislation was passed authorizing federal action intended to assist cities in meeting the difficult credit and financial situation brought about by the depression. Legislation authorizing direct federal grants for public works followed, which in turn was supplemented by legislation granting federal financial aid in meeting relief needs, a large proportion of the funds so provided being authorized for expenditure in and through cities under each of the successive plans adopted.

Many federal enactments of importance during the last four years have affected municipalities. Utility and power policy legislation, social security, planning, housing, crime control, flood control, securities legislation, vocational training, tax exemptions, debt adjustment, and many other subjects dealt with by Congress have created direct relationships with, or have been of immediate interest to cities. Partly by necessity, and partly by design, the 1936 Congress carried along to new heights the co-operative trend.

The federal activity which was of most immediate concern to cities in 1936 was that respecting relief. The government had begun withdrawal from direct relief in 1935. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration, which had been allocating federal funds to the states for both direct relief and work relief, was supplanted by the Works Progress Administration. The federal government at that time indicated its unwillingness further to accept the responsibilities for relief for unemployables, which had been traditionally the responsibility of localities. At the same time, federal responsibility for relief of unemployment was accepted, and the WPA was set up as the agency through which the needy unemployed would be provided employment. The FERA continued to function through the latter part of 1935, until the WPA could be put under way. At the beginning of 1936, the FERA had ceased to function except in liquidation. Many state welfare departments were assisted with FERA funds in creating or extending their organizations in preparation for reassumption by states and localities of all direct relief.

In commenting upon the necessity for continued federal action respecting unemployment, the President in his message to Congress in March, 1936, said that it would not do "to say that it is a problem for the states and the localities. If we concede that it is primarily the duty of each locality to care for its destitute unemployed, and that if its resources are inadequate, it must then turn to the state for help, we must still face the fact that the credit and the resources of local governments and states have been freely drawn upon in the last few years and they have not been sufficient." Although an effort was made in the 1936 Congress to bring about demobilization of the WPA and return the responsibility of decision and administration to the states, even while accepting federal responsibility to finance the major burden of basic unemployment relief, it received little support.

Congress had passed in 1935 the Social Security Act, which authorized grants-in-aid to states in order to assist states and localities to meet the costs of better standards of relief, but appropriations for this purpose were not made available until early in 1936.

The public assistance sections of the Social Security Act have had the effect of providing substantial help in caring for large groups of the needy. Upon the state's taking the initiative, federal funds have been made available for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid for maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, and vocational rehabilitation. Forty-one states are participating in one or more of these programs. Budget estimates of federal expenditures for these purposes for the next year total more than $250,000,000 which, expended in caring for unemployables who were formerly entirely local or state charges, will materially lessen necessary municipal relief contributions.

In addition, large sums are made available for the purpose of assisting states, counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions in maintaining public health services, including the training of personnel for state and local health work. Under the terms of this Act, public health officers are authorized to assist cities in investigations of disease and problems of sanitation, upon the request of the proper authorities.

The Social Security Act also provided for a federal system of old-age annuities and for encouragement of state unemployment compensation laws. Municipal employees are among the groups excluded from participation under such plans. Constitutional provisions, preventing imposition of payroll taxes, seemed to make any provisions for municipal personnel inadvisable. Co-operating with representatives of the Social Security Board, a committee of the American Municipal Association is now studying possible legislation, federal or state, by which municipal employees can be so benefited.

The Works Progress Administration, which took over the functions of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in 1935, was in full swing by November of that year, and continued during 1936. The FERA had been administered through state and local administrators, although federal regulations were imposed with respect to maximum hours and minimum wages for such persons as were employed by cities on work relief projects. Work relief projects were received and approved by state administrators. The WPA was federalized for purposes of control. Project applications are submitted to district and state representatives of the WPA and transmitted to Washington for approval. A policy was followed of tentatively approving in Washington, for the guidance of the state administrator, a larger number of projects than could possibly be put into operation, thus insuring a "back-log"; and choice of projects, as well as general supervision, was given the state administrator. Centralization was sought, by assigning Treasury representatives within the states to act in expediting procurement and payroll procedures, and more than 270 district offices were established.

The Emergency Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936 provided more than $6,000,000,000 to be expended for relief and work relief, $5,670,000,000 or 93 per cent of which had been obligated as of December 31, 1936. Inasmuch as the WPA program did not get into full swing until November, 1935, it is obvious that much of this sum was expended during 1936.

According to figures based on Treasury reports and WPA reports, 28 per cent of the total expenditures under the Works Program were made for projects initiated by cities and towns. In addition, 40 per cent of the total expenditures, allocated to states and counties, but spent largely in urban areas, had been of indirect benefit. Federal expenditures in cities brought the expenditures which benefited cities to more than 70 per cent of the total. When the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 was passed, it was anticipated that 3,500,000 persons could be given employment. The peak under this program was reached in February, 1936, when 3,036,000 persons were shown on the WPA rolls, and the total employment by all agencies was 3,850,000. By midsummer 1936, the WPA employment accounted for 2,233,000, and at the end of December this figure was 2,188,000, while the total employment of all agencies, including the Civilian Conservation Corps, was slightly more than 3,000,000.

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, continuing the WPA, made two noteworthy changes from the original procedure. A provision was made requiring that prevailing wages be paid, and the deadline of November 25, 1935, which in the 1935 Act was set as the date after which no person might become eligible for employment, was eliminated.

It was the expectation of municipal officials that this latter change would result in easing the additional burden which cities had been forced to carry in addition to the care of unemployables, and which the federal government had undertaken to shoulder. However, it did not so result, inasmuch as the Works Program never provided employment for all eligible unemployed. Among other difficulties encountered by municipal officials have been the lack of co-ordination in procurement and in assignment of workers, and the fact that sponsors' contributions have at times been required by state administrators to be increased after project approvals.

In the WPA the emphasis has been placed entirely upon providing employment for needy employables, and not upon economic stimulation or the natural objective of project completion in which the municipal public works official is interested. The preponderance of unskilled labor on relief rolls has had much to do with determining and limiting the types of projects. White-collar and women's projects increased as skilled labor disappeared from the rolls. From the funds appropriated in 1935, nearly $500,000,000 was made available for street and highway and grade crossing elimination work, under supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads. Of this amount $100,000,000 was used for construction authorized under the Hayden-Cartwright Act, and appropriated in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1936. The remainder was divided almost equally between the grade-crossing program and highway, road, and street construction. By December 31, 1936, these funds had been expended or allocated, and $56,410,679 or 28.9 per cent of the highway construction funds, and $81,264,211 or 41.5 per cent of the grade-crossing elimination funds were allocated for construction in municipalities. Bureau of Public Roads figures in connection with the expenditure of a total of $1,000,000,000 of federal public works highway funds, provided for emergency purposes, including the appropriations above-mentioned, show that more than $300,000,000 or 30.5 per cent was expended within municipalities.

From the 1935 funds, the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration received $107,000,000 which is being spent on 40 projects in the larger cities, for improvement of slum areas with low-cost housing facilities. Congress passed legislation which empowered and directed the PWA Housing Division to waive any exclusive jurisdiction over premises of PWA slum-clearance and low-cost housing projects, and authorized payments to cities in lieu of taxes. By the terms of the same Act, 45 per cent of the costs of such projects was permitted to be written off as subsidy, and authority was given to fix rents, using only the remaining 55 per cent of the initial cost of the project as the basis. Similar action, with respect to jurisdiction and tax payments to local governments, was taken relative to the projects of the Resettlement Administration.

From the funds made available in 1935, grants for 4,700 non-federal public works projects were made from the allotment of $389,000,000. In 1936 no new funds were provided, but $300,000,000 of funds received from the sale of securities was authorized to be used by the PWA, under the direction of the President, for grants for non-federal projects.

Opposition was encountered in Congress to grants-in-aid to municipalities for public works, except for relief purposes, and to continuation of grants on the basis of 45 per cent of the cost of projects. The bill as adopted authorized grants in amounts not exceeding 45 per cent. A total of 954 projects have received uniform allotments of this maximum under the 1936 program. However, approximately 2,700 project applications, which have had approval of all PWA examining divisions, have received no allotment despite the fact that less than one-third of the funds made available for this purpose has been allotted. The Administration attitude has been that since PWA projects required high percentages of total cost for material and for wages for skilled labor, such projects resulted in transferring too few eligible unemployed from relief rolls. Even as early as August, PWA applications were required to be cleared through the offices of the state WPA administrators, on the basis of need for employment in the locality.

As new allotments apparently closed December 10, 1936, the future of the PWA has become a source of speculation. Whether the remainder of the authorized funds will be allocated, and under what conditions, will be determined by the new Congress. The decision will probably await crystallization of Congressional opinion with respect to the recommendation for a long-time public works program, contained in the December report of the National Resources Committee, and action by Congress on the recommendation of the President's Committee on Administrative Management for a new Department of Public Works.

The Civilian Conservation Corps was continued in 1936 by executive order of the President. Development of recreational areas and parks near cities and employment on flood-control and other projects, as well as the fact of the employment of approximately 350,000 otherwise unemployed, have been of both direct and indirect benefit to cities.

Although efforts were made to induce Congress again to accept federal responsibility for aid to transients, and to appropriate funds to be allotted by states and administered through local governments, the proposal was not agreed to.

The Hayden-Cartwright Act of 1936, continuing the usual federal-aid highway grants through fiscal 1939, authorizes the expenditure, during each of the succeeding two years, of $50,000,000 for grade-crossing elimination, and $25,000,000 for feeder and secondary roads. The grade-crossing elimination grants are not required to be matched with other funds, and a large proportion of this construction will be within municipalities. Inasmuch as city streets are classified as secondary roads, these funds may also be used for municipal construction.

Stimulation of the development of a permanent program of training for public employees is expected from the passage by the 1936 Congress of the George-Deen Act, for the further development of vocational education. The significance of the George-Deen Act lies in the specific provision of federal vocational education funds for training in "public and other service occupations." Through the provisions of this Act, the opportunity is believed to be at hand to undertake a broad program of in-service training for public employees. The United States Office of Education, already engaged in serving municipalities extensively in its field, is advising with state directors of vocational education in preparation of state plans for such training.

Legislation respecting flood control was passed in the 1936 session, which, declaring that flood control on navigable waters is a proper activity of the federal government, in co-operation with states and their political subdivisions, and committing the federal government to participation in improvement works where lives and security of people are endangered, provides for local governments' bearing part of the costs for local benefits. The Act authorized an eventual appropriation of $300,000,000 for this purpose, but no funds were provided for immediate construction. Public Resolution 104, approved June 8, 1936, granted consent of Congress to 14 states, or any two of them, to negotiate and enter into agreements or compacts for regulation of flow, lessening of flood damage, removing sources of pollution, or making other public improvements on streams. A bill proposing federal action to prevent the pollution of navigable waters of the United States, and which authorized grants and loans being made to cities for required construction or improvement of sewage disposal plants or construction for other waste treatment was offered. The National Resources Committee was proposed as a proper body for the administration of such an act. The bill failed of passage, not the least of the reasons being that the National Resources Committee had no inclination to become an executive agency.

Following the disastrous floods early in 1936, Congress empowered the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans for the repair of damage caused by floods, earthquakes, conflagrations, tornadoes, or other catastrophes occurring in either 1935 or 1936, and providing that municipalities were eligible for such loans. Maturity dates of securities offered by municipalities are required to be within 20 years, and tax anticipation warrants are made acceptable.

Proposals that authority be given to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to municipalities for more general purposes, such as refinancing outstanding indebtedness, were also offered, but such legislation was not enacted, and a bill proposing to direct the RFC to make loans to corporations organized to finance local tax payments was not pressed when the policy was determined upon that corporations now having the authority to borrow from the RFC would be permitted to accept tax liens as security.

Amendment of Title I, National Housing Act, extended the time during which the Administrator was empowered to continue insurance of loans and making advances for improvement upon real property. The Rural Electrification Administration, which had been created by executive order, was set up by Congress as a continuing independent agency. It is authorized to make loans to municipalities (and others) for the purpose of financing construction and operation of generating plants, electric transmission and distribution lines or systems, in order to serve rural districts. Municipalities and other public agencies and co-operatives are to be given preference in making loans. The Electric Farm and Home Authority was also continued, but for a more limited time.

Provisions for loans and grants, debt adjustment legislation, establishment of the Home Owners Loan Corporation, the operations of which resulted in collection by municipalities of huge sums in delinquent taxes, securities legislation, banking and other general financial legislation, and many other measures taken by the federal government during the last four years, have contributed largely in effecting restoration of municipal credit. The Sumners-Wilcox bill, enacted in 1934, providing a means of debt adjustment for cities, and which came to be known as the Municipal Bankruptcy Act, expired by limitation early in 1936, and was re-enacted to be effective for an additional period. Although no large number of cities had actually availed themselves of this law in debt adjustment procedure, the existence of the law had been of benefit to all financially harassed local governments. The Supreme Court by a five-to-four decision, in the case involving the Cameron County Improvement District Number One of Texas, invalidated the Act, the majority taking the position that the statute constituted an invasion of states' rights to control their political subdivisions. The opinion, citing the fact that the Constitution definitely prohibits a state's passing a law impairing contractual obligations, declares that neither can a state "accomplish the same end by granting any permission necessary to enable Congress to do so." Through this decision, attention is again called to the no-man's land between federal and state authority. In its own vigorous dissenting opinion, the minority denied that the Act encroached upon state powers, insisting that if there were such encroachment, the states could at once protect themselves by withdrawing their consent to the proceedings. The minority opinion calls attention to the necessity for debt adjustment machinery as provided in the Act. "Experience makes it certain that generally there will be at least a small minority of creditors who will resist a composition, however fair and reasonable, if the law does not subject them to a pressure to obey the general will," it states, and continues, "to hold that this purpose must be thwarted by the courts because of a supposed affront to the dignity of a state, though the state disclaims the affront and is doing all it can to keep the law alive, is to make dignity a doubtful blessing."

In an effort to meet the Court's objections, Congressman Wilcox prepared a new bill on the subject which, however, did not receive consideration before adjournment in 1936. It is certain that in 1937 Congress will be called upon further to consider legislation in this field. Following a report on the activities and functions of municipal bondholders' protective and reorganization committees, a bill seeking to amend the Securities Exchange Act was introduced, which would have placed such committees within the control of the Securities and Exchange Commission. This bill, not acted upon during 1936, will be pressed for consideration in the succeeding Congress, since adoption of its provisions is urged as necessary in the report of the Commission.

Although the 1935 Congress had provided that income-tax returns might be inspected by duly authorized officials for the purpose of obtaining information for local taxing authorities, and Treasury regulations were issued requiring the filing of duplicate returns as a means of best effectuating this purpose, such requirement carried no penalty for failure to comply. Congressional action to provide such penalties, which created a new discussion of the subject of secrecy of returns, was taken early in the 1936 session.

Another action respecting taxation, which is of interest to cities, was the passage of a bill giving immunity from state and local taxation to bank stock owned by the RFC. The United States Supreme Court had upheld the right of the state of Maryland to tax such stock, inasmuch as it was not clearly exempted under the terms of the RFC Act. Congress specifically provided that federal ownership, through the RFC, placed such stock beyond state or local taxation.

A recent ruling by the Bureau of Internal Revenue is to the effect that income from municipal and other special assessment bonds is not exempt from the federal income tax. Where it is shown that such bonds are not a general obligation of a local government, the Bureau holds that their yield is subject to tax.

A bill which, as offered, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to transfer park lands and recreational areas to states and municipalities, was amended before passage to provide for federal assistance through the National Park Service in the study and planning of park, parkway and recreational areas, when consented to by appropriate state authority.

No proposal considered in the last Congress is of greater interest to cities than the Wagner-Ellenbogen housing bill. This bill proposed carrying into the field of housing the policy of federal grants-in-aid, directly to local governments, recognizing that housing is primarily a local responsibility. This was to be administered through a new agency to be known as the United States Housing Authority. Supplemental loans, as well as grants, were proposed. Federal demonstrational projects could also have been constructed by the federal agency at the request of local governing bodies, public housing or other responsible and qualified agencies. Annual payments would be made in lieu of taxes so long as the federal government retained title, but the objective in demonstrational projects was that they should be sold to local public housing agencies as soon as possible. The bill was passed in the Senate, although appropriations authorized under the terms of the bill, as first introduced, were materially reduced, but the House of Representatives failed to act. This subject will again receive Congressional consideration in the 1937 session.

In addition to the Municipal Debt Adjustment case, other cases involving federal-municipal relationships have been considered by the Supreme Court this year. The controversy respecting the right of the PWA to make loans and grants to municipalities for construction of utilities which may be competitive with already existing enterprises reached the Court in the Duke Power Case, but the case was sent back to the lower courts without a decision. Fifty-one cases involving this issue, affecting allotments totaling more than $50,000,000, are pending in various courts.

A case is now before the Court in which the regulation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue that salaries or wages of municipal employees engaged in other than essential governmental functions are subject to federal income tax is at issue. A lower court sustained the view that water department employees are engaged in proprietary, not essential, functions of government.

This year, more than ever before, municipal administrators, after having been brought into close relationship with the federal government through the operation of the emergency agencies, have become more generally aware of the existence and value, and have taken wider advantage of other federal services which have been established and developed in the past and are available to municipalities.

Co-operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is resulting in a greater co-ordination and effectiveness in crime control, and municipal officers are receiving the benefits of training in Washington, as well as the assistance of representatives of the Bureau in the field. The Federal Communications Commission, by changes in wave band allocations, has made possible the development of a nation-wide police radio communications system, in the establishment of which the Commission is co-operating.

The Federal Trade Commission has taken action in cases involving alleged collusion on the part of manufacturers and distributors in bidding on materials and manufactured articles purchased by cities. The Federal Power Commission investigations and reports have been of value in the development of municipal power policies and in determination of rate structures.

The new relationships of the federal government with municipalities, growing out of absolute necessity for aid in meeting unprecedented municipal problems of the last few years, in the planning and development of which the opinion and advice of people concerned with local government have been sought and considered, have demonstrated the need and value of all governmental agencies co-ordinating their services for the benefit of the citizen for whom they all exist.

Grants-in-aid, earlier resorted to as a means of stimulating local action, and in the emergency required as a means of apportioning costs, the totals of which local governments have had no tax field from which to provide funds, have been opposed by some municipal administrators because of accompanying conditions and restrictions. But acceptance of grants-in-aid merely creates a contractual relationship voluntarily entered into, and unless made simply to assist general finances of subordinate units of government, grants should be conditioned.

But even assuming that the objection is valid and that through changes in the allocation of tax sources to various instrumentalities of government the need for acceptance of grants by any is removed, it is evident that the experience gained through recent ventures in governmental co-operation will be of value in perfecting the devices through which that objective will be attained.

State Municipal Leagues
and the
American Municipal Association

By Clifford W. Ham

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Chicago

MUNICIPAL leagues in the various states are associations of cities, towns, and villages organized for the general improvement of municipal government. They are supported principally from dues paid voluntarily by the municipalities, usually on a population basis rather than by personal contributions from public officials. Leagues were conceived by municipal officials who realized that many services essential to urban life could be performed better, and frequently only, through inter-city co-operation.

History. In the period of most rapid city growth, 1870 to 1890, urban population more than doubled. The pressure of this hurried development resulted in widely denounced confusion and waste. In 1891 a group of Indiana municipal officials first sought to treat their "growing pains" through state-wide city co-operation. The resulting Indiana Municipal League announced objectives similar in many respects to those of a present-day league. Four additional state leagues were organized prior to 1900. In 1910 the total stood at nine, and in 1936 at 40, serving almost 7,000 member municipalities.

Although growth in league numbers was greater in an earlier period, no like period has surpassed the past five years for extension of services and influence. Only recognition of their great value can account for the increase of municipal support to leagues in this period of financial retrenchment.

Activities. League activities are varied to satisfy local requirements, but many activities are common to all leagues. First, all leagues, representing as they do a majority of the states' urban population, quite properly concern themselves with state legislation. Many leagues owe their inception to the need for this service. They foster legislation favorable to municipal functions and point out the disadvantages of unfavorable legislation. The requirements of city life are frequently misunderstood by the legislature, often predominantly rural, and it is only upon collection and well-considered presentation of factual material that legislation for orderly municipal growth may be expected. Leagues also study the existing laws affecting municipalities and assist them in conforming to the laws and benefiting therefrom.

Second, all leagues have two- or three-day annual meetings; many have additional regional meetings for special purposes. At these meetings delegates have opportunity to hear informed speakers on timely subjects; to join in roundtable discussions of current problems; and informally to exchange experiences with colleagues from other cities. Frequently a part of the annual meeting time is assigned to separate meetings for special groups, such as mayors, councilmen, managers, clerks, finance officers, public works officers, utility managers, and assessors. Election of officers, formation of policy, and other business is carried on at the meetings.

Third, informational service is an important function of leagues. Leagues with well-developed services receive hundreds of formal inquiries on all manner of municipal problems in addition to numerous exchanges through personal contacts. Many leagues are now the best available repositories of information on municipal practices. In addition many leagues have built up extensive files of ordinances and briefs of cases affecting municipal interests.

Fourth, field service has been generally provided during the past four years and has been considerably extended during the past two. Most leagues, in co-operation with the American Municipal Association, employ a field representative whose duty it is to visit cities and assist them in the solution of problems. This service has become so popular that many field men are booked for weeks in advance.

Fifth, all leagues issue frequent bulletins and reports as needs develop. In addition 17 publish monthly magazines carrying news and discussions of general municipal interest. This is an effective means of keeping cities continually informed of important developments.

Sixth, municipal personnel in-service training schools, pioneered by New York and followed closely by Virginia, are now being conducted by several leagues. Regional schools for fire and police training were first developed. An incomplete list of groups now being trained would also include assessors, building inspectors, food inspectors, milk inspectors, finance officers, and public works officers. During 1936 approximately 14,000 attended such schools. Results of such training, being in considerable part intangible, are not always easy to evaluate. Much value may be attached to the indirect benefits, such as improvement of morale and better public understanding of governmental services. Perhaps the best evaluation of direct results is illustrated by a 16 per cent reduction of Virginia fire losses below the national average, contrary to previous experience, in the two years that their training schools for firemen have been conducted. Much improvement in municipal government is expected from training

TABLE I

STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

Services and activities during 1936 are discussed in the accompanying article. Official journals are listed on page 594. An asterisk (*) indicates part-time league.

State	Name of League	Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized††	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities	Exchange Hotel Montgomery	Ed. E. Reid	1914**	1930	105
Arizona	*Arizona Municipal League	Phoenix	Joseph C. Furst	1925	....	21
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League	Fayetteville	Spencer Albright	1917**	1934	98
California	League of California Municipalities	223 City Hall San Francisco	Richard Graves	1898	1898	233
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League	University of Colorado, Boulder	Don C. Sowers	1917**	1923	84
Connecticut	*Connecticut League of Municipal Executives	45 Cedar St. Stamford	Henry Schenck	1935	....	....
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities	Barnett Bank Bldg., Jacksonville	E. P. Owen	1922	1922	63
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association	Ansley Hotel Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	110
Idaho	*Idaho Municipal Officers' Association	Emmett	George C. Huebner	1918**	....	34
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League	500 E. Capitol Ave., Springfield	A. D. McLarty	1899	1914	646
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League	City Hall, Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	88
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities	Marshalltown	Frank G. Pierce	1898	1898	802
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities	Fraser Hall Lawrence	John G. Stutz	1899	1910	528
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League	Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	186
Maine	*Maine Municipal Association	City Hall Hollowell	Roy H. Owsley	1936	....	....
Maryland	*Maryland League of Municipalities	City Hall Salisbury	Alfred H. Truitt (Acting Sec'y.)	1937	....	....
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League	205 South State Ann Arbor	Harold D. Smith	1899	1927	282
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities	University of Minn. Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	379
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal League	Lampton Annex Jackson	C. D. Ross (State Manager)	1918**	1936	90
Missouri	Missouri Municipal Association	Guitar Building Columbia	George A. Spencer	1914	1927	75
Montana	*Montana Municipal League	519 Birch St. Anaconda	M. J. Mee	1910	....	45
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities	204 Brownell Bldg., Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	281
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities	Trenton Trust Bldg., Trenton	S. S. Kenworthy	1915	1915	331
New Mexico	*New Mexico Municipal League	City Hall Albuquerque	Charles E. Wells	1915	....	17
New York	N. Y. State Conference of Mayors and Other Officials	City Hall Albany	William P. Capes	1910	1910	160

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† The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

†† This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

** Approximate date.

TABLE I.—STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES—Continued

State	Name of League	Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized††	Number of Member Cities
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities	Capital Club Bldg., Raleigh	Patrick Healy, Jr.	1909	1922	148
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities	City Hall Bismarck	M. H. Atkinson	1912	1927	182
Ohio	*Ohio League of Municipalities	City Hall Dayton	E. E. Hagerman (Acting Sec'y.)	1912	....	....
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League	University of Okla. Norman	F. C. Higginbotham	1913	1913	76
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities	University of Oregon Eugene	Herman Kehrli	1913	1933	118
Pennsylvania	Pa. League of Third Class Cities	Coatesville	Walter E. Greenwood (President)	1900	1936	449
Pennsylvania	Pa. State Association of Boroughs	Hanover	T. F. Chrostwaite (President)	1900	1936	
South Dakota	League of South Dakota Municipalities	University of S. D. Vermillion	G. R. Breckenridge	1925	1935	178
Tennessee	*Tennessee Municipal League	Hermitage Hotel Nashville	John W. Harton	1913	....	..
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities	2220 Guadalupe Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	209
Utah	*State Municipal League of Utah	Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy	1907	....	37
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities	Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Morton L. Wallerstein	1905	1921	122
Washington	Assoc. of Washington Cities	University of Wash. Seattle	Chester Biesen (Acting Sec'y.)	1910	1910	109
West Virginia	League of West Virginia Municipalities	Box 427 Charleston	Hume K. Nowlan	1917	1935	111
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities	114 N. Carroll Madison	Frederick N. MacMillin	1898	1900	406
Wyoming	*League of Wyoming Municipalities	Laramie	G. R. McConnell	....	....	20

NOTE: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 10 *active* leagues with uninterrupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Virginia.

schools to be established in the near future, stimulated by federal funds provided under the recently enacted George-Deen bill. The American Municipal Association and the leagues are exerting themselves to achieve results of outstanding value in this connection.

Seventh, the pioneering of the Michigan Municipal League in cooperative purchasing has now been followed by several others. In general, leagues have arranged for reliable sources of a limited number of municipal supplies and are making them available to cities practically at cost. This service has been applied principally to fire hose and has resulted in savings in excess of 30 per cent. Another type of purchasing service engaged in by many leagues provides for the assembling of prices being paid by cities for commodities throughout the state and circulating this information in bulletin form. Such service often brings to the attention of all cities special prices granted in isolated cases or more attractive sources of supply.

An examination of the problems of widest interest as displayed in inquiries from municipal officials, problems discussed at meetings, and the league legislative programs indicates a widespread concern with municipal finance and efforts to secure additional municipal revenue. Interest runs particularly high in the problem of obtaining a more equitable sharing of state-collected gasoline and automobile license taxes. Cities and leagues also concern themselves with personnel problems, in-service training, traffic control, home rule, and federal grants and loans for public works.

The American Municipal Association. The continuing need for a national clearing house was recognized by the several leagues in 1924. The resulting American Municipal Association, a union of state municipal leagues, was directed by a part-time secretarial staff until 1932. In that year a secretariat was established in Chicago with a full-time staff.

The growth of the Association has been rapid, and its activities in the national field have paralleled those of the leagues in their respective states. The year 1936 has seen a return to emphasis on municipal administration and league technique, with a gradually decreasing interest in the emergency relief problems which predominated over the previous two years. Interest in Association activities was reflected in the attendance at the 1936 annual conference of the Association held in Chicago. Requests for information show a sharp increase in number and complexity. Forty-five research reports and information bulletins on timely problems were issued during the year. Participation of the American Municipal Association in league field service, already mentioned, is supplemented by the services of two AMA field consultants to assist in the co-ordination of field service activity. The Association is also prepared upon request to assist leagues in organizational problems, in the institution of new services, or in the solution of such other problems as may occur.

The Association's interest in federal-city problems is continuously advanced through the activities of the Washington branch office augmented by special studies, reports, and committees. The Washington branch office in 1936 presented data on no less than 26 bills and acts affecting municipalities and has maintained close working relations with 39 federal administrative agencies. In addition to answering requests for special information, the Washington office issues a *Washington News Letter* discussing problems and trends in federal-city relations. The Association during 1937 will be much concerned with city employee operations conducted under the George-Deen Act for vocational education, which holds much promise for improving municipal personnel.

The interest and activity of the American Municipal Association are not limited to the United States. Officers of the Association, together with representatives of associated governmental agencies, in 1936 studied achievements of similar unions of cities in Europe.

Individual league names, addresses, secretaries, dates of organization, and number of members are given in Table I. The state-by-state account of league activities such as publications, legislative programs, and organization as given below indicates the growing value and importance of leagues of municipalities in solving the problems of urban places and in improving administration.

ALABAMA—105 MEMBERS

The Alabama League has continued with the expansion of services and membership begun with the installation of a full-time secretary in 1935. Twenty-eight new members have been added. Its activities have consisted largely in clarifying federal-city and state-city relationships, handling of legislative problems attendant upon a special session of the state legislature, preparation of a bulletin, and conducting a field service. During the year Alabama raised its dues schedule. Inquiries from cities indicate greater interest in problems of tax administration, regulation of transient dealers and peddlers, and municipal accounting. The league legislative program for the 1937 special session includes exemption of city-used gasoline from state tax, equitable distribution of liquor store revenues, municipal sharing in state-collected gasoline tax, and revision of the state revenue code. The annual meeting, attended by 150, was devoted largely to discussion of activities of federal and state agencies. Seven regional meetings, with a total attendance of 175, dealt principally with problems confronting newly elected municipal officers.

ARIZONA—21 MEMBERS

The Arizona League, under the direction of a part-time secretary, is concerned with the legislative program and the annual conference. The league co-operates with the California, Oregon, and Washington leagues in the publication of *Western City*. League sponsored legislation includes a return of one-half cent per gallon of state gasoline tax collected within cities; abolition of the state tax on real property; increased authority to cities in liquor licensing; elimination of state sales tax on municipal water sales; enactment of habitual criminal law; exemption of city purchases, including gasoline, from state sales tax; authority to impound and apply revenue from property against delinquent taxes thereon; and uniform traffic laws. The 60 delegates attending the semi-annual conference discussed the several objectives of the legislative program.

ARKANSAS—98 MEMBERS

The recently organized Arkansas League greatly expanded its services and has added 50 new members in 1936. City attorneys are organized as a section; other functional groups are planned. Emphasis during the past year has been directed toward closer co-operation with state officials; better inter-city co-operation in the solution of common problems; and field service. In the field of training the League has developed a close working relationship with the State Division of Trade and Industrial Education and under joint sponsorship has conducted a police training school in Little Rock for that city and all others located in Pulaski County. Inquiries from officials concentrated on problems of revenue; peddling; provision for city prisoners in county jails; water and sewer systems; civil service; and federal grants and loans. The current legislative program is directed toward regulation of peddling; municipal sharing of state-collected gasoline tax revenues; liquor licensing authority for second-class cities and incorporated towns. The 1936 annual meeting, attended by 125 officials, was devoted to discussions of league co-operative purchasing; state sales tax exemption; and other problems mentioned above.

CALIFORNIA—233 Members

The well-established California League operates on a very extensive basis; active sections have been organized within the League for the following groups of officials: mayors and councilmen, city managers, city attorneys, city planners, engineers and street superintendents, fiscal officers, health officers, police chiefs, and fire chiefs. The year 1937 will see the inauguration of two new services: uniform municipal accounting service and joint city-county information service. The outcome of the latter will be of particular interest to municipal and league officers. An active part has been taken in suits involving telephone company tax refunds and in the development of closer relationships between municipalities and state boards and commissions. In addition to publishing *Western City* (in conjunction with the leagues in Oregon, Washington, and Arizona), the League has issued several special reports. League interest in training has resulted in close working relations with the State Division of Trade and Industrial Education, with special attention being given to police and fire training. Municipal inquiries indicate particular interest in the restoration of tax-sold property to active rolls; the need for uniformity in business license ordinances; uniform accounting and budgeting; pensions and retirement systems; and civil service. The current legislative program favors a continuation of the "in lieu" tax on automobiles and return of 25 per cent of such collected state revenues to cities; the League is also trying to secure permission for cities to finance capital outlays on public improvements on a "pay-as-you-go" basis. The annual meeting, attended by 1,100, embraced more than 70 noteworthy problems, of which the following are typical: present and future tax problems; legislation on games of chance; and special assessment relief and refunding. The area and population of California are such that thirteen regional league divisions have been organized in order that better coverage may be provided. These divisions discuss current problems at meetings held quarterly, monthly, or bi-monthly.

COLORADO—84 Members

The Colorado League, although operating in a region of limited urban population, provides a wide range of services. League work has been greatly facilitated by a close relationship with the University of Colorado. Outstanding additions to the program for the past year were the organization of an attorney's section, the completion of a model ordinance file, and the inauguration of a field service. The League was influential in the five-to-one defeat of the proposed tax limitation amendment and points to its pamphlet, *The Way to Municipal Chaos,* as an important factor in the campaign. The League also took part in securing a state income tax amendment. The fifth annual waterworks college was conducted under League auspices, with an attendance of 81 officials; a League fire school drew an attendance of 200. Inquiries display dominant municipal interest in comparative light, power, and water rates; budget forms; and city election procedures. The current legislative program favors the adoption of optional city manager form of government, civil service for municipalities, and enabling legislation for the training of municipal officials. The annual meeting, with 85 officials present, paid particular attention to problems of highway construction, liquor control, tax limitation, public welfare, budgeting, water conservation, and government personnel. Ten regional meetings were held, with an aggregate attendance of 500.

FLORIDA—63 MEMBERS

The Florida League serves a region that is only now emerging from the economic reverses which began ten years ago. During that period much ill-considered legislation affecting municipal finance has been proposed and some has been enacted. It is natural, therefore, that the League should concentrate on legislation calculated to bring financial rehabilitation. The current program includes: replacement of municipal losses occasioned by homestead exemption; state maintenance of trunk highways within municipalities; municipal collection of two cents of state gasoline tax for city streets; abolition of the state ad valorem taxes; exemption of all publicly owned property from taxation; exemption of municipally-owned utilities from the state utility tax; legislation enabling municipalities to construct electric plants with federal aid; permission for municipalities to condemn property for slum clearance. Discussion at the annual meeting, attended by 100 officials, revolved around the legislative program. The official league news organ is the *Florida Municipal Record,* published monthly.

GEORGIA—110 MEMBERS

The three-year old Georgia League has spent much of the past year in acquainting the membership with its work. Outstanding achievement of the year was League participation in the four-to-one defeat of the proposed tax limitation amendment to the state constitution; ten special regional meetings were held for the purpose of debating this particular issue. The League has organized a municipal finance officers' section, and an active field service is conducted. During the year the League assisted the Georgia Firemen's Association in the organization of a training school. Officials have been particularly interested in problems of taxation and federal grants and loans. The current legislative program favors allocation to municipalities of one cent per gallon of the state-collected gasoline tax; controlling issuance of war veterans' business licenses on condition that veterans draw compensation, that they are at least 25 per cent disabled, and that they obtain municipal approval on the licenses; enactment of a constitutional amendment providing for city charter alteration by local referendum; uniform traffic legislation; substitution of general municipal statutes for special acts; and municipal revenue from buses or bus terminals. The annual meeting, with an attendance of 154, was largely devoted to discussions of tax limitation, legislation in general, and public health aspects of municipal administration.

IDAHO—34 MEMBERS

The Idaho League is conducting a part-time program in a region of limited urban population. The state's 115 cities and villages contribute to its support according to their ability. Its principal objective has been a legislative program stressing allocation of part of state-collected auto license and gasoline tax for maintenance of municipal streets and the revision of statutes to increase efficiency of municipal government. The League holds an annual convention.

ILLINOIS—646 MEMBERS

The Illinois League, one of the older leagues, renders a wide range of services. League sections have been organized for attorneys, clerks, finance officers, public works officials and engineers, utility managers, and police executives. A combination of the secretariats of the Illinois Association of Park Districts and of the Illinois State School Board Association with the League is a very noteworthy development. Two special services initiated during the year were (1) a suit to test the validity of the 1935 public utility tax act and (2) a foreign fire insurance tax collection service through which municipalities recovered $44,346 in delinquent taxes. Other services include a special report on 1934 assessed valuations and tax rates for 1,129 municipalities; the monthly publication of the *Illinois Municipal Review;* and an active field service. The first League police school was conducted in 1936 at the University of Illinois. Of outstanding interest to officials during the year were problems of fire insurance taxes, application of the public utility tax act of 1935; operation of municipal electric plants; accounting and traffic regulation. The current legislative program includes recommendations relating to home rule, extension of municipal financial powers, special assessments, and an increase in the corporate tax rate. The annual meeting, attended by 456 officials, emphasized problems of remedial legislation, relief problems, home rule over gasoline tax funds, municipal ownership, delinquent water accounts, special assessments, and housing. Similar problems were discussed at the 10 regional meetings, attended by a total of 270 officials.

INDIANA—88 MEMBERS

The newly reorganized Indiana League has been much concerned with acquainting the membership with its activities. Through its efforts legislation was passed which will return to municipalities annually an additional $500,000 of state-collected liquor revenues. Municipal inquiries indicate principal interest in problems of public and private utilities and in legal and revenue problems of municipal administration. During the year the League effected a considerable increase in dues schedule and laid the foundation for publication of a monthly magazine, *Hoosier Municipalities.* The current legislative program favors exemption of municipally owned utilities from state and county taxation, removal of restrictions from acquisition and operation of municipal utilities, and municipal sharing of state-collected gasoline and liquor taxes. The 1936 annual meeting was attended by 350 officials; discussion centered on home rule, local sharing of state-collected taxes, and simplification of municipal election laws. The 11 regional meetings held for the purpose of discussing a dues schedule increase and current problems were attended by 200 delegates. A field service was operated during 1936.

IOWA—802 MEMBERS

The Iowa League, one of the first to be established, operates special sections for light plant officials, finance officers, and attorneys. *American Municipalities* is its official publication. The current legislative program favors passage of an act permitting an increase in dues, general improvement of taxation and assessment procedure, and exemption of municipal purchases from state sales tax. The annual meeting, with an attendance of 500, was devoted to a consideration of local self-government, liquor control, public health, and other problems of legislative importance.

KANSAS—528 MEMBERS

The Kansas League conducts a very effective service program including field consultation. During the past year a study was made of regulatory practices of motorized transportation of gasoline through cities. Municipal airports were surveyed from the angles of national value and financial support. *Kansas Municipalities* is the official publication. The Kansas Water and Sewage Works Association is a section of the League. Training schools have been conducted for policemen and for city administrators in general. The school for administrators was conducted by means of 10 regional meetings which dealt with such matters as purchasing, federal relations, ordinances, accounting and auditing, filing practices, budgeting, and bond refunding; total attendance was 190. Municipal inquiries indicate outstanding interest in fiscal procedure, regulation of out-of-town business, control of non-intoxicating beverages, regulation of motorized gasoline transports, projects involving federal loans and grants, and municipal regulation and control of unsightly premises. The current legislative program emphasizes more equitable sharing of state-collected gasoline, motor vehicle, and other taxes and a more equitable system of collecting delinquent taxes. The annual meeting, attended by 193 officials, devoted its time to discussions of uniform accounting systems, milk regulation, police service, financing of street maintenance and improvements, parking meters, budget making, utility plant operation, and control of gambling devices.

KENTUCKY—186 MEMBERS

This past year has seen the addition of a new service—co-operative purchasing of binders and uniform accounting forms—to the already wide range of services performed by the effective Kentucky League. The League conducts an active field service and publishes a monthly magazine, *Kentucky City*. Police and fire schools were continued, with an attendance of 123 and 157, respectively. Municipal inquiries indicate special interest in federal works programs, utility rates, and new sources of revenue. The current legislative program favors municipal sharing in the state-collected gasoline tax, gas plant acquisition through issuance of revenue bonds, and planning and zoning for small cities. The annual meeting, attended by more than 300 officials, concentrated on discussion of state-city relationships.

MAINE

During 1936 the Maine Municipal Officers' Association, operating on a voluntary part-time basis, was successful in expanding its organizational structure to the scope of a full-time League. At the 1935 annual meeting a committee was appointed which, with the assistance of the American Municipal Association, studied the problems of League organization in Maine, held several regional meetings to familiarize municipal officials with league advantages, and finally launched a program late in 1936. Services of the full-time well-qualified secretary will be immediately directed toward conducting a well-balanced legislative program.

MARYLAND

A new league was organized in Maryland late in 1936. An outcome of the several organizational meetings has been the adoption of a constitution, appointment of committees, and planning for a legislative program.

MICHIGAN—282 MEMBERS

The Michigan League provides an extensive program. Sections for mayors, councilmen, attorneys, clerks, public works officers, light plant officials, and assessors are organized within the league. The recent addition to the staff of a full-time attorney has permitted an enlargement of the legal, ordinance, charter drafting, and legislative services. Co-operative purchasing has been expanded to include many items other than fire hose and street signs and has served as a guide for the installation of a similar service in other leagues. In co-operation with the Civil Service Assembly, the personnel division is assisting numerous cities in the administration of their personnel problems, with special emphasis on civil service administration. The affairs of the League utilities' section are now directed by a full-time staff member. Similarly an accountant devotes full time to consultation with municipalities on accounting and budgeting problems. Field service is regularly conducted. The *Michigan Municipal Review* is the official publication. Training activity has been initiated by joint action with the University of Michigan and the Michigan State Board of Vocational Education. A full-time training director has been selected to organize a comprehensive in-service training program for 1937. Municipal interests, as indicated by inquiries received, are as follows: traffic control, liquor control, tax exemption for veterans and other persons, allocation of weight and gas tax revenues, public personnel, and public welfare. Principal aim of the legislative program, still to be drawn up, will be sponsorship of more equitable highway legislation and reorganization of welfare financing. The 325 officials attending the annual meeting discussed such matters as liquor control, proposed constitutional amendments, proposed revision of election laws, league personnel service, civil service legislation, and federal works developments. In addition to the Upper Peninsula regional meeting attended by 125 officials living from four to six hundred miles from league headquarters, the League held eight county meetings to discuss distribution of state-collected license and gas tax revenue.

MINNESOTA—379 MEMBERS

The Minnesota League has sections for attorneys, assessors, water works officials, light plant officials, public works officials, public welfare officials, and health and sanitation officials. Close relationship exists between the league and the University of Minnesota, on whose campus the league office is located. *Minnesota Municipalities* is the official publication. Field service has become an important part of the league program. A considerable increase in the dues schedule was authorized at the annual meeting. Annual police and fire schools, attended by 82 and 210, respectively, were conducted as usual. Of special emphasis among the 1,545 inquiries answered during the year were questions of licenses and permits, public utilities, ordinances and resolutions, finance, public safety, elections, health and welfare, planning and zoning, public works, and accounting. The current legislative program includes proposals relating to taxation, relief and welfare, planning and zoning, parks and recreation, plumbing and sanitation, liquor regulation, motor taxes, and street expenditures.

The 470 officials attending the annual convention paid particular attention to municipal pension systems, relief problems, the WPA under the new federal act, the state tax system, tax limitation, and local budget control. The nine regional meetings, with an attendance of 200, concentrated on municipal sharing of motor taxes, regulation of pin ball machines; peddling, planning, and regulation of house trailers.

MISSISSIPPI—90 MEMBERS

Activity of the Mississippi League during the past year has been primarily of a legislative nature. Successful co-operation with the Mississippi Association of Supervisors has been achieved. Municipal inquiries indicate particular interest in city sharing of state-collected taxes; state land sales; state maintenance of trunk highways within cities; and industrial development. The legislative program is primarily concerned with an equitable return to municipalities of state-collected taxes; reorganization of the state land office; and reduction of state governmental expenses. At the last session of the legislature the league successfully sponsored bills permitting municipalities to build and run factories and granting additional appropriations for municipal schools. Matters of legislative and general interest were discussed at the annual and the eight regional meetings.

MISSOURI—75 MEMBERS

The recently reorganized Missouri League has concerned itself primarily with matters of league advancement. As a result of these efforts membership has been practically doubled during the last year, and special sections within the league have been organized for attorneys, clerks, finance officers, engineers, and street commissioners. A field service is maintained. Municipal inquiries indicate particular interest in the development of model ordinances; improvement of laws governing municipalities; and problems of municipal revenue. The current legislation favored by the league includes permission for cities to license, regulate, and tax all businesses; a four-year term for city officials; reallocation of state-collected revenue; and a change in procedure in the collection of delinquent taxes. The annual meeting, with 125 in attendance, was largely concerned with the advisability of a city carrying its own insurance; training of public personnel; delinquent tax laws; additional revenues; the cost of pavements; and state planning. Similar matters were discussed at the year's seven regional meetings.

MONTANA—45 MEMBERS

The newly organized Montana League, in an area of limited urban population, operates on a part-time basis. Primary concern during the past year has been the legislative program, which includes bills favoring elimination of the state tax on motor fuel used by municipally operated vehicles; allocation to municipalities of 50 per cent of state collected automobile license plate revenue from owners of vehicles within the municipalities; and allocation of 25 per cent of the net liquor revenue from state stores within the municipalities. Legislation calculated to improve the financial position of cities was the principal topic of conversation at the annual meeting.

NEBRASKA—281 MEMBERS

The past year saw a field service added to the effective program now being conducted by the Nebraska League. The legal section has been particularly active, having compiled and published a comprehensive study of current municipal problems. The current legislative program urges state assistance for league service; extension of home rule to all municipalities; and an enabling act for city planning commissions. The 300 officials attending the annual convention devoted the majority of their time to discussion of problems of truck traffic control; procedure for condemnation of public utilities properties; real property tax-collection; city planning; and local option for sale of beer. Similar matters were brought up at the eight regional meetings for 750 officials.

NEW JERSEY—331 MEMBERS

The New Jersey League performs a wide range of services. The league includes sections for finance officers, clerks, attorneys, engineers, building inspectors, tax collectors, overseers of the poor, and shade tree commissioners. It is also affiliated with the New Jersey branch of the American Water Works Association and the Association of Municipal Officials of New Jersey. Among outstanding achievements for 1936 were the successful sponsoring of both a new municipal budget act and an act returning public relief to the direct supervision of municipal authorities, resulting in drastic cost reductions through elimination of undeserving recipients and reduction of overhead. The official league publication is *New Jersey Municipalities*. Municipal inquiries indicate greatest interest in revision of the tax system; public relief; and pension funds. The current legislative program favors revision of the tax system; liberal state aid for public relief; and state support of state highway lighting and traffic signal costs within the municipalities. The annual meeting, attended by 1,200, was devoted principally to discussion of public relief and municipal budget legislation.

NEW MEXICO

The New Mexico League, with a part-time secretary, renders a limited number of services, consisting mainly of biennial conventions to consider city problems and of reporting thereon to the legislature.

NEW YORK—160 MEMBERS

The New York State Conference of Mayors and Other Municipal Officials has pioneered in many fields. Affiliated with it are functional sections for housing officers, light plant officers, public works officers, purchasing officers, city clerks, fire chiefs, and building inspectors. Outstanding developments in 1936 were the inauguration of a legal information service with monthly bulletins on legal decisions; the making of actuarial studies of city and village fire pension funds; and the preparation of a model building code. The league also conducted twenty-four radio programs discussing municipal affairs and operated an active field service. The training program, pioneered by, and long an outstanding feature of, the New York Conference, this year included 20 zone schools for firemen and 10 zone schools for policemen, with central schools for police chiefs; fire school instructors, assessors, finance officers, public works officers, and welfare officers and clerks. Total attendance at schools was 6,935. During the year officials showed particular interest in problems of refuse collection and disposal, power plant operation, elimination of grade crossings, and municipal finance. The current legislative program favors a constitutional amendment to deprive the state of mandatory authority to increase local expenses payable through real estate tax; a proposed legislative study and recommendations concerning real property tax exemptions; proposed legislative study of permanent registration systems; enabling acts for municipal planning; and an act to improve tax collection procedure. The annual meeting, attended by 605 officials, emphasized problems of unemployment relief, personnel training, reduction of highway accidents, and tax lien foreclosure procedure. Eleven regional meetings, devoted to general problems of administration, were attended by 465 officials.

NORTH CAROLINA—148 MEMBERS

Outstanding current activities of the North Carolina League are the organization of a league section for electric light plant superintendents and the establishment of a co-operative purchasing service. Municipal inquiries show particular interest in federal grants-in-aid for public works; welfare and unemployment relief; and taxation. The legislative program favors re-adjustment of state and local tax laws; municipal sharing in state-collected highway funds; exemption of local government from provisions of the state gasoline tax; home rule; a four-year term for municipal governing bodies; and prohibition of the sale of fireworks. The 179 delegates to the annual convention were principally concerned with the homestead exemption amendment; refinancing of municipal bonded debt; personnel training; and centralized purchasing. At the nine regional meetings, attended by 350, many of the same problems, as well as those included in the legislative program, were discussed.

NORTH DAKOTA—182 MEMBERS

The North Dakota League, although operating on a part-time basis in a state of limited urban population, has done much to raise the level of efficiency in municipal administration. Of special assistance to officials has been a handbook of all laws affecting municipal corporations and the calendar of special functions of municipal officers. In co-operation with the WPA, plans have been made to inaugurate an ordinance codification service. The league welcomes county membership and is at present arranging detailed plans for more effective co-operation with the North Dakota County Commissioners' Association both in legislation and exchange of information. A special league committee made a complete study of general tax laws and placed its recommendations before the State Interim Tax Survey Commission. Sections within the league now include waterworks officials and sewage plant officials. In the field of training the league has co-operated with the North Dakota Firemen's Association in the operation of regional fire schools financed by an appropriation from the state legislature. The 1937 legislative program favors municipal sharing in the state gasoline tax revenue; the return of licensing power to cities and villages; home rule; better fire prevention laws; and uniform traffic ordinances. Similar problems were discussed at the annual convention, attended by 80 delegates.

OHIO

The Ohio League has been operating without revenue because of statutory inhibition against cities paying dues. This year it has however sprung into revived activity. The League and the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of Ohio, with the assistance of the American Municipal Association, held a joint conference late in the year, attended by 315. This session was notable for its enthusiasm and accomplishment. Discussion centered around the need for and method of establishing a league in Ohio; accomplishments of leagues in other states; municipal finance in Ohio; and the present legislative program. The legislative committee vigorously and successfully opposed a measure intended to divert $7,500,000 of state-collected revenue from distribution to local governments. It is hoped that the impetus gained at the meeting will effect passage of the league-sponsored enabling act to permit city payment of dues.

OKLAHOMA—76 MEMBERS

Affiliated with the Oklahoma league are special sections for mayors and managers, finance officers, clerks, attorneys, police, firemen, water and sewage officials, and communication officers. Activities in 1936 included sponsorship of REA extension activities, assistance in the organization of the state planning boards, and inauguration of a series of radio broadcasts on municipal problems. Field service has become an integral part of the program. The *Oklahoma Municipal News* is the official magazine. Training activities this year have included schools for police radio operators, firemen, and water department personnel; the last two were conducted in co-operation with the State Division of Trade and Industrial Education, with which the league maintains a close working relationship. Problems of interest to officials during the past year have been those dealing with tax limitations, civil service, homestead exemption, gasoline tax diversion, and the state driver's license law. Of particular legislative interest to the league at present is local sharing of the state-collected gasoline tax funds and a driver's license law which would recognize local government. One hundred and fifty officials attending the annual meeting discussed, among other municipal problems, matters of training, sanitation, garbage disposal, tax limitation, and municipal finance. Nine regional meetings were also held.

OREGON—118 MEMBERS

The Oregon League is rapidly extending its activities to include all of the standard services. During the past year it has initiated a co-operative purchasing service, codified ordinances, and offered its members extensive field service. These services, along with the training program, are facilitated by co-operation with the University of Oregon. The league co-operates with Arizona, California, and Washington in the publication of *Western City,* a section of which is devoted to Oregon news. Initial training schools have been held for firemen and fire school instructors. Officials, according to inquiries received during the year, are particularly interested in matters of utility regulation and management; taxation; and municipal finance. Stressed during the current legislative session is allocation of gasoline and liquor tax funds to municipalities. The 96 officials attending the annual meeting discussed such matters as town and county relationships; airport planning; occupation taxes; vocational training; municipal finance; and social security. Similar matters were discussed by the 350 delegates attending the nine regional meetings.

PENNSYLVANIA—449 MEMBERS

Pennsylvania is unique in having two independent associations—the League of Third Class Cities and the Association of Boroughs. Together they perform some of the functions characteristic of leagues of municipalities. During 1936 these two agencies have joined forces to the extent of assigning considerable of their activity to one central office, which also conducts a joint field service. Sections for managers, engineers, secretaries, and finance officers have been organized within the League of Third Class Cities. The central office is laying a foundation for training, in co-operation with the State Division of Trade and Industrial Education. Municipal inquiries have displayed general interest in administrative and legal problems facing cities. Legislative programs have not yet been clarified other than to indicate deep-rooted opposition to the pending ten-mill tax limitation. At the annual meeting 500 officials discussed matters of pensions, budgets, utilities, police schools, league expansion, and traffic control. Five regional meetings were held throughout the state during the year.

SOUTH DAKOTA—178 MEMBERS

The South Dakota League is faced with problems similar to those existing in all areas of limited urban population, but it has undertaken a service program of considerable scope. During 1936 it prepared a manual of financial practices, initiated the co-operative sale of fire hose; arranged for the preparation of model ordinances by the attorney's division; and made eight other noteworthy surveys. Field service is also included in the program. In all of this work the league has had the hearty co-operation of the University of South Dakota. In the field of training it has conducted a fire school in co-operation with the state fire marshal; a sewage and waterworks school in co-operation with the state sanitary engineer; and a police school in co-operation with the State Police Officers' Association. Inquiries indicate great interest in matters of delinquent taxes, accounting systems, and general ordinances. Among the 30 points on the legislative program for the current session are municipal sharing in state-collected taxes, tax reform, liquor law reform, and registration reform. Problems receiving particular attention at the annual meeting, attended by 65 officials, were municipal planning, municipal reporting, and budgeting and accounting.

TENNESSEE

The Tennessee League, operating on a part-time basis, has held one regional meeting during the year and plans to represent the interests of municipalities at the current legislative session.

TEXAS—209 MEMBERS

In addition to the wide range of services now performed by the Texas League, provision is made for special sections for city managers, finance officers, and city attorneys. League services, many of which are performed with the co-operation of the University of Texas, include field service, a thorough study of PWA activities in Texas, and a report on electric rates. *Texas Municipalities* is the official magazine. In the field of training the league sponsored the annual conference of finance officers and co-operated in the operation of the police officers' training school. Of particular interest during the year were matters of general ordinances, finance, and utility reports and regulation. Legislative activities during the current session revolve around matters of municipal exemption from payment of state gasoline taxes; city sharing in state-collected motor license fees; and revised utility regulation laws. At the annual meeting, attended by 161 officials, attention was directed primarily toward discussion of requiring payment of ad valorem taxes on motor vehicles before issuance of state license; tax limitation; increase in salary for state government officers; and reduction of collection cost of delinquent taxes. Discussion at the ten regional meetings, with a total attendance of 532, was primarily concerned with legislative matters.

UTAH—37 MEMBERS

The recently reorganized Utah League, like others in that area, is rendering part-time services on a minimum of revenue from the limited number of cities. It has sections organized for recreation officers, policemen, firemen, public works officials, and light plant officials. Its legislative program deals primarily with revenue measures, such as municipal sharing in state sale tax revenue and municipal sharing in state gasoline tax revenue. The 233 delegates to the annual meeting were primarily concerned with municipal ownership of light and power plants, municipal sharing of liquor taxes, and the legislative progam.

VIRGINIA—122 MEMBERS

Distinctive activities of the Virginia League for 1936 were the publication of the second edition of the comprehensive year book; a broadening of the engineering and accounting services; initiation of a co-operative purchasing service; a continuation of publication of the *Virginia Municipal Review*, in addition to the conduct of an unusually effective field service. Virginia has closely followed the pioneering of the New York league in the operation of training schools. In 1936, schools were conducted for policemen, firemen, waterworks officials, police chiefs, building inspectors, and weights and measures officials. Municipal inquiries of the past year have been largely devoted to matters of license taxes, zoning, and utility operation. Matters of particular interest discussed at the annual meeting, attended by 515 officials, were the state relief program; weights and measures bureaus; statewide police communication systems; social security; and public utility franchises.

WASHINGTON—109 MEMBERS

The Washington League, assisted by the University of Washington, provides a wide range of services. The past year has been largely devoted to extension of membership and to the installation of an ordinance drafting service and a legal consulting service made possible through joint action of several city attorneys. The league conducts a field service and co-operates with Arizona, California, and Oregon in the publication of *Western City,* a section of which is devoted to Washington league affairs. Delegates to the annual meeting authorized a general increase in dues schedule. Training activity has been in co-operation with the University of Washington in the organization of an annual Institute of Government. Municipal inquiries indicate particular interest in matters of finance and revenue; municipal liability; salaries and personnel; building codes; and general ordinances. The current legislative program favors more liberal municipal sharing in state-collected gas tax revenues; state maintenance of primary highways passing through city limits; allocation on a population basis of 25 per cent of the state-collected sales tax to counties and cities; and a state study of insurance rates. The 215 delegates present at the annual meeting were primarily concerned with problems of gasoline tax allocation; control of the sale of wine and beer; in-service training; municipal recreation facilities; and relief. Present at the nine regional meetings were 252 officials.

WEST VIRGINIA—111 MEMBERS

The drastically curtailed finances of West Virginia municipalities have definitely limited city financial support to League activity. Considerable service has nevertheless been offered. During the year the League quadrupled the distribution of league publications and successfully sponsored a municipal home rule amendment to the constitution. A limited field service has been offered the members. Training schools have been held for budget officials. Municipal officials have naturally been primarily concerned with the problems of municipal revenue. A well-planned legislative program includes five major bills designed to lift West Virginia cities from their present insolvent condition through re-allocation of property tax funds between the local governmental units and through municipal sharing in state liquor store profits.

WISCONSIN—406 MEMBERS

The Wisconsin league conducts a wide range of services. It has organized special sections for mayors and aldermen, attorneys, building inspectors, plumbing inspectors, assessors, clerks, finance officers, engineers and public works officers, and park and recreation officers. During the past year it has established a central legal reference bureau; initiated NYA projects for the preparation of (a) special assessment manual, (b) public works manual of specification, inspection and testing methods, and (c) building inspector's manual; prepared a number of model ordinances; drawn up an analysis of village revenue; and prepared a report on the operation of municipally owned utilities. The league has co-operated with the governor's Citizens' Committee on Public Welfare. Field service is an essential part of the program. *The Municipality* is the official league magazine. Activity in the field of training has resulted in the operation of schools for assessors, finance officers, and, in co-operation with the University of Wisconsin, waterworks superintendents and sewage plant operators. Plans to include weights and measures officials and electric utility superintendents next year are now being laid. Municipal inquiries indicate particular interest in civil service, zoning and building regulations, transient merchants, gambling devices, radio interference, and house trailers. The major item in the legislative program is a move to secure $20,000,000 of state-collected revenue to assist in the support of municipal obligations for relief, social security, and schools and streets. The annual meeting, attended by 237 officials, was largely devoted to discussion of municipal finance as related to state legislation; municipal responsibility in terms of welfare and social security; public personnel; and electric utility practices. The 400 officials attending the ten regional meetings discussed such matters as home rule, codification of ordinances, semiannual payment of taxes, engineering records, assessors' plats, municipal reporting, and budgets.

WYOMING—10 Members

The Wyoming League is making every effort, with part-time facilities at its disposal, to establish an effective organization in a state of small urban population. The principal objective for the current year is the legislative program. Officials are much concerned with a program of in-service training for municipal employees. They are also urging the passage of legislation providing municipalities with increased revenue.

Governmental Data on the 960 Cities Over 10,000 Population[*]

THE cities with more than 10,000 population which are listed in Table II were obtained directly from the enumeration made by the United States Bureau of the Census in 1930. However, Table II does not include 23 unincorporated townships in California, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania which were listed in the census enumeration because they "had a total population of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile,"[1] but it does include both Texarkana, Arkansas, and Texarkana, Texas, which are enumerated by the Bureau of the Census as only one city. Therefore 960 cities are listed in Table II, while the census enumeration contains 982. The population figures for all cities are taken from the 1930 census.

Area. Forty-five cities annexed areas during 1936, 20 more than did so in 1935. Fourteen of these cities annexed more than 100 acres each. San Jose, California, made the largest annexation of the year—1,252 acres—and thereby increased its area 25 per cent, while Wilson, North Carolina, which increased its area 50 per cent in 1935, added 200 additional acres in 1936. Webster Groves, Missouri, was the only other city to annex more than 500 acres. The tendency of large cities to maintain their present size is shown by the fact that only four cities over 100,000 population incorporated any additional area in 1936: Cincinnati, Ohio (19 acres); Dallas, Texas (13 acres); Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (65 acres); and San Diego, California (408 acres).

Form of Government. The type of government for all cities is shown in Table 1. More than one-half of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. The mayor-council group includes 15 cities with bicameral legislative bodies[2] and many places usually termed towns or villages, which operate under a board of trustees and president, a plan which closely resembles the mayor–council form. The number of council-manager cities over 10,000 population slightly exceeds the number of commission cities.

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[*] This article is a summary of the data for the 960 cities in Table II beginning on page 183. For summaries of previous years cf. THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1936, pp. 165-170; THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1935, pp. 164-169; and THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1934, pp. 101-106.

[1] Cf. *Fifteenth Census of the United States* (1930), Population Bulletin, first series, United States Summary, p. 1.

[2] The 15 cities which have bicameral legislative bodies are: New York City; Brockton, Everett, Malden, New Bedford, Springfield, Worcester, and Newton, Massachusetts; Pawtucket, Providence, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Atlanta, Georgia; Danbury and New Britain, Connecticut; and Richmond, Virginia. The average number of aldermen in these cities is eight, and the average number of councilmen is 21. In 1903, about one-third of all cities of over 25,000 population had bicameral councils; in 1917, 24 cities had bicameral legislative bodies; and in 1929, 15 cities had this type of council.

The town meeting continues to function in 33 cities in Massachusetts, two in Connecticut, one in New Hampshire, and one in New Jersey. Twenty-six of the Massachusetts towns, however, have adopted the representative town meeting the development of which is described by Phillips Bradley:

"The representative town meeting system in Massachusetts has become an increasingly important factor in the retention of the traditional town meeting form of government. In the larger communities, where the number of voters runs into the thousands, not only were there no meeting places capable of seating even a minority of eligible voters, but the growing complexity of administration tended to lessen the interest of the voters in, and their knowledge of, town affairs. Sectionalism, especially in the voting of appropriations for local improvements, became an almost universal phenomenon.

TABLE 1

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 959 AMERICAN CITIES BY POPULATION GROUPS *

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Town-Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Over 500,000	13	13	100.0	..	...	...	...	..	..
200,000 to 500,000	27*	10	37.0	10	37.0	7	26.0	..	..
100,000 to 200,000	52	30	57.6	11	21.2	11	21.2	..	..
30,000 to 100,000	217	107	49.3	52	23.9	55.	25.4	3	1.4
10,000 to 30,000	650	389	59.8	113	17.4	114	17.6	34	5.2
All Cities Over 10,000	959	549	57.2	186	19.4	187	19.5	37	3.9

* Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by Congress and an appointed commission of three, and thus cannot be classed under any of the common forms of municipal government.

"To correct the situation, the so-called representative town meeting form has been adopted. Under it the eligible voters elect a body, usually numbering 240 (with such additional members-at-large as are provided for by the town's by-laws, usually *ex officio* certain town officials, members of the legislature, etc.) which becomes the legal representative of the municipal corporation for the transaction of all business. Votes of all appropriations of over $20,000 and for creating or changing the administrative agencies are subject to referendum on petition of a small percentage (3) of the voters. To be defeated, at least 20 per cent of the registered voters must vote in the negative on any measure passed by the town meeting; an ordinary majority of the vote cast is sufficient to validate it.

"Six towns, Arlington, Brookline, Weymouth, and Winthrop, residential suburbs of Boston, and Greenfield and Methuen adopted the plan in 1921, each under special legislative act. Since then twenty other towns have acted affirmatively under special act, seven since 1932, and four in 1935 and 1936. It is now usual to provide in special acts for referenda in three successive years, to allow for a later adoption after an initial rejection. Several towns have rejected the plan on the first referendum, and adopted it at a later election; Amesbury and Amherst, authorized to adopt the plan by the 1936 session of the legislature, have rejected the plan once.

"In 1931 (General Laws, ch. 314), the state legislature provided a standard form of representative town meeting government, open to adoption, however, only by towns having already adopted the plan under special act. Only Arlington has to date voted to adopt the standard form. The purpose of the 1931 act was to render uniform minor differences in the existing special acts. Special acts passed since 1931 have been assimilated in detail to the standard form. No plan similar to the optional charter law has made the plan available without specific legislative authorization."[3]

This indicates that there now are only 11 cities of over 10,000 population which retain the features of "pure democracy" as incorporated in the traditional town meeting plan of city government as handed down from colonial times.

Only three cities over 10,000 population changed their forms of government in 1936. Mattoon, Illinois, adopted the commission plan, and Shorewood and Stevens Point, Wisconsin, abandoned the council-manager form for the mayor-council form of government. Helena, Montana, and Orlando, Florida, previously carried in Table II as commission cities, were discovered to be operating under the mayor-council plan, and Belleville, New Jersey, previously carried as a mayor-council city, was discovered to be a commission city. Alameda, California, adopted charter amendments in 1935 which vested so much of the manager's authority in independent boards that the city was removed from the approved list of council-manager cities. This city is listed in Table II, therefore, as a mayor-council city. An experimental form of city government is being tested in Lincoln, Nebraska, a commission city, which adopted a new charter in 1936 grouping city departments in three divisions and providing each division with a director appointed by and responsible to the council. This partial acceptance of the principle of the controlled executive does not vest sufficient administrative authority in a single individual to warrant classing the city as a council-manager city and the absence of an elected mayor prevents classing it as a mayor-council city. Despite the change in form, Lincoln is, therefore, still listed as a commission city.

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[3] From letter to the editors by Professor Phillips Bradley of Amherst College. The 26 towns now operating under the representative town meeting with the dates of adoption are: Adams (1936), Arlington (1921), Belmont (1926), Brookline (1921), Danvers (1931), Dartmouth (1927), Dedham (1926), Easthampton (1934), Fairhaven (1930), Falmouth (1936), Greenfield (1921), Lexington (1929), Ludlow (1930), Methuen (1921), Milford (1935), Milton (1927), Needham (1933), Saugus (1928), South Hadley (1933), Swampscott (1927), Watertown (1924), Wellesley (1933), Weymouth (1921), West Springfield (1922), Winchester (1928), Winthrop (1921).

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the various forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 2. The mode indicates the most frequent number of councilmen in the class, while the median indicates the middle item when the numbers for the various cities are arrayed according to size. The median rather than the arithmetic average was selected as a summarizing figure for this purpose because it gives less weight to the bicameral councils of extreme size in some Eastern and Southern cities. For example, New York has a council of 72 members; Providence, Rhode Island, a council of 52; and Worcester, Massachusetts, one of 41. The range indicates the smallest and largest councils in each group of cities.

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN 959 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND TYPE OF GOVERNMENT *

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	9–72	..	22	...	..	..	...	..	..
200,000 to 500,000	7–52	..	13	3–7	5	5	5–9	9	9
100,000 to 200,000	4–41	..	13	3–5	5	5	5–11	9	9
30,000 to 100,000	4–32	..	10	3–7	5	5	3–17	5	7
10,000 to 30,000	2–28	7	7	3–5	3	3	3–15	5	5
All Cities Over 10,000	2–72	7	8	3–7	5	5	3–17	5	5

* Washington, D. C., has been omitted from this table because it is governed by Congress and an appointed commission of three. In cities with the town-meeting plan, the range in number of selectmen is three to ten, with 29 of the 37 cities having three selectmen.

It appears from data in Table 2 that in all forms of government the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city. This is probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the smaller cities. As would be expected, councils in the commission cities are smaller than those under the other two forms of government. However, the median size of councils in all council-manager cities is the same as the median size for all commission cities and tends to exceed the latter only in cities with more than 30,000 population. The councils of mayor-council cities greatly exceed in size those of the other two forms of government in the larger cities but tend to approach the others in size in the cities from 10,000 to 30,000 population. The number of councilmen carried in Table II for the town meeting towns is the number on the board of selectmen, which is the continuing governing body of the town, rather than the number in the town meeting, which has final legislative authority but which meets only periodically.

The voters of New York approved a new charter reducing the number of aldermen and providing for their election by proportional representation. The first election under the new charter takes place in the fall of 1937. The only other change in the number of councilmen was reported from Portsmouth, Virginia, where the number was increased from seven to nine.

The number of councilmen, reported in Table II, excludes the mayor in all mayor-council cities, where generally he is not considered a council member, but includes the mayor in most council-manager and commission cities, where he usually acts as presiding officer of the council and is accorded full voting rights.

TABLE 3

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR 959 CITY COUNCILS ACCORDING TO FORM OF GOVERNMENT *

Council Term of Office	All Cities Over 10,000	No. of Mayor-Council Cities	No. of Commission Cities	No. of Council-Manager Cities	No. of Town Meeting Cities
1 year	27	8	0	1	18
2 years	452	324	47	79	2
3 years	75	26	20	15	14
4 years	387	191	108	87	1
5 years	6	0	5	1	0
6 years	10	1	5	4	0
Not Reporting	2	0	0	0	2
Total	959	550	185	187	37

* Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by Congress and an appointed commission of three.

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils show relatively little variation. The choice in most cities as indicated in Table 3 narrows down to the two- or the four-year term, with mayor-council cities preferring the two-year term, commission cities preferring the four-year term, and council-manager cities being about equally divided between the two. A few of the smaller cities between 10,000 and 30,000 continue to hold annual council elections, most of them having the town meeting form of government. Three-year terms are in effect in some cities, mostly in the smallest population group, while a few scattering cities prefer five- and six-year terms.

Changes in Table 3 from 1935 to 1936 are all in the direction of longer terms for councilmen. Fifteen additional cities report four-year terms and two more report terms of six years. Most of these 15 cities are in Illinois which prescribed four-year terms for all city councils in a statute passed in 1935. This statute authorized cities by referendum to change back to the two-year term.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF VOTERS IN COUNCIL ELECTIONS IN 807 AMERICAN CITIES *

Pop. Group	Pop. Over 21 in 1930	Registered Voters, 1936		Voters Last Council Election		
		Number	Per Cent of Pop. Over 21	Number	Per Cent of Registered	Per Cent of Pop. Over 21
Over 500,000	13,635,722	7,775,855	57.0	5,262,587	67.6	38.5
200,000 to 500,000	5,107,789	3,055,906	59.8	2,086,306	68.2	40.8
100,000 to 200,000	4,227,719	2,689,169	63.6	1,721,120	64.0	40.7
30,000 to 100,000	6,257,050	4,182,029	66.8	2,895,206	69.2	46.2
10,000 to 30,000	5,321,241	3,786,882	71.1	2,529,753	66.8	47.5
All Cities Over 10,000	34,549,521	21,489,841	62.2	14,494,972	67.4	41.9
39 Cities Holding November Elections	1,281,369	944,481	73.7	735,286	77.8	57.3
Other Cities	33,268,152	20,545,360	61.7	13,759,686	66.9	41.3

* Cities reported in this table include all 13 cities over 500,000 population, 25 of the 27 cities from 200,000 to 500,000, all 52 cities from 100,000 to 200,000, 191 of the 217 cities from 30,000 to 100,000, and 526 of the 650 cities from 10,000 to 30,000.

Voting in Municipal Elections. An analysis of the number of votes cast in council elections in 807 cities according to the population over 21,[4] the number of registered voters, and the number of voters in the last council election are contained in Table 4.

The number of registered voters who actually voted increased over 1935 between one and two per cent in cities over 500,000 and in cities between 30,000 and 100,000, but decreased slightly for all cities. The sharpest decline was one of over 6 per cent in cities between 200,000 and 500,000.

A special analysis was made of 39 cities holding municipal elections on the same day as the presidential election in November, 1936. This verifies the widely held assumption that increased voting for municipal offices takes place when the two elections are held simultaneously rather than when municipal officials are chosen at a special election. Seventy-eight per cent of the registered voters went to the polls in cities holding November elections as compared with 67 per cent in cities which held special elections (see Table 4).

The percentages of actual and registered voters to the population over 21 in 1930 are carried this year as in previous years, but the validity of these figures loses weight because 1930 census figures are now seven years out of date. This is demonstrated by several cities in which the number of registered voters actually exceeds the 1930 population over 21.

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[4] Obtained from *15th Census of the United States,* Volume III, parts 1 and 2, Table 15.

Small proportions of voters in the general elections in some Southern cities may be attributed to the fact that actual contests are known to take place in the Democratic primary, with the result that the general election fails to arouse interest. In certain cities the number voting is the same as the number of registered voters because of the fact that the registration lists are "purged" of all non-voters at each election.

Municipally Owned Utilities. Of the 935 cities over 10,000 reporting on the ownership of utilities as shown in Table 5, 71 per cent reported owning waterworks, 28 per cent airports, 14 per cent electric light plants, and 12 per cent markets. Five cities constructed or acquired a municipal water plant during 1936, and four acquired an airport. Of the 132 cities operating electric light plants, 96 are in the 10,000 to 30,000 population group. Only 14 cities own electric distribution systems which purchase power from private sources. All cities over 200,000 population report owning one or more utilities, and only four cities from 100,000 to 200,000 report no utilities owned by the city. Of the 935 reporting cities, 187, or 20 per cent, own no utilities, and 152 of these are in the 10,000 to 30,000 population group. The three largest cities which report ownership of street railways are Detroit, New York, and San Francisco. Philadelphia is the only city over 500,000 to own a gas plant. Electric light plants are owned and operated by the following cities with more than 200,000 population: Detroit, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Columbus, and Seattle.

TABLE 5

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES AS REPORTED BY 935 AMERICAN CITIES

Type of Utilities	All Cities Over 10,000	Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	30,000 to 100,000	10,000 to 30,000
Abattoir	36	1	0	3	14	18
Airport	265	12	23	27	60	143
Electric Distrib.	14	1	0	0	3	10
Electric Light	132	3	2	5	26	96
Gas	31	1	3	3	3	21
Gas Distrib.	4	0	0	0	1	3
Market	108	7	14	12	36	39
Port	60	5	10	13	15	17
Street Railway	14	3	3	2	2	4
Waterworks	664	12	25	42	156	429
No Utilities	187	0	0	4	31	152
Not Reporting	25	0	0	2	7	16

Municipal Services. The growth in the number and scope of municipal functions continued in 1936 as many cities added new services. The largest number of new activities was in the fields of public works, parks and recreation, and health. Thirty-six cities reported the construction of a sewage disposal plant, airport, or a municipal auditorium. Twenty other cities added various other public works activities, such as the creation of the Buffalo Sewer Authority in Buffalo, compulsory automobile inspection in Cincinnati, establishment of a division of motor vehicle maintenance in Cleveland, organization of a division of smoke regulation in Washington, D. C., and the establishment of farmers' markets in Muskegon, Michigan, and Wichita, Kansas. In addition, several cities undertook, for the first time, the collection of ashes, rubbish, and garbage, and a number of other cities undertook to furnish electricity to rural areas.

Twenty-seven cities report new activities or services undertaken in the field of parks and recreation. For example, Berkeley, California, undertook the operation of a yacht harbor, and Norfolk, Virginia, a small boat pier and anchorage. Iowa City, Iowa, constructed a building for community-center purposes, and several cities undertook supervised play in parks and built swimming pools, golf courses, and club houses.

In the field of public health, seven cities report new services—the establishment of a city-county health unit, creation of the position of water chemist, inauguration of milk and dairy inspection, setting up of a division of public health nursing, organization of a health department clinic, and establishment of a bureau of social hygiene.

In the field of police and traffic regulations, a number of cities reported the establishment of two-way police radio, compulsory inspection of automobiles, establishment of a traffic or safety commission, and installation of parking meters. Eleven other cities reported miscellaneous new activities, such as the establishment of a central purchasing department, an industrial commission, establishment of a bureau of fire prevention, and the establishment of a municipal library.

This tendency to establish new services and develop old ones is matched by a disinclination to abolish old services which apparently have proved their worth. Not more than a dozen reporting cities abandoned any service, and in two of these instances the function was transferred to the county or the state. Illustrations of the few services abandoned are waste paper collection, beauty parlor inspection, and a public market.

TABLE II

DIRECTORY AND GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE 960 CITIES OF OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1937

This table includes all cities in the United States over 10,000 population (1930 federal census) but not 23 townships classed by the Census Bureau as urban places. Cities are arranged alphabetically within five population groups; population for cities over 100,000 is given in thousands. Data on land areas, reported to the Bureau of the Census by local officials in 1933, have been partially brought up-to-date to the extent of including annexations reported by 25 cities in 1935 and by 45 in 1936. Under "Form of Government" mayor-council cities are indicated by "MC"; council-manager cities by "Mgr"; commission cities by "Com"; and town meeting cities by "TM." The number of councilmen given for mayor-council cities does not include the mayor even though he may be a member of the council. The number of councilmen in council-manager and commission cities includes the mayor except where there is a dagger (†) before the number in which cases the mayor is not included. Data on population over 21 are based on United States Census *Population*, Vol. III, Part 1 and 2. Utilities owned and operated are indicated as follows: electric light plant "E"; electric distribution system only "Ed"; gas plant "G"; gas distribution system only "GD"; water works "W"; port facilities "P"; public market "M"; street railway "S"; airplane landing field "A"; abattoir "Ab." These data were reported in February, 1937, by local officials. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table. In the column "Number of Registered Voters" "no reg." indicates that registration for voting is not required. A blank space indicates no information was given.

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL		Number Registered Voters	Number Voted Last Council Election	Population over 21 in 1930	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen and Term of Years	Next Election and Number to be Elected				
Over 500,000									
Baltimore, Md.	805	50,381	MC	19—4	5-2-39—19	373,760	182,177	516,614	AW
Boston, Mass.	781	28,096	MC	22—2	11-2-37—22	305,607	169,640	507,711	MA
Buffalo, N. Y.	573	24,894	MC	15—2*	11-2-37—12	228,581	199,158	362,067	WPMA
Chicago, Ill.	3,376	129,302	MC	50—4	2-4-39—50	1,503,204	750,760	2,209,514	WA
Cleveland, Ohio	900	46,774	MC	33—2	11-2-37—33	326,817	269,926	562,851	EWMA
Detroit, Mich.	1,569	88,256	MC	9—2	11-2-37—9	506,030	167,312	991,100	EWMSA
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,238	287,594	MC	15—2	5-4-37—15	604,710	276,897	891,136	EWPA
Milwaukee, Wis.	578	27,740	MC	27—4	4-2-40—27	266,142	210,959	373,553	EdWPM
New York, N. Y.	6,930	191,360	MC	72—2*	11-2-37—*	1,967,869	1,799,821	4,511,021	WPMSA
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,951	81,920	MC	22—4	11-7-39—22	808,644	713,110	1,260,238	GWPA
Pittsburgh, Pa.	670	33,365	MC	9—4	11-2-37—5	246,074	175,000	413,924	WA
St. Louis, Mo.	822	39,277	MC	29—4	4-6-37—14	371,078	160,835	560,655	WMA
San Francisco, Calif.	634	26,880	MC	11—4	11-2-37—5	267,339	186,992	475,338	WASAb
200,000 to 500,000									
Akron, Ohio	255	34,444	MC	13—2	11-2-37—13	81,620	45,600	157,150	WA
Atlanta, Ga.	270	21,933	MC	18—3*	12-6-39—12	32,000	650	170,260	WA
Birmingham, Ala.	260	32,128	Com	3—4	5-4-37—3	39,111	16,310	160,754	A
Cincinnati, Ohio	451	45,998	Mgr	9—2	11-2-37—9	208,401	145,200	308,238	WPMSA
Columbus, Ohio	291	24,677	MC	7—4	11-2-37—3	118,416	62,835	196,138	EWMA
Dallas, Tex.	260	26,199	Mgr	9—2	4-6-37—9	46,879	20,672	170,488	WA
Dayton, Ohio	201	15,176	Mgr	5—4	11-2-37—3	86,000	47,137	132,788	WMA
Denver, Colo.	288	37,085	MC	9—4	5-23-39—9	140,333	115,024	196,378	WA
Houston, Tex.	292	45,963	Com	5—2	12-12-38—5	80,000	38,238	190,150	GWPM
Indianapolis, Ind.	364	33.624	MC	9—4	11-1-38—9	213,154	147,286	244,466	MAG
Jersey City, N. J.	317	8,320	Com	5—4	5- -37—5	151,219	114,489	193,803	W
Kansas City, Mo.	400	37,472	Mgr	9—4	3-29-38—9	243,804	223,015	280,895	WMA
Louisville, Ky.	308	23,024	MC	12—2	11-9-37—12	.....	109,920	202,446	WPA
Memphis, Tenn.	253	29,228	Com	5—4	11-7-39—5	45,000	11,086	167,868	WAPM

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Acres	CITY COUNCIL			Number Registered Voters	Number Voted Last Council Election	Population over 21 in 1930	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Form of Government	Number of Councilmen and Term of Years	Next Election and Number to be Elected				
200,000 to 500,000—continued									
Minneapolis, Minn.....	464	35,445	MC	26—4	6-7-37—13	226,765	158,856	308,983	WPA
Newark, N. J..........	442	10,927	Com	5—4	5- -37—5	161,008	121,727	273,594	WA
New Orleans, La.......	459	127,808	Com	5—6	4-7-42—5	126,614	107,678	290,421	WMPA
Oakland, Calif.........	284	34,023	Mgr	9—4	5-12-37—4	123,145	34,413	197,103	PA
Omaha, Neb..........	214	25,027	Com	7—3	5-9-39—7	98,000	62,732	138,700	GWA
Portland, Ore..........	302	40,614	Com	5—4	11-1-38—2	163,802	121,249	211,787	W
Providence, R. I.......	253	11,462	MC	52—2	11-8-38—52	....	....	158,427	W
Rochester, N. Y.......	328	21,925	Mgr	9—4	11-2-37—5	128,541	122,208	215,429	WPMA
St. Paul, Minn.........	272	33,389	Com	7—2	4-26-38—7	128,823	94,698	176,435	WPMA
San Antonio, Tex......	232	22,860	Com	5—2	5-11-37—5	47,236	20,008	141,006	WMA
Seattle, Wash.........	366	43,840	MC	9—3	3-9-37—3	166,703	105,990	256,604	EWPMSA
Syracuse, N. Y........	209	16,220	MC	19—2	11- -37—19	88,000	80,000	137,327	WMA
Toledo, Ohio..........	291	21,986	Mgr	9—2	11-2-37—9	111,332	69,205	191,024	WSA
Washington, D. C......	487	39,680	*	* *	....	....	....	341,465	WM
100,000 to 200,000									
Albany, N. Y..........	127	12,076	MC	19—4	11-2-37—19	72,043	72,043	88,740	WPMA
Bridgeport, Conn......	147	9,370	MC	16—2	11-2-37—16	55,803	43,823	89,572	Ab
Cambridge, Mass......	114	3,968	MC	15—2	11-2-37—15	44,770	36,561	73,384	W
Camden, N. J.........	119	5,544	Com	5—4	5- -39—5	54,188	42,085	71,286	W
Canton, Ohio.........	105	8,716	MC	14—2	11-7-37—14	41,095	25,000	65,595	W
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	120	17,549	Com	5—4	4-14-39—5	53,000	20,000	72,708	None
Des Moines, Iowa.....	143	34,560	Com	5—2	3- -38—5	85,000	38,000	93,054	WMA
Duluth, Minn..........	101	39,897	Com	5—4	3-13-37—3	44,294	31,660	63,253	GWA
Elizabeth, N. J........	115	6,232	MC	13—2	11-2-37—7	51,147	45,058	70,001	W
El Paso, Tex..........	102	8,640	MC	4—2	4-12-37—4	14,803	5,238	58,942	WA
Erie, Pa..............	116	10,368	Com	5—4	11-2-37—2	45,000	35,630	69,136	W
Evansville, Ind........	102	5,577	MC	9—4	11-8-38—9	54,235	41,087	66,545	WPMAAb
Fall River, Mass.......	115	21,056	MC	9—2	12-20-38—9	48,133	38,046	67,659	W
Flint, Mich...........	156	18,955	Mgr	9—2	11- -38—9	68,193	53,544	94,851	WMA
Fort Wayne, Ind.......	115	11,331	MC	9—4	11- -38—9	66,535	38,563	74,816	EWA
Fort Worth, Tex.......	163	29,696	Mgr	9—2	4-6-37—9	28,917	9,799	104,456	WA
Gary, Ind.............	100	25,811	MC	9—4	11- -38—9	45,170	31,677	61,073	None
Grand Rapids, Mich...	169	14,735	Mgr	7—2	4-5-37—3	68,000	11,029	106,606	WM
Hartford, Conn........	164	10,163	MC	20—2	11-2-37—20	63,000	50,000	104,871	WPMA
Jacksonville, Fla.......	130	19,130	MC	23—2	6-8-37—23	21,671	5,567	82,984	EWPA
Kansas City, Kan......	122	12,937	Com	3—4	4-4-39—3	50,000	39,904	75,342	EW
Knoxville, Tenn........	106	16,896	Mgr	11—2	11-13-37—11	15,000	9,680	63,502	WMAAb
Long Beach, Calif......	142	18,974	Mgr	9—3	5-14-39—9	86,105	36,084	102,649	GWPMA
Lowell, Mass..........	100	8,576	MC	15—2	11- -37—15	44,820	40,093	62,043	W
Lynn, Mass...........	102	6,720	MC	11—2	11-2-37—11	41,824	28,603	66,736	W
Miami, Fla............	111	19,200	Mgr	5—2*	5-11-37—3	28,760	14,761	73,078	WPMSA
Nashville, Tenn........	154	16,639	MC	27—4	5-2-39—27	22,000	12,000	97,871	EWMA
New Bedford, Mass....	113	12,160	MC	30—2	12-5-38—30	44,000	36,000	69,647	W
New Haven, Conn.....	163	11,460	MC	33—2	11-2-37—33	70,782	58,934	99,539	A
Norfolk, Va...........	130	17,920	Mgr	5—4	6-14-38—3	38,662	6,647	82,660	WPM
Oklahoma City, Okla...	185	19,489	Mgr	9—4	4-6-37—4	46,194	28,952	119,886	WA
Paterson, N. J.........	139	5,157	MC	11—2	11-2-37—5	66,020	55,473	89,066	None
Peoria, Ill.............	105	7,859	MC	20—4	4-6-37—20	40,000	28,000	71,261	....
Reading, Pa...........	111	6,161	Com	5—4	11-2-37—2	45,161	42,130	71,333	W
Richmond, Va.........	183	15,347	MC	32—2*	6-14-38—26	53,437	3,945	116,873	EGWPMA
Salt Lake City, Utah...	140	33,492	Com	5—4	11-2-37—2	96,726	42,000	82,525	WPA
San Diego, Calif.......	148	60,990	Mgr	7—4	4-27-37—3	66,243	41,453	103,133	WPA
Scranton, Pa..........	143	12,362	MC	5—4	11-2-37—3	50,919	43,560	84,151	None
Somerville, Mass.......	104	2,496	MC	11—2	11-2-37—11	41,137	35,118	66,600	None
South Bend, Ind.......	104	10,793	MC	9—4	11-1-38—9	46,000	37,852	64,049	W
Spokane, Wash........	116	26,547	Com	5—4	3-9-37—3	50,004	32,074	77,986	WA
Springfield, Mass......	150	20,288	MC	26—2	11-2-37—26	61,440	45,034	97,246	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL		Number Registered Voters	Number Voted Last Council Election	Population over 21 in 1930	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen and Term of Years	Next Election and Number to be Elected				
100,000 to 200,000—continued									
Tacoma, Wash.	107	29,661	Com	5—4	3-8-38—3	49,939	21,120	70,317	EWPSA
Tampa, Fla.	101	12,160	MC	12—4	11-2-37—6	24,000	14,409	62,255	WPA
Trenton, N. J.	123	4,630	Mgr	9—4	5-9-39—9	45,540	34,028	75,652	W
Tulsa, Okla.	141	13,841	Com	5—2	4-5-38—5	90,000	26,009	91,427	WA
Utica, N. Y.	102	13,569	MC	17—2	11-2-37—17	45,240	44,250	64,743	A
Wichita, Kan.	111	13,419	Mgr	5—4	4-6-37—2	42,235	18,896	71,949	AM
Wilmington, Del.	107	4,784	MC	12—2	6-5-37—12	62,000	54,000	68,111	WP
Worcester, Mass.	195	23,808	MC	41—2	11-2-37—41	79,972	71,934	123,412	W
Yonkers, N. Y.	135	12,880	MC	12—2	11-2-37—12	60,012	55,744	83,786	W
Youngstown, Ohio	170	21,660	MC	8—2	11-2-37—8	60,000	48,823	99,358	WA
30,000 to 100,000									
Alameda, Calif.	35,033	4,149	MC	5—4	11-8-38—2	20,779	17,686	23,846	E
Allentown, Pa.	92,563	10,048	Com	5—4	11-2-37—2	31,677	27,656	58,329	W
Alton, Ill.	30,151	4,077	MC	14—4	4-6-37—14	No reg.	11,402	19,198	....
Altoona, Pa.	82,054	5,606	Com	5—4	11-2-37—2	31,890	28,723	49,177	W
Amarillo, Tex.	43,132	10,816	Mgr	3—2	4-6-37—3	8,470	2,414	26,697	WA
Amsterdam, N. Y.	34,817	3,666	MC	8—2	11-2-37—8	14,504	14,239	21,508	W
Anderson, Ind.	39,804	4,121	MC	9—4	11-1-38—9	25,000	18,000	25,302	EW
Arlington, Mass.	36,094	3,328	TM	3—3	3-1-37—1	18,875	11,332	23,821	None
Asheville, N. C.	50,193	11,400	Mgr	7—2	5-3-37—7	15,000	10,827	30,673	WM
Atlantic City, N. J.	66,198	7,362	Com	5—4	5-14-40—5	37,095	26,012	46,806	WMA
Auburn, N. Y.	36,652	5,430	Mgr	5—4	11-2-37—2	17,061	29,588	24,225	W
Augusta, Ga.	60,342	5,995	MC	14—3	7- -37—7	10,000	....	37,361	WPA
Aurora, Ill.	46,589	5,133	MC	14—2	4-6-37—14	21,449	19,565	30,290	EW
Austin, Tex.	53,120	13,070	Mgr	5—2	4-1-37—5	16,385	1,247	33,811	EMAAbW
Baton Rouge, La.	30,729	2,366	Com	3—4	9-9-40—3	12,000	....	19,449	PAb
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,573	6,374	Com	5—2	4-5-37—4	16,797	6,745	29,025	....
Bay City, Mich.	47,355	6,317	Mgr	†9—2	4-1-37—9	20,000	12,000	28,093	EdWPMA
Bayonne, N. J.	88,979	2,800	Com	5—4	5-9-39—5	41,667	36,940	49,959	None
Beaumont, Tex.	57,732	6,465	Mgr	†15—2	4-6-37—6	14,757	1,951	35,322	WPMAAb
Bellingham, Wash.	30,823	11,981	MC	7—2	12-4-37—4	17,034	6,768	20,302	W
Berkeley, Calif.	82,109	6,095	Mgr	9—4	5-4-37—4	41,461	17,699	57,523	PA
Berwyn, Ill.	47,027	....	MC	14—2	4-6-37—14	28,000	19,019	30,259	W
Bethlehem, Pa.	57,892	11,180	MC	4—4	11-2-37—3	....	....	33,144	WM
Binghamton, N. Y.	76,662	5,945	Mgr	7—4	11-2-37—3	27,397	24,964	50,663	WA
Bloomfield, N. J.	38,077	3,429	MC	6—2	11-2-37—3	24,000	18,248	24,778	W
Bloomington, Ill.	30,930	2,980	MC	14—4	4-6-37—14	15,000	8,500	21,023	EWA
Brockton, Mass.	63,797	13,696	MC	28—2	12-7-37—28	31,522	25,258	41,803	....
Brookline, Mass.	47,490	4,224	TM	5—3	3-3-37—2	21,593	9,594	34,743	EW
Butte, Mont.	39,532	3,319	MC	16—2	4-5-37—16	15,645	4,331	27,121	A
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	56,097	17,817	Com	5—2	3-28-38—5	30,098	14,289	37,296	W
Charleston, S. C.	62,265	2,874	MC	24—4	12-12-39—24	7,000	1,149	36,728	WPMAAb
Charleston, W. Va.	60,408	4,921	MC	22—4	4-11-39—22	40,000	27,954	36,929	None
Charlotte, N. C.	82,675	12,390	Mgr	†11—2	5-4-37—11	20,000	10,982	49,823	W
Chelsea, Mass.	45,816	1,216	MC	9—2	11-9-37—9	16,515	14,644	26,730	W
Chester, Pa.	59,164	2,869	Com	5—4	11-2-37—2	....	....	35,591	None
Chicopee, Mass.	43,930	14,656	MC	17—2*	12-7-37—12	18,227	10,127	24,019	EW
Cicero, Ill.	66,602	3,678	MC	8—4	4-6-37—1	35,000	31,000	41,074	E
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	50,945	5,133	Mgr	7—4	11-2-37—4	18,362	6,854	34,745	None
Clifton, N. J.	46,875	7,162	Mgr	7—4	11-1-38—7	20,369	12,533	28,080	W
Colorado Springs, Colo.	33,237	5,740	Mgr	9—6	4-6-37—5	10,976	7,085	22,871	EGWA
Columbia, S. C.	51,581	5,763	Com	5—4	4- -38—3	12,000	7,345	32,002	None
Columbus, Ga.	43,131	3,800	Mgr	5—2	11- -37—2	6,577	2,500	25,388	WA
Council Bluffs, Iowa	42,048	8,765	MC	8—2	3-28-38—8	22,078	11,678	26,057	WA
Covington, Ky.	65,252	4,160	Mgr	5—2	11-2-37—5	22,748	18,600	42,696	W
Cranston, R. I.	42,911	18,360	MC	20—2	11-8-38—20	21,821	20,323	27,397	None
Cumberland, Md.	37,747	5,110	Com	5—2	4- -37—5	13,500	....	23,148	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL		Number Registered Voters	Number Voted Last Council Election	Population over 21 in 1930	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen and Term of Years	Next Election and Number to be Elected				
30,000 to 100,000—continued									
Danville, Ill.	36,475	6,290	Com	5—4	4- -39—5	18,000	13,991	23,974	None
Davenport, Iowa	60,751	11,563	MC	8—2	4-2-38—8	32,309	15,143	40,819	PA
Dearborn, Mich.	50,358	15,980	MC	7—2	11-2-37—7	23,500	14,000	30,003	W
Decatur, Ill.	57,510	6,100	Com	5—4	4- -39—5	No reg.	26,134	37,071	EW
Dubuque, Iowa	41,679	6,080	Mgr	5—3	3-28-38—3	21,000	8,499	26,411	WPA
Durham, N. C.	52,037	8,480	Mgr	13—4	5-4-37—7	....	5,629	29,993	WM
East Chicago, Ind.	54,784	6,885	MC	9—4	11-1-38—9	22,500	15,763	31,558	W
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,667	1,930	Mgr	5—4	11-2-37—3	15,000	9,262	28,502	W
Easton, Pa.	34,468	2,089	MC	4—4	11-2-37—2	12,468	11,555	22,005	W
East Orange, N. J.	68,020	2,502	MC	10—2	11-2-37—5	42,362	33,643	49,152	W
East St. Louis, Ill.	74,347	8,562	Com	5—4	4-7-39—5	40,000	30,000	46,687	None
Elgin, Ill.	35,929	4,331	Com	5—4	4-18-39—5	No reg.	15,486	25,937	W
Elkhart, Ind.	32,949	6,130	MC	7—4	11-8-38—7	No reg.	11,408	21,180	None
Elmira, N. Y.	47,397	4,451	Mgr	5—4	11-7-37—3	21,124	20,156	31,430	W
Evanston, Ill.	63,338	5,238	MC	16—4	4-6-37—16	26,875	16,214	43,617	W
Everett, Mass.	48,424	2,176	MC	25—2	11-2-37—25	18,721	17,153	29,214	....
Everett, Wash.	30,567	4,672	Com	3—4	12-7-39—3	13,623	9,039	19,988	W
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,692	17,600	MC	11—2	11-2-37—11	17,804	13,980	24,658	W
Fort Smith, Ark.	31,429	8,530	Com	3—4	4- -37—2	5,500	2,500	19,174	WAb
Fresno, Calif.	52,513	5,716	Com	5—4	4-12-37—3	23,402	13,729	33,569	WA
Galveston, Tex.	52,938	4,986	Com	5—2	5-11-37—5	18,000	15,165	35,583	WPA
Glendale, Calif.	62,736	12,294	Mgr	5—4	4-13-37—3	36,685	11,989	43,707	EW
Green Bay, Wis.	37,415	8,376	MC	21—2	4-6-37—10	21,110	4,993	22,887	W
Greensboro, N. C.	53,569	11,535	Mgr	7—2	5-3-37—7	13,370	4,104	30,955	WAAb
Hagerstown, Md.	30,861	4,236	MC	5—4	3-29-37—5	14,000	10,000	19,128	EWMA
Hamilton, Ohio	52,176	5,216	Mgr	7—2	11-2-37—7	23,327	14,888	32,191	EGdW
Hammond, Ind.	64,560	13,760	MC	9—4	11- -38—9	31,047	21,018	37,769	W
Hamtramck, Mich.	56,268	1,340	MC	5—2	4-4-38—5	19,463	14,113	28,277	None
Harrisburg, Pa.	80,339	3,962	Com	5—4	11-2-37—2	44,713	31,846	54,871	W
Haverhill, Mass.	48,710	21,184	Com	5—2	12-7-37—2	23,468	17,797	31,895	W
Hazelton, Pa.	36,765	3,827	MC	4—4	11-2-37—2	12,387	11,877	20,206	None
Highland Park, Mich.	52,959	1,895	MC	4—2	4-5-37—3	21,000	8,106	36,244	None
High Point, N. C.	36,745	6,240	Mgr	9—2	5-4-37—9	12,000	9,094	20,166	EdWAb
Hoboken, N. J.	59,261	830	Com	5—4	5-12-38—5	....	....	37,616	None
Holyoke, Mass.	56,537	13,568	MC	21—2	12-7-37—14	28,064	20,757	35,843	EGW
Huntington, W. Va.	75,572	10,377	MC	13—2	11- -38—13	44,000	32,000	44,892	M
Irvington, N. J.	56,733	2,000	Com	5—4	5-10-38—5	24,277	16,092	37,815	None
Jackson, Mich.	55,187	6,560	Mgr	9—2	11-2-37—9	24,000	10,257	36,259	WA
Jackson, Miss.	48,282	10,524	Com	3—4	8- -40—3	12,500	6,680	31,275	WA
Jamestown, N. Y.	45,155	6,077	MC	12—2	11-2-37—12	15,000	14,000	30,095	EWM
Johnstown, Pa.	66,993	3,489	MC	4—4	11-2-37—3	....	19,542	37,043	....
Joliet, Ill.	42,993	3,370	Com	5—4	4- -39—5	25,000	21,000	27,654	WA
Joplin, Mo.	33,454	9,062	Com	5—4	4-5-38—3	12,800	7,287	21,302	M
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,786	5,600	Mgr	7—2	11-2-37—7	23,000	10,235	36,512	EWMA
Kearny, N. J.	40,716	5,680	MC	8—2	11-2-37—4	19,505	17,182	25,573	W
Kenosha, Wis.	50,262	4,836	Mgr	7—2	4-6-37—3	22,158	12,931	30,057	W
Kokomo, Ind.	32,843	3,399	MC	7—4	11-5-38—7	18,544	13,325	20,160	....
La Crosse, Wis.	39,614	6,365	MC	21—4	4-6-37—10	20,458	12,303	25,531	W
Lakewood, Ohio	70,509	3,567	MC	7—4	11-2-37—3	27,870	18,576	47,767	None
Lancaster, Pa.	59,949	2,091	Com	5—4	11-2-37—3	25,794	22,017	39,206	WMA
Lansing, Mich.	78,397	7,434	MC	16—2	11-2-37—8	39,177	27,065	49,963	EWM
Laredo, Tex.	32,618	9,161	MC	8—2	4-5-38—8	7,000	3,500	17,676	None
Lawrence, Mass.	85,068	4,288	Com	5—2	12-14-37—2	38,771	27,848	51,642	WAb
Lewiston, Me.	34,948	22,100	MC	7—1	3-1-37—7	14,000	10,031	21,177	EW
Lexington, Ky.	45,736	3,420	Mgr	5—2	11-2-37—4	18,000	15,439	31,140	MA
Lima, Ohio	42,287	5,120	MC	7—2	11-9-37—7	20,000	13,416	26,910	WA
Lincoln, Neb.	75,933	15,681	Com	7—4*	5-4-37—7	37,727	22,328	49,231	EWA
Little Rock, Ark.	81,679	11,360	MC	18—2	4-6-37—9	13,000	....	54,038	AW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	CITY COUNCIL			Number Registered Voters	Number Voted Last Council Election	Population over 21 in 1930	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Form of Government	Number of Councilmen and Term of Years	Next Election and Number to be Elected				
30,000 to 100,000—continued									
Lorain, Ohio	44,512	6,335	MC	11—2	11- -37—11	16,500	11,600	25,790	W
Lynchburg, Va.	40,661	8,320	Mgr	7—4	8- -38—4	5,100	3,000	24,165	WM
McKeesport, Pa.	54,632	3,010	MC	4—4	11-2-37—4	19,570	17,145	31,501	W
Macon, Ga.	53,829	5,166	MC	12—2	11- -37—13	7,085	5,600	32,721	W
Madison, Wis.	57,899	5,316	MC	20—2	4-6-37—10	35,424	20,922	38,163	W
Malden, Mass.	58,036	3,264	MC	28—2	11-19-37—28	24,000	18,000	36,958	W
Manchester, N. H.	76,834	20,519	MC	13—2	11-2-37—13	34,277	29,183	47,277	A
Mansfield, Ohio	33,525	3,897	MC	9—2	11-2-37—9	18,000	14,000	22,239	WA
Marion, Ohio	31,084	3,525	MC	9—2	11-2-37—9	12,475	9,207	19,252	A
Medford, Mass.	59,714	5,248	MC	21—2	11-2-37—21	27,451	21,305	37,238	None
Meriden, Conn.	38,481	14,720	MC	20—4	12-7-37—10	18,879	15,544	23,811	WAAb
Meridian, Miss.	31,954	2,526	Com	3—4	7- -40—2	7,500	4,149	19,525	W
Mobile, Ala.	68,202	9,532	Com	3—6	9-13-37—1	12,800	8,488	43,331	W
Moline, Ill.	32,236	4,359	MC	14—4	4-20-37—14	No reg.	14,000	21,816	W
Montclair, N. J.	42,017	3,938	Com	5—4	5- -40—5	22,367	16,084	28,058	W
Montgomery, Ala.	66,079	13,017	Com	3—4	5- -39—3	14,000	12,452	40,509	W
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	61,499	2,644	MC	5—4	11-2-37—3	30,497	30,025	40,429	W
Muncie, Ind.	46,548	6,310	MC	9—4	11- -38—9	28,000	20,404	29,832	None
Muskegon, Mich.	41,390	5,620	Mgr	7—4	11- -38—4	18,640	18,000	25,540	M
Muskogee, Okla.	32,026	5,476	Mgr	17—2	4- -38—9	12,000	7,274	19,891	WA
Nashua, N. H.	31,463	20,519	MC	15—2	11-2-37—12	16,083	11,408	19,276	A
Newark, Ohio	30,596	3,951	MC	10—2	11-2-37—10	14,627	9,963	20,135	W
New Britain, Conn.	68,128	8,519	MC	30—2	4-13-37—15	....	....	38,885	WAb
New Brunswick, N. J.	34,555	3,478	Com	5—4	5- -39—5	16,449	14,861	20,808	WAb
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,275	2,348	Mgr	5—4	11-2-37—2	....	10,492	20,904	W
New Castle, Pa.	48,674	5,172	MC	4—4	11-2-37—2	....	30,264	28,268	None
Newport News, Va.	34,417	2,240	Mgr	5—4	6-14-38—2	4,870	941	21,228	WP
New Rochelle, N. Y.	54,000	6,357	Mgr	5—4	11-2-37—2	15,986	11,529	35,651	None
Newton, Mass.	65,276	11,456	MC	21—1*	12-7-37—14	34,000	12,734	42,919	W
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	75,460	8,108	Mgr	5—4	11-2-37—2	24,428	22,535	44,923	WMA
Norristown, Pa.	35,853	2,265	MC	12—4	11-2-37—6	....	6,357	23,188	M
Norwalk, Conn.	36,019	14,477	MC	9—2	10-4-37—9	18,942	16,966	23,146	EW
Norwood, Ohio	33,411	2,031	MC	9—2	11-9-37—9	18,000	13,500	23,095	W
Oak Park, Ill.	63,982	2,880	MC	6—2	4-6-37—6	35,178	20,543	45,072	W
Ogden, Utah	40,272	10,566	Com	3—4	11-2-37—2	18,000	11,091	22,549	WA
Orange, N. J.	35,399	1,414	Com	5—4	5-10-38—5	16,945	12,389	22,144	W
Oshkosh, Wis.	40,108	4,842	MC	32—2	4-6-37—16	18,000	13,000	25,687	W
Paducah, Ky.	33,541	5,733	Mgr	5—2	11- -37—4	14,000	8,495	21,094	WMA
Pasadena, Calif.	76,086	12,565	Mgr	7—4	4-1-37—3	41,319	9,017	55,983	EW
Passaic, N. J.	62,959	2,002	Com	5—4	5-9-39—5	21,658	18,884	36,930	W
Pawtucket, R. I.	77,149	5,467	MC	24—2	11-8-38—24	39,743	33,783	47,699	W
Pensacola, Fla.	31,579	4,960	Mgr	10—2	6-8-37—10	6,000	5,000	19,107	WA
Perth Amboy, N. J.	43,516	2,958	Com	5—4	5-11-38—5	16,132	13,814	23,980	EW
Phoenix, Ariz.	48,118	4,112	Mgr	5—2	4-6-37—2	15,807	10,372	31,301	WSA
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,677	26,048	MC	11—2	11-2-37—11	22,059	18,489	31,117	W
Plainfield, N. J.	34,422	3,784	MC	11—2	11-2-37—7	17,836	15,233	21,901	None
Pontiac, Mich.	64,928	12,584	Mgr	7—3	4-5-37—2	24,000	4,999	41,783	WMA
Port Arthur, Tex.	50,902	4,147	Mgr	7—2	3-2-37—3	16,269	9,387	30,052	W
Port Huron, Mich.	31,361	4,682	Com	5—2	11-2-37—3	17,754	8,950	19,311	W
Portland, Me.	70,810	13,808	Mgr	5—5*	12-6-37—1	30,000	7,457	46,835	None
Portsmouth, Ohio	42,560	6,918	Mgr	5—4	11-2-37—3	20,000	11,900	25,773	WA
Portsmouth, Va.	45,704	3,200	Mgr	9—4	6- -38—4	5,660	4,400	28,314	WM
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,288	3,061	MC	17—2	11-2-37—17	17,810	17,245	26,422	W
Pueblo, Colo.	50,096	6,800	Com	3—4	11-2-37—2	13,665	8,716	32,103	WA
Quincy, Ill.	39,241	4,233	MC	14—2	4-6-37—14	No reg.	19,771	26,569	WMA
Quincy, Mass.	71,983	10,560	MC	9—2	12-7-37—6	38,889	20,599	45,540	W
Racine, Wis.	67,542	5,523	MC	15—2	4-6-37—8	28,000	17,003	42,075	WM
Raleigh, N. C.	37,379	4,622	Com	3—2	5-3-37—3	15,000	11,472	23,178	WMAAb
Revere, Mass.	35,680	3,776	MC	9—2	12- -38—9	15,947	12,047	20,299	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL		Number Registered Voters	Number Voted Last Council Election	Population over 21 in 1930	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen and Term of Years	Next Election and Number to be Elected				
30,000 to 100,000—continued									
Richmond, Ind.	32,493	3,707	MC	7—4	11-1-38—7	....	....	21,186	EM
Roanoke, Va.	69,206	6,400	Mgr	5—4	6-14-38—3	18,000	771	41,483	M
Rockford, Ill.	85,864	7,598	MC	16—2*	4-5-37—20*	30,000	24,995	56,585	WM
Rock Island, Ill.	37,953	5,947	MC	14—4	4-20-37—14	....	....	25,471	W
Rome, N. Y.	32,338	44,800	MC	7—2	11- -37—7	11,334	10,271	19,231	W
Sacramento, Calif.	93,750	8,771	Mgr	9—2	11-2-37—9	41,833	20,449	65,203	WPMA
Saginaw, Mich.	80,715	10,368	Mgr	9—4	4-5-37—5	33,852	11,133	49,640	WA
St. Joseph, Mo.	80,935	9,007	MC	5—4	4-5-38—3	40,000	22,227	54,890	MA
St. Petersburg, Fla.	40,425	33,651	Mgr	7—4	5-18-37—3	13,115	6,775	28,327	EdGWPSA
Salem, Mass.	43,353	5,120	MC	11—2	12-7-37—11	20,632	14,988	26,976	W
San Bernardino, Calif.	37,481	11,565	MC	5—4	4-12-37—3	18,000	10,550	23,489	W
San Jose, Calif.	57,651	6,213	Mgr	7—6	5-16-38—2	32,206	15,765	38,989	None
Santa Ana, Calif.	30,322	6,730	MC	4—4	4- -39—5	15,000	9,670	20,360	W
Santa Barbara, Calif.	33,613	9,852	MC	6—2	5-4-37—6	15,250	9,125	22,925	W
Santa Monica, Calif.	37,146	7,040	Com	3—4	12-7-37—2	21,667	12,520	26,155	WPA
Savannah, Ga.	85,024	4,893	MC	12—2	1-12-37—12	14,000	1,635	54,605	WPMAAb
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,692	6,624	Mgr	7—4	11-2-37—3	38,960	36,821	63,080	W
Sheboygan, Wis.	39,251	3,334	MC	16—2	4-6-37—8	17,854	11,289	24,180	WP
Shreveport, La.	76,655	11,990	Com	5—4	9-9-38—5	6,092	6,092	49,067	W
Sioux City, Iowa	79,183	28,800	Com	5—2	3-28-38—5	44,458	24,029	49,615	W
Sioux Falls, S. D.	33,362	7,112	Com	3—5	4-19-38—1	18,000	15,497	20,992	EW
Springfield, Ill.	71,864	6,679	Com	5—4	4- -39—5	39,679	33,670	47,474	EW
Springfield, Mo.	57,527	8,706	Com	5—4	4- -38—2	37,300	20,247	36,313	A
Springfield, Ohio	68,743	7,230	Mgr	5—4	11-9-37—3	36,050	28,500	44,400	W
Stamford, Conn.	46,346	4,464	MC	7—2	10-3-38—7	20,334	15,669	27,811	None
Steubenville, Ohio	35,422	3,360	MC	10—2	11-2-37—10	15,000	11,879	21,630	WAb
Stockton, Calif.	47,963	5,823	Mgr	9—4	10-12-37—4	21,006	12,596	34,096	PA
Superior, Wis.	36,113	23,400	MC	10—2	4-6-37—5	20,000	16,000	22,083	None
Taunton, Mass.	37,355	30,572	MC	13—2	12-7-37—8	17,323	8,538	23,323	EW
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,810	5,969	MC	9—4	11-8-38—9	41,444	25,477	41,671	A
Topeka, Kan.	64,120	7,241	Com	5—2	4-6-37—5	31,648	22,703	42,217	WA
Troy, N. Y.	72,763	5,964	MC	17—2	11-2-37—17	38,700	38,070	49,843	WMA
Tucson, Ariz.	32,506	4,672	Mgr	7—2	4-6-37—4	10,036	3,221	19,870	WA
Union City, N. J.	58,659	830	Com	5—4	5-15-38—5	28,160	20,024	38,492	None
Waco, Tex.	52,848	8,000	Mgr	5—2	4-6-37—2	15,480	9,155	32,678	WA
Waltham, Mass.	39,247	7,936	MC	11—2	11-2-37—11	17,176	14,672	24,451	W
Warren, Ohio	41,062	5,500	MC	11—2	11-9-37—11	14,000	10,470	24,979	W
Waterbury, Conn.	99,902	17,981	MC	15—2	10-5-37—15	42,612	38,068	64,756	WA
Waterloo, Iowa	46,191	8,287	MC	6—2	3-28-38—6	....	5,482	29,133	W
Watertown, Mass.	34,913	2,624	TM	3—3	3-1-37—1	14,814	10,771	22,142	W
Watertown, N. Y.	32,205	5,434	Mgr	5—4	11-2-37—2	11,569	10,928	21,218	EWA
Waukegan, Ill.	33,499	6,145	MC	14—2	4-20-37—14	No reg.	10,800	21,290	W
West Allis, Wis.	34,671	2,355	MC	8—4	4- -40—8	14,000	12,425	20,405	W
West New York, N. J.	37,107	694	Com	5—5	5-14-39—5	17,000	13,500	23,136	....
Wheeling, W. Va.	61,659	5,760	Mgr	9—4	4-25-39—9	37,993	21,396	38,992	W
White Plains, N. Y.	35,830	6,400	MC	6—4	11-2-37—3	14,315	13,437	24,128	....
Wichita Falls, Tex.	43,690	6,886	Mgr	7—2	4-6-37—3	12,000	6,548	26,631	W
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,626	4,447	Com	5—4	11-2-37—2	32,000	29,000	48,696	A
Williamsport, Pa.	45,729	5,626	Com	5—4	11- -37—2	17,231	14,600	29,066	None
Wilmington, N. C.	32,270	3,534	Com	3—4	5-11-37—3	7,000	4,728	18,891	WM
Winston-Salem, N. C.	75,274	9,529	MC	8—2	5-4-37—8	....	....	43,432	WM
Woonsocket, R. I.	49,376	5,532	MC	20—2	11-10-38—20	19,763	....	29,068	W
York, Pa.	55,254	2,632	MC	4—4	11- -37—2	20,000	18,000	35,781	None
Zanesville, Ohio	36,440	4,334	MC	7—4	11-4-37—6	17,000	14,000	23,470	WMA
10,000 to 30,000									
Aberdeen, S. D.	16,465	2,140	Com	5—5	4-20-37—1	9,558	5,531	9,871	WA
Aberdeen, Wash.	21,723	5,176	MC	12—2	11-18-37—6	10,500	3,871	14,320	....
Abilene, Tex.	23,175	5,299	Com	5—2	4-12-37—5	5,700	3,339	13,985	WA

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	CITY COUNCIL						
			Form of Government	Number of Councilmen and Term of Years	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Number Registered Voters	Number Voted Last Council Election	Population over 21 in 1930	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
Ada, Okla.	11,261	1,530	Com	3—2	3-15-38—3	5,480	4,846	6,474	W
Adams, Mass.	12,697	14,720	TM	3—3	3-2-37—1	5,898	....	7,403	W
Adrian, Mich.	13,064	2,880	Com	3—2	4-5-37—3	6,312	3,882	8,531	W
Albany, Ga.	14,507	2,500	Mgr	7—2	12-6-37—4	1,125	336	8,946	....
Albert Lea, Minn.	10,169	1,371	Mgr	7—4*	11-8-38—3	5,008	4,901	6,390	W
Albuquerque, N. M.	26,570	8,616	Mgr	5—4	4-5-38—3	12,000	7,000	16,223	W
Alexandria, La.	23,025	2,208	Com	3—4	4-3-37—3	5,200	4,820	13,731	EGdWPMA
Alexandria, Va.	24,149	4,800	Mgr	9—2*	6-7-38—3	6,250	1,371	14,707	None
Alhambra, Calif.	29,472	4,060	Mgr	5—4	6-8-37—2	20,517	4,014	20,596	W
Aliquippa, Pa.	27,116	2,625	MC	7—4	11-2-37—3	....	....	14,476	W
Alliance, Ohio	23,047	2,870	MC	7—2	11-2-37—7	10,000	7,000	14,702	WA
Alpena, Mich.	12,166	4,900	Mgr	5—4	4-4-38—2	5,000	1,721	6,831	EW
Ambridge, Pa.	20,227	650	Mgr	13—4	11-2-37—6	6,765	4,800	10,448	W
Ames, Iowa	10,261	3,166	Mgr	7—2	3-28-38—7	5,100	268	6,668	EW
Amesbury, Mass.	11,899	8,128	TM	3—1	3-8-37—3	5,096	3,821	7,344	W
Anaconda, Mont.	12,494	803	MC	12—2	4-7-37—6	....	....	7,640	None
Anaheim, Calif.	10,995	2,464	MC	4—4	4-12-38—3	5,800	2,198	7,140	EW
Anderson, S. C.	14,383	2,547	MC	7—2	6-1-38—7	4,000	2,400	7,957	AAb
Annapolis, Md.	12,531	685	MC	9—2	7-13-37—9	....	1,250	7,816	WM
Ann Arbor, Mich.	26,944	3,592	MC	15—2	4-5-37—8	12,235	....	18,896	WMA
Anniston, Ala.	22,345	5,435	MC	13—4	9-16-40—13	3,500	2,488	12,660	AW
Ansonia, Conn.	19,898	3,860	MC	15—2	11-7-38—15	8,500	7,838	11,532	None
Appleton, Wis.	25,267	3,758	MC	12—2	4-5-37—6	12,000	6,782	15,920	W
Ardmore, Okla.	15,741	2,466	Mgr	5—4	4-6-37—2	....	3,409	9,471	WA
Arkansas City, Kan.	13,946	2,098	Mgr	3—2*	4-6-37—2	5,310	2,835	8,661	W
Arnold, Pa.	10,575	150	MC	7—4	11- -37—4	4,400	3,000	5,326	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	14,981	921	Mgr	5—4	5-11-37—5	8,464	7,255	10,244	W
Ashland, Ky.	29,074	4,821	Mgr	5—2	11-2-37—5	12,000	9,000	16,459	W
Ashland, Ohio	11,141	2,980	MC	5—2	11-6-37—5	No reg.	3,700	7,428	WA
Ashland, Wis.	10,622	8,153	MC	20—2	4-6-37—20	4,800	4,481	6,444	WPMA
Ashtabula, Ohio	23,301	4,198	Mgr	7—2	11-2-37—7	9,787	6,743	14,283	SA
Astoria, Ore.	10,349	3,465	Mgr	5—4	11-8-38—2	5,642	....	7,067	W
Atchison, Kan.	13,024	1,773	Mgr	3—2*	4-6-37—2	5,974	3,682	8,558	M
Athens, Ga.	18,192	6,083	MC	10—2	12-1-37—5	2,350	1,602	10,512	WA
Athol, Mass.	10,677	20,672	TM	3—3	2-1-37—1	4,662	3,435	6,645	W
Attleboro, Mass.	21,769	17,600	MC	11—2	12-6-38—11	10,449	7,662	13,540	W
Auburn, Me.	18,571	31,360	Mgr	†5—2	12-8-37—6	8,335	4,235	12,114	WA
Augusta, Me.	17,198	36,160	MC	16—2	12-12-38—16	7,500	4,600	11,158	WA
Austin, Minn.	12,276	1,844	MC	7—2	4-5-38—7	6,000	3,786	7,534	EWAGd
Bakersfield, Calif.	26,015	4,470	Mgr	7—2	3-23-37—7	11,807	4,871	16,848	None
Bangor, Me.	28,749	20,662	Mgr	9—3	12-6-37—3	14,000	6,000	19,204	EW
Barberton, Ohio	23,934	3,392	MC	7—2	11-2-37—7	7,474	4,988	13,740	W
Barre, Vt.	11,307	2,285	MC	6—2	3-2-37—3	3,855	1,931	7,100	W
Bartlesville, Okla.	14,763	1,304	Mgr	5—2	4-6-37—5	5,500	2,500	9,269	None
Batavia, N. Y.	17,375	3,683	MC	6—2	11-3-37—6	6,911	6,209	10,748	W
Beacon, N. Y.	11,933	3,113	Com	5—4	11-2-37—5	5,000	4,756	8,078	W
Beatrice, Neb.	10,297	3,359	Com	3—2	4-5-38—3	5,409	2,668	6,584	....
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17,147	1,411	MC	4—4	11-2-37—2	6,490	5,495	10,193	None
Bedford, Ind.	13,208	1,753	MC	7—4	11-1-38—7	8,000	7,000	8,006	W
Bellaire, Ohio	13,327	1,240	MC	7—2	11-8-37—7	5,516	5,124	7,754	W
Belleville, Ill.	28,425	3,900	MC	14—4	4-6-37—14	16,000	12,100	18,699	None
Belleville, N. J.	26,974	2,115	Com	5—4	5- -38—5	13,235	9,880	15,901	None
Bellevue, Pa.	10,252	640	MC	9—4	11-9-37—5	6,000	3,500	6,989	None
Belmont, Mass.	21,748	2,944	TM	3—3	3-1-37—1	11,000	....	14,498	EW
Beloit, Wis.	23,611	3,066	Mgr	5—2	4-6-37—3	11,097	4,506	15,363	None
Benton Harbor, Mich.	15,434	1,835	Mgr	9—1*	4-1-37—7	8,000	1,960	9,876	WAM
Berlin, N. H.	20,018	30,975	MC	12—3	3-9-37—4	8,000	5,931	10,869	W
Berwick, Pa.	12,660	1,700	MC	8—4	9- -37—4	6,390	4,669	6,990	None
Bessemer, Ala.	20,721	2,940	MC	11—4	- -40—11	2,100	1,800	12,482	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL		Number Registered Voters	Number Voted Last Council Election	Population over 21 in 1930	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen and Term of Years	Next Election and Number to be Elected				
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
Beverly, Mass.	25,086	9,664	MC	9—2	12-13-38—9	13,760	10,082	16,124	WA
Beverly Hills, Calif.	17,429	3,336	MC	4—4	4-12-38—2	11,106	2,043	12,754	W
Biddeford, Me.	17,633	18,800	MC	11—1	12-20-37—11	8,769	6,604	10,301	None
Big Spring, Tex.	13,735	3,000	Mgr	5—2	4-6-37—2	2,500	948	8,166	WAbA
Billings, Mont.	16,380	1,861	MC	8—2	4-5-37—8	7,600	1,795	10,350	WA
Biloxi, Miss.	14,850	3,837	Com	3—4	8- -38—3	3,000	2,300	8,343	WA
Bismarck, N. D.	11,090	5,400	Com	5—4	4-6-37—3	5,000	2,853	6,354	WA
Bloomington, Ind.	18,227	2,349	MC	7—4	11-1-38—7	12,000	8,600	11,083	W
Bluefield, W. Va.	19,339	3,680	Mgr	5—4	7-8-37—5	11,398	5,100	11,000	None
Blue Island, Ill.	16,534	2,230	MC	14—4	4-20-37—14	No reg.	7,399	9,993	W
Blytheville, Ark.	10,098	1,000	MC	6—2	4-6-37—3	1,000	800	6,023	A
Bogalusa, La.	14,029	5,533	Com	5—4	8- -38—5	3,000	2,900	7,890	WA
Boise, Idaho	21,544	3,288	MC	4—4	4-6-37—2	....	13,118	14,111	A
Boone, Iowa	11,886	3,350	MC	7—2	3-29-37—7	6,300	4,248	7,780	W
Boulder, Colo.	11,223	1,750	Mgr	9—6	11-2-37—3	5,868	2,201	7,643	W
Bowling Green, Ky.	12,348	2,304	MC	12—2	12-6-37—12	5,069	4,787	7,871	W
Braddock, Pa.	19,329	340	MC	12—4	11-2-37—6	14,751	12,526	10,471	W
Bradford, Pa.	19,306	1,725	Com	5—4	11-9-37—2	4,000	3,300	12,327	W
Brainerd, Minn.	10,221	4,100	MC	10—4	4-6-37—5	4,017	2,198	6,027	EWA
Braintree, Mass.	15,712	8,768	TM	3—1	3-7-38—1	....	....	9,728	EW
Brawley, Calif.	10,439	1,156	MC	4—4	4- -38—2	2,896	1,161	5,951	EW
Bremerton, Wash.	10,170	999	Com	3—3	12- -39—3	6,912	4,292	6,681	WP
Bridgeton, N. J.	15,699	3,840	MC	7—3	11-2-37—2	9,945	8,280	10,335	W
Bristol, Conn.	28,451	16,000	MC	6—2	10-4-37—6	10,275	7,420	16,486	W
Bristol, Pa.	11,799	855	MC	18—4	11-2-37—12	5,226	4,509	6,447	....
Bristol, R. I.	11,953	6,182	MC	4—2	3-10-37—4	4,246	2,483	6,604	W
Bristol, Tenn.	12,005	2,249	Com	3—4	6- -37—3	2,800	2,151	6,996	W
Brookfield, Ill.	10,035	1,905	MC	6—4	4-20-37—6	7,000	4,000	6,084	....
Brownsville, Tex.	22,021	3,640	Mgr	5—2	12-13-37—5	....	3,379	12,245	EWM
Brownwood, Tex.	12,789	2,662	MC	4—2	4-13-37—2	3,000	742	7,777	WAG
Brunswick, Ga.	14,022	5,995	Mgr	5—3	12-7-37—2	1,760	1,065	8,375	None
Bucyrus, Ohio	10,027	1,976	MC	7—2	11-2-37—7	No reg.	3,400	6,701	WA
Burbank, Calif.	16,662	10,419	Mgr	5—4	4-7-37—3	8,088	4,270	10,571	EW
Burlingame, Calif.	13,270	1,489	MC	4—4	4-12-38—2	8,156	1,832	9,033	W
Burlington, Iowa	26,755	7,151	Com	5—2	3-28-38—5	13,000	8,277	18,116	PMA
Burlington, N. J.	10,844	1,407	MC	12—3	11-2-37—4	5,500	....	6,515	W
Burlington, Vt.	24,789	6,890	MC	12—2	3-2-37—6	9,000	6,000	15,227	EWA
Butler, Pa.	23,568	1,576	MC	4—4	11- -37—2	10,061	7,896	13,798	WA
Cairo, Ill.	13,532	1,440	Com	5—4	4- -39—5	6,000	4,484	8,938	None
Calumet City, Ill.	12,298	....	MC	10—2	4-20-37—10	5,700	5,279	6,754	W
Cambridge, Ohio	16,129	1,800	MC	8—2	11-2-37—8	6,800	4,035	10,006	W
Campbell, Ohio	14,673	1,690	MC	7—2	11-2-37—7	4,750	4,386	7,077	W
Canonsburg, Pa.	12,558	770	MC	6—2	11-2-37—3	....	....	6,421	....
Canton, Ill.	11,718	1,003	MC	14—2	4-20-37—14	5,000	4,200	7,465	W
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	16,227	4,594	Com	4—2	4-5-38—4	8,300	5,371	9,630	None
Carbondale, Pa.	20,061	2,150	Com	5—4	11-2-37—2	10,800	10,000	11,567	None
Carlisle, Pa.	12,596	1,609	Mgr	†15—4	11-2-37—8	7,875	5,313	8,188	WM
Carnegie, Pa.	12,497	582	MC	6—4	11- -37—3	5,000	....	6,902	None
Carteret, N. J.	13,339	2,970	MC	6—3	11-2-37—2	4,500	4,200	7,264	None
Casper, Wyo.	16,619	2,884	MC	6—2	11-2-37—3	....	6,428	10,483	W
Central Falls, R. I.	25,898	742	MC	16—2	11-8-38—16	11,950	9,082	14,991	None
Centralia, Ill.	12,583	2,080	Com	5—4	4-18-39—5	No reg.	5,427	7,887	EW
Chambersburg, Pa.	13,788	2,237	MC	10—4	11- -37—5	....	....	8,706	EWM
Champaign, Ill.	20,348	2,927	Com	5—4	4-18-39—5	15,425	9,382	13,663	None
Chanute, Kan.	10,277	1,632	Com	3—3	4-6-37—1	5,000	3,463	6,525	EGWA
Charleroi, Pa.	11,260	600	MC	7—4	11- -37—4	....	....	6,432	None
Charlottesville, Va.	15,245	2,560	Mgr	5—4	6- -38—2	1,800	1,200	9,222	GW
Cheyenne, Wyo.	17,361	3,912	Com	3—2	11-2-37—3	....	6,842	10,947	WA
Chicago Hgts, Ill.	22,321	3,460	Com	5—4	4- -39—5	8,500	8,000	12,676	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL		Number Registered Voters	Number Voted Last Council Election	Population over 21 in 1930	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen and Term of Years	Next Election and Number to be Elected				
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
Chickasha, Okla.	14,099	2,289	MC	8—2	4-6-37—4	5,000	1,000	8,488	W
Chillicothe, Ohio	18,340	2,314	MC	8—2	11-2-37—8	8,700	6,540	11,609	None
Clairton, Pa.	15,291	1,747	MC	4—4	11- -37—3	5,394	4,414	8,025	None
Claremont, N. H.	12,377	23,900	TM	3—3	3- -37—1	5,600	....	7,575	WA
Clarksburg, W. Va.	28,866	2,830	Mgr	†9—2	4-20-37—9	19,572	15,000	17,234	W
Clarksdale, Miss.	10,043	1,465	Com	3—4	- -40—3	1,950	1,767	6,681	EWA
Cleburne, Tex.	11,539	2,240	MC	4—2	4-6-37—2	....	2,065	6,996	W
Cliffside Park, N. J.	15,267	596	MC	6—3	11-2-37—2	8,400	7,000	9,572	None
Clinton, Iowa	25,726	6,165	MC	9—2	3-28-38—9	12,000	10,363	16,844	None
Clinton, Mass.	12,817	3,456	TM	3—3	3-4-38—1	....	....	7,935	W
Coatesville, Pa.	14,582	923	MC	4—4	11-2-37—3	5,873	5,207	8,764	W
Coffeyville, Kan.	16,198	2,208	Com	3—2	4-6-37—3	7,082	5,027	10,016	EWPA
Cohoes, N. Y.	23,226	2,308	MC	6—2	11-2-37—6	12,134	11,550	14,708	W
Collingswood, N. J.	12,723	1,257	Com	3—4	5-11-37—3	8,234	5,226	8,927	W
Columbia, Mo.	14,967	3,681	MC	8—2	4-6-37—4	6,784	637	9,784	EWA
Columbia, Pa.	11,349	945	MC	9—4	11-2-37—5	8,243	5,864	7,002	None
Columbus, Miss.	10,743	1,855	MC	6—2	12-12-38—6	....	72	6,587	WAb
Compton, Calif.	12,516	2,900	Mgr	5—4	6-7-37—3	7,297	2,318	7,818	None
Concord, N. H.	25,228	41,001	MC	12—2	11-2-37—12	13,338	6,691	17,584	W
Concord, N. C.	11,820	2,488	MC	6—2	5-4-37—6	1,500	269	6,402	EW
Connellsville, Pa.	13,290	1,169	MC	4—4	11-2-37—3	5,723	4,545	7,877	None
Connersville, Ind.	12,795	1,875	MC	7—4	11-8-38—7	7,445	6,479	8,194	None
Conshohocken, Pa.	10,815	640	MC	14—4	11- -37—7	....	....	5,938	None
Coraopolis, Pa.	10,724	1,000	MC	8—4	11-2-37—4	2,500	1,700	6,196	W
Corning, N. Y.	15,777	1,792	MC	16—4	11-2-37—8	7,463	5,835	9,919	W
Corpus Christi, Tex.	27,741	3,341	MC	4—2	4-6-37—4	8,460	6,479	15,977	GdWA
Corsicana, Tex.	15,202	2,260	Com	5—2	4-6-37—2	....	....	9,390	W
Cortland, N. Y.	15,043	2,475	MC	6—2	11-2-37—6	8,000	7,500	10,136	W
Coshocton, Ohio	10,908	2,240	MC	8—2	11-9-37—8	....	4,763	7,055	W
Crawfordsville, Ind.	10,355	2,239	MC	7—4	11-8-38—7	6,500	6,015	6,904	E
Cudahy, Wis.	10,631	1,217	MC	8—2	4-5-38—8	4,530	4,310	5,885	W
Cumberland, R. I.	10,304	16,800	MC	4—2	11- -38—4	5,300	4,950	6,129	W
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	19,797	5,321	MC	8—2	11-2-37—8	6,834	5,122	12,129	EdW
Danbury, Conn.	22,261	3,170	MC	12—2	3-29-37—6	10,567	8,916	14,248	W
Danvers, Mass.	12,957	8,704	TM	3—3	3-1-37—3	5,348	4,000	8,817	EW
Danville, Va.	22,247	3,840	MC	9—4	6- -38—5	4,500	3,149	13,265	EWGMA
Daytona Beach, Fla.	16,598	8,282	Mgr	5—2	12-6-37—5	6,000	4,800	11,175	WPA
Decatur, Ala.	15,593	4,240	MC	5—4	9-16-40—5	....	2,303	9,174	A
Decatur, Ga.	13,276	2,240	Mgr	5—2	12-1-37—2	3,037	1,041	8,181	W
Dedham, Mass.	15,136	6,720	TM	3—3	3-1-37—3	7,921	4,373	9,282	None
Del Rio, Tex.	11,693	5,740	MC	2—2	4- -38—2	2,377	1,836	6,236	WA
Denison, Tex.	13,850	2,260	MC	2—2	4-7-37—1	4,200	1,735	8,777	W
Derby, Conn.	10,788	3,300	MC	6—2	11-8-38—6	4,785	3,968	6,012	None
Dickson City, Pa.	12,395	1,920	MC	9—4	11-5-37—5	....	3,500	5,754	None
Dodge City, Kan.	10,059	1,034	Com	3—3	4-6-37—1	4,686	2,699	6,257	W
Donora, Pa.	13,905	780	MC	7—4	11-2-37—4	3,248	2,674	6,983	None
Dormont, Pa.	13,190	620	MC	7—4	11-2-37—3	8,000	4,000	9,102	None
Dothan, Ala.	16,046	6,040	Com	3—3	4- -38—3	2,800	1,500	8,507	EWA
Dover, N. H.	13,573	16,877	MC	25—2	12-7-37—25	7,500	6,241	8,735	W
Dover, N. J.	10,031	1,600	TM	8—2	11-2-37—4	....	....	6,542	W
Du Bois, Pa.	11,595	1,874	MC	4—4	11-2-37—2	4,719	3,800	6,655	WA
Dunkirk, N. Y.	17,802	3,000	MC	5—2	11-2-37—5	....	....	10,509	EW
Dunmore, Pa.	22,627	5,218	MC	6—4	11- -37—3	13,000	10,000	12,098	None
Duquesne, Pa.	21,396	1,260	MC	4—4	11- -37—2	6,100	5,250	11,361	W
Easthampton, Mass.	11,323	8,512	TM	3—1	3- -38—3	....	....	6,451	W
East Hartford, Conn.	17,125	11,547	MC	16—2	10-4-37—18*	7,407	5,310	10,270	W
East Liverpool, Ohio	23,329	2,086	MC	7—2	11-2-37—7	8,400	6,298	14,305	W
East Moline, Ill.	10,107	2,188	MC	10—4	4-20-37—10	No reg.	2,340	6,190	W
E. Providence, R. I.	29,995	8,640	MC	4—2	11-8-38—4	14,714	8,052	18,042	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL		Number Registered Voters	Number Voted Last Council Election	Population over 21 in 1930	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen and Term Years	Next Election and Number to be Elected				
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
Eau Claire, Wis.	26,287	9,231	Com	3—6	4-6-37—1	16,000	8,328	16,483	W
Ecorse, Mich.	12,716	1,384	MC	6—2	3-8-37—3	5,200	3,489	6,731	None
El Dorado, Ark.	16,421	2,560	MC	8—2	4-6-37—4	2,500	1,734	10,101	None
El Dorado, Kan.	10,311	1,280	Mgr	3—2	4-6-37—2	4,250	2,700	6,285	WA
Elizabeth City, N. C.	10,037	1,440	Mgr	9—2	5-11-37—9	1,986	733	5,734	EWPMA
Ellwood City, Pa.	12,323	1,204	Mgr	11—4	11-2-37—5	6,000	4,000	6,560	Ed
Elmhurst, Ill.	14,055	5,120	MC	10—2	4-20-37—10	No reg.	5,500	8,863	W
Elmwood Park, Ill.	11,270	1,200	MC	6—2	4-6-37—6	4,700	4,200	6,435	None
Elwood, Ind.	10,685	1,687	MC	7—4	11-8-38—7	6,000	....	6,536	None
Elyria, Ohio	25,633	4,467	MC	9—2	11-2-37—9	9,048	5,786	16,499	W
Emporia, Kan.	14,067	1,679	Com	3—3	4-6-37—1	6,000	1,800	8,991	W
Endicott, N. Y.	16,231	1,167	MC	6—2	3-16-37—3	6,476	3,424	9,818	EA
Englewood, N. J.	17,805	3,190	MC	5—3	11-7-37—3	8,725	4,608	11,790	None
Enid, Okla.	26,399	4,845	MC	2—2	4- -37—2	10,000	8,000	16,528	WA
Escanaba, Mich.	14,524	5,112	Mgr	5—4	4-4-38—2	7,487	3,921	8,401	EdGWA
Euclid, Ohio	12,751	7,210	MC	8—2	11-2-37—8	6,488	5,669	7,434	None
Eugene, Ore.	18,901	3,030	MC	8—4	11- -38—4	12,042	8,664	12,545	EWA
Eureka, Calif.	15,752	3,731	MC	5—2	6-21-37—5	9,065	5,863	10,806	WS
Fairfield, Ala.	11,059	860	MC	11—4	9-2-40—11	1,100	991	6,437	None
Fairhaven, Mass.	10,951	7,808	TM	3—1	3- -38—1	....	....	6,623	....
Fairmont, W. Va.	23,159	2,720	Com	4—4	5- -39—4	15,000	944	14,030	W
Fargo, N. D.	28,619	3,203	Com	5—4	4-13-37—3	14,500	6,169	18,006	WMA
Faribault, Minn.	12,767	5,734	Com	5—2	4-6-37—5	5,278	3,692	7,739	W
Farrell, Pa.	14,359	1,142	MC	4—4	11- -37—2	5,200	3,754	7,209	None
Fayetteville, N. C.	13,049	3,200	MC	8—2	4- -37—8	....	....	7,400	EWAAb
Ferndale, Mich.	20,855	2,393	Mgr	5—4	4-5-37—3	6,500	3,557	11,649	WM
Findlay, Ohio	19,363	5,170	MC	7—2	11-2-37—7	10,000	9,000	12,811	WA
Floral Park, N. Y.	10,016	890	MC	4—2	3-16-37—2	1,800	733	6,744	None
Florence, Ala.	11,729	3,640	Com	3—3	9-20-37—1	2,800	1,676	6,657	Ed
Florence, S. C.	14,774	2,011	Mgr	5—4	4-13-37—2	3,223	3,005	8,204	WA
Fond du Lac, Wis.	26,449	3,800	Com	3—6	4-6-37—1	13,873	8,735	16,866	W
Forest Park, Ill.	14,555	1,600	Com	5—4	4- -39—5	7,348	6,996	9,428	W
Fort Collins, Colo.	11,489	1,758	Com	3—6	4-5-38—1	6,896	3,344	7,194	WSAE
Fort Dodge, Iowa	21,895	3,290	Com	3—2	3-29-37—3	10,871	7,037	13,526	WMA
Fort Madison, Iowa	13,779	3,844	MC	7—2	3-29-37—7	6,500	3,900	9,269	None
Fort Scott, Kan.	10,763	2,576	Com	3—2	4-6-37—3	5,486	4,318	6,880	WA
Fort Thomas, Ky.	10,008	3,280	MC	6—2	11-2-37—6	4,500	3,397	6,819	None
Fostoria, Ohio	12,790	1,938	MC	7—2	11-7-37—7	No reg.	4,500	8,122	W
Framingham, Mass.	22,210	15,872	TM	3—3	3- -39—3	6,592	....	13,841	None
Frankfort, Ind.	12,196	1,740	MC	7—4	11-8-38—7	8,829	7,203	7,959	E
Frankfort, Ky.	11,626	1,047	MC	12—2	11-2-37—12	....	....	8,116	None
Franklin, Pa.	10,254	1,319	MC	4—4	11-2-37—3	5,053	4,677	6,567	W
Frederick, Md.	14,434	1,760	MC	5—3	6-8-37—5	7,099	4,765	9,261	EWMA
Freeport, Ill.	22,045	2,508	MC	10—2	4-6-37—10	12,000	8,300	14,633	None
Freeport, N. Y.	15,467	2,735	MC	4—2	3-16-37—3	7,285	2,195	10,467	EWP
Fremont, Neb.	11,407	1,926	MC	8—2	4-6-37—4	7,350	1,903	7,420	EW
Fremont, Ohio	13,422	2,454	MC	8—2	11- -37—8	No reg.	4,083	8,748	W
Fullerton, Calif.	10,860	10,613	MC	5—4	4- -38—2	4,801	2,353	6,915	W
Fulton, N. Y.	12,462	2,252	MC	6—2	11- -37—6	5,126	4,800	7,722	WA
Gadsden, Ala.	24,042	8,085	Com	3—4	8- -38—3	11,500	3,782	13,654	W
Gainesville, Fla.	10,465	3,520	Mgr	5—3	9-21-37—2	2,000	691	6,582	EWA
Galesburg, Ill.	28,830	5,760	MC	14—2*	4-6-37—14	13,000	2,800	19,498	WA
Gardner, Mass.	19,399	14,080	MC	11—2	12-7-37—11	8,228	6,477	12,110	WA
Garfield, N. J.	29,739	1,298	MC	8—2	11-2-37—4	12,274	10,033	15,549	W
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	15,589	4,160	MC	7—2	11-2-37—7	7,200	5,744	8,998	None
Gastonia, N. C.	17,093	2,880	Mgr	5—2	5-4-37—5	....	1,828	8,967	EW
Geneva, N. Y.	16,053	2,416	MC	13—2	11-2-37—13	5,798	5,798	10,264	W
Glen Cove, N. Y.	11,430	4,266	MC	4—2	11-2-37—4	5,122	4,825	6,730	None
Glens Falls, N. Y.	18,531	2,352	MC	6—2	11-2-37—6	9,911	9,389	12,686	WA

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL		Number Registered Voters	Number Voted Last Council Election	Population over 21 in 1930	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen and Term of Years	Next Election and Number to be Elected				
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
Gloucester, Mass.	24,204	16,768	MC	4—1	12-5-37—4	11,851	7,500	15,541	W
Gloucester City, N. J.	13,796	1,974	MC	9—3	11-2-37—3	8,200	6,500	8,406	W
Gloversville, N. Y.	23,099	2,737	MC	12—2	11-2-37—12	8,567	7,890	15,882	W
Goldsboro, N. C.	14,985	1,940	Mgr	5—2	5- -37—5	4,500	3,000	8,235	WA
Goshen, Ind.	10,397	2,300	MC	7—4	11-1-38—7	5,200	4,886	6,812	EWA
Grand Forks, N. D.	17,112	2,313	Com	5—4	4-5-38—3	9,018	6,130	10,358	WAE
Grand Island, Neb.	18,041	3,671	MC	8—2	4-6-37—4	9,500	2,855	11,454	EWA
Grand Junction, Colo.	10,247	1,210	Mgr	7—4	4-6-37—6	3,500	711	6,291	WA
Granite City, Ill.	25,130	2,720	MC	14—2	4-6-37—14	No reg.	7,356	14,634	None
Great Falls, Mont.	28,822	4,958	MC	10—2	4-5-37—10	13,048	1,207	18,341	WAM
Greeley, Colo.	12,203	2,265	MC	6—2	4-6-37—6	9,600	4,500	7,660	W
Greenfield, Mass.	15,500	13,760	TM	3—1	3-1-37—3	8,036	4,791	10,022	W
Greensburg, Pa.	16,508	1,065	MC	4—4	9- -37—2	6,800	6,656	10,121	None
Greenville, Miss.	14,807	1,910	MC	6—4	12-13-37—3	1,511	720	9,778	WPAAb
Greenville, S. C.	29,154	3,121	MC	6—2	6- -37—6	2,836	2,500	17,453	WA
Greenville, Tex.	12,407	2,458	Com	3—2	4- -38—3	....	....	7,570	EW
Greenwood, Miss.	11,123	1,304	Com	3—4	11-10-38—3	1,152	1,004	7,185	EW
Greenwood, S. C.	11,020	2,350	MC	6—2	7- -37—6	3,100	2,726	6,036	WE
Griffin, Ga.	10,321	2,112	Mgr	3—2	12- -38—3	2,000	1,298	6,012	EW
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	11,174	1,408	Com	7—2	3-12-37—3	5,000	2,681	7,217	None
Gulfport, Miss.	12,547	7,680	Com	3—4	12- -40—3	3,000	....	7,688	WPA
Hackensack, N. J.	24,568	2,944	Mgr	5—4	5-11-37—5	11,017	7,365	15,749	None
Hannibal, Mo.	22,761	3,453	MC	12—4	5-4-37—6	14,309	9,018	14,620	EWPMAb
Hanover, Pa.	11,805	2,000	Mgr	11—4	11-2-37—5	7,647	4,824	7,494	WM
Harlingen, Tex.	12,124	1,239	Com	†5—2	12- -37—3	....	....	7,004	None
Harrisburg, Ill.	11,625	1,360	Com	5—4	4- -39—5	No reg.	5,442	6,779	A
Harrison, N. J.	15,601	774	MC	8—2	11-2-37—4	6,080	5,590	8,564	None
Harvey, Ill.	16,374	2,652	Com	5—4	4- -39—5	No reg.	6,000	9,643	W
Hastings, Neb.	15,490	3,763	MC	8—2	4-6-37—5	9,153	6,007	9,756	EWA
Hattiesburg, Miss.	18,601	6,834	Com	3—4	8- -40—3	3,800	621	11,021	WA
Hawthorne, N. J.	11,868	1,457	Com	3—4	5-10-39—3	7,316	5,515	7,710	W
Helena, Mont.	11,803	5,707	MC	3—2	4-5-37—1	6,656	4,095	8,046	WA
Hempstead, N. Y.	12,650	1,600	MC	4—2	3-16-37—2	5,000	3,749	8,570	W
Henderson, Ky.	11,668	2,227	Com	3—2	8-7-37—3	7,000	6,000	7,423	EGW
Herkimer, N. Y.	10,446	1,300	MC	5—2	3-16-37—2	No reg.	7,000	6,416	EW
Hibbing, Minn.	15,666	8,511	MC	5—3	12-7-37—1	9,449	7,670	8,706	EGWMA
Highland Park, Ill.	12,203	7,680	Com	5—4	4- -39—5	5,000	4,500	7,948	W
Holland, Mich.	14,346	1,830	MC	12—2	3-1-37—6	6,000	3,792	8,522	EW
Homestead, Pa.	20,141	348	MC	15—4	9- -37—8	8,000	5,800	11,409	None
Hopewell, Va.	11,327	2,880	Mgr	5—4	6- -38—2	2,200	1,960	6,253	MA
Hopkinsville, Ky.	10,746	1,400	Com	3—2	11-2-37—3	5,425	5,000	7,098	EGWAb
Hoquiam, Wash.	12,766	4,531	MC	12—2	12-4-37—6	5,784	1,830	8,190	W
Hornell, N. Y.	16,250	1,531	MC	12—2	11- -37—12	....	....	10,667	WA
Hot Springs, Ark.	20,238	3,760	MC	16—2	4- -37—8	....	....	13,673	None
Hudson, N. Y.	12,337	2,240	MC	11—2	11-2-37—11	4,927	4,564	7,762	W
Huntington, Ind.	13,420	1,828	MC	7—4	11-6-38—7	9,000	6,635	8,437	EW
Huntington Pk., Calif.	24,591	1,798	MC	4—4	4-12-38—3	13,394	5,826	16,766	W
Huntsville, Ala.	11,554	1,280	MC	9—4	9-21-40—9	2,600	700	7,119	WAb
Huron, S. D.	10,946	2,708	Mgr	9—3	4-20-37—3	5,400	3,150	6,772	W
Hutchinson, Kan.	27,085	5,990	Com	5—2	4-6-37—5	....	8,326	16,809	P
Independence, Kan.	12,782	1,783	Com	3—3	4-6-37—1	4,908	1,734	8,290	W
Independence, Mo.	15,296	2,140	MC	8—2	4-6-37—4	8,000	4,646	9,831	E
Inglewood, Calif.	19,480	4,518	MC	4—4	4-13-37—2	10,721	5,388	12,788	W
Iowa City, Iowa	15,340	3,391	MC	7—2	3-29-37—7	8,500	6,082	10,507	A
Irondequoit, N. Y.	18,024	....	MC	4—4	11-2-37—2	10,500	8,778	11,435	None
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11,652	3,800	MC	10—2	4-5-37—10	6,000	3,500	6,666	W
Ironton, Ohio	16,621	2,880	Mgr	7—4	11-2-37—4	8,836	7,334	9,986	W
Ironwood, Mich.	14,299	3,740	Mgr	5—4	4-5-37—3	6,350	4,954	7,686	GWMA
Ithaca, N. Y.	20,708	3,470	MC	10—4	11- -37—5	7,853	7,409	14,418	....

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL		Number Registered Voters	Number Voted Last Council Election	Population over 21 in 1930	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen and Term of Years	Next Election and Number to be Elected				
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
Jackson, Tenn.	22,172	2,214	Com	3—4	7- -39—3	5,200	3,965	14,233	EWA
Jacksonville, Ill.	17,747	3,598	MC	8—4	4-20-37—8	....	8,009	13,008	W
Janesville, Wis.	21,628	4,215	Mgr	7—2	4-6-37—4	12,000	4,000	14,275	W
Jeannette, Pa.	15,126	1,446	MC	18—4	11- -37—4	7,900	4,200	8,266	None
Jefferson City, Mo.	21,596	3,648	MC	10—2	4-6-37—5	....	4,643	14,620	None
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11,946	862	MC	7—4	11-6-39—7	8,300	6,136	7,669	None
Johnson City, N. Y.	13,567	969	MC	4—2	3- -37—2	....	....	8,433	W
Johnson City, Tenn.	25,080	4,773	Com	5—2	6-25-37—5	4,500	4,327	14,935	W
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,801	2,160	MC	6—4	11-7-37—2	4,365	4,068	7,413	W
Jonesboro, Ark.	10,326	1,920	MC	10—2	4-6-37—5	2,500	1,000	6,226	EWM
Kankakee, Ill.	26,620	2,230	MC	14—2	4-20-37—14	10,311	10,311	13,186	None
Keene, N. H.	13,794	23,400	MC	15—2	11-2-37—15	6,000	3,434	8,948	WA
Kenmore, N. Y.	16,482	907	MC	4—2	3-16-37—2	....	310	10,935	None
Keokuk, Iowa	15,106	3,520	Com	3—2	3-28-38—2	9,193	5,536	10,072	None
Kewanee, Ill.	17,093	3,175	Com	5—4	4- -39—5	No reg.	9,591	10,710	W
Key West, Fla.	12,831	2,040	MC	7—2	11- -37—7	2,840	2,518	7,692	W
Kingsport, Tenn.	11,914	3,000	Mgr	5—4	6-5-37—2	1,179	762	6,292	W
Kingston, N. Y.	28,088	4,748	MC	13—2	11-8-37—13	15,420	14,832	19,079	W
Kingston, Pa.	21,600	1,438	MC	7—4	11- -37—4	11,000	5,175	12,929	None
Kinston, N. C.	11,362	922	MC	5—2	5-12-37—5	4,665	461	6,510	EW
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16,093	2,950	MC	5—2	11-7-38—5	10,820	6,783	10,704	None
Lackawanna, N. Y.	23,948	3,918	MC	4—2	11-2-37—4	8,553	8,167	12,076	None
Laconia, N. H.	12,471	13,001	MC	6—1	3-9-37—6	6,670	3,710	7,811	None
Lafayette, Ind.	26,240	3,098	MC	7—4	11-6-38—7	16,938	13,263	17,037	W
Lafayette, La.	14,635	....	Com	3—4	1- -40—3	7,000	5,500	7,944	EWA
Lagrange, Ga.	20,131	8,045	MC	6—2	10- -37—3	2,375	1,776	10,618	EGWA
La Grange, Ill.	10,103	1,220	MC	6—2	4- -37—6	2,500	276	6,535	None
Lake Charles, La.	15,791	3,200	Com	3—4	4- -37—3	5,634	3,125	9,332	None
Lakeland, Fla.	18,554	9,876	Mgr	3—3	12-8-37—1	6,282	3,497	11,448	EWA
Lancaster, Ohio	18,716	3,096	MC	7—2	11-2-37—7	8,000	5,700	11,718	GW
La Porte, Ind.	15,755	1,952	MC	7—4	11- -38—7	9,028	6,450	9,796	W
La Salle, Ill.	13,149	1,370	MC	14—4	4-20-37—14	6,726	6,465	7,821	W
Latrobe, Pa.	10,644	1,003	MC	12—4	11-2-37—6	4,800	2,800	6,028	None
Laurel, Miss.	18,017	3,545	Com	3—4	8- -40—3	3,000	1,500	10,243	WA
Lawrence, Kan.	13,726	2,769	MC	12—2	4-6-37—6	6,940	930	9,480	WA
Lawton, Okla.	12,121	1,360	MC	8—2	3-20-37—4	3,500	1,551	7,468	WA
Leavenworth, Kan.	17,466	4,800	Com	5—4	4- -37—5	10,401	8,866	11,592	W
Lebanon, Pa.	25,561	1,998	MC	4—4	11-2-37—2	9,526	8,429	15,813	W
Leominster, Mass.	21,810	18,432	MC	9—2	12-7-37—4	10,501	4,992	13,265	W
Lewistown, Pa.	13,357	1,900	MC	14—4	11-2-37—7	7,551	4,447	8,245	None
Lincoln, Ill.	12,855	2,480	MC	14—2	4-20-37—14	No reg.	5,037	7,750	None
Lincoln, R. I.	10,421	12,525	MC	5—2	6-1-37—5	....	....	6,213	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	12,336	3,791	MC	6—2	4-5-37—6	6,000	4,800	6,530	None
Linden, N. J.	21,206	7,930	MC	8—3	11- -38—3	12,465	10,993	11,243	None
Little Falls, N. Y.	11,105	2,446	MC	8—2	11-2-37—8	4,759	7,129	6,884	W
Lockport, N. Y.	23,160	5,052	MC	10—2	11-2-37—10	11,214	10,887	15,338	None
Lodi, N. J.	11,549	1,306	MC	6—3	11- -37—2	4,700	3,902	5,980	W
Logansport, Ind.	18,508	2,553	MC	7—4	11- -38—7	14,000	10,800	12,224	EW
Long Branch, N. J.	18,399	3,780	Com	5—4	5- -40—5	9,360	7,860	11,840	None
Longview, Wash.	10,652	5,200	MC	6—4	12-1-38—3	6,030	2,224	6,571	None
Lubbock, Tex.	20,520	3,980	Mgr	5—4	4-3-38—2	4,200	3,970	11,863	EWA
Lynbrook, N. Y.	11,993	1,600	MC	4—2	3-16-37—3	5,941	4,730	7,926	None
McAlester, Okla.	11,804	3,697	Mgr	7—2	4- -38—7	4,000	3,400	6,932	WA
McComb, Miss.	10,057	2,700	Com	3—4	8- -38—3	3,100	2,600	5,977	WAAb
McKees Rocks, Pa.	18,116	705	MC	9—4	11-2-37—5	7,386	6,842	9,772	None
Mahanoy City, Pa.	14,784	2,104	MC	15—4	11-2-37—8	....	....	8,242	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	11,766	1,890	Mgr	5—2	3-16-37—2	4,936	3,575	7,432	None
Manhattan, Kan.	10,136	1,305	Com	3—3	4-6-37—1	5,985	2,838	6,659	W
Manitowoc, Wis.	22,963	4,700	MC	14—2	4-6-37—7	14,897	8,616	14,195	EWA

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL		Number Registered Voters	Number Voted Last Council Election	Population over 21 in 1930	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen and Term Years	Next Election and Number to be Elected				
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
Mankato, Minn.	14,038	4,340	MC	4—2	4-6-37—4	6,800	5,400	9,001	W
Maplewood, Mo.	12,657	984	MC	3—2	4-6-37—3	6,400	5,116	8,368	None
Marietta, Ohio	14,285	2,096	MC	8—2	11-2-37—8	....	....	9,639	W
Marinette, Wis.	13,734	3,480	MC	10—2	4-6-37—5	6,100	4,900	8,378	None
Marion, Ind.	24,496	3,092	MC	7—4	11-1-38—7	3,700	2,500	15,792	W
Marlborough, Mass.	15,587	13,440	MC	11—2	11-2-37—11	7,988	7,223	10,004	W
Marquette, Mich.	14,789	6,585	Com	5—5	12-6-37—1	7,777	3,366	9,024	EW
Marshall, Tex.	16,203	5,750	Mgr	5—2	4-13-37—3	2,197	81	9,637	WA
Marshalltown, Iowa	17,373	3,868	MC	8—2	3-29-37—8	8,132	3,080	11,265	W
Martinsburg, W. Va.	14,857	1,600	MC	7—2	6- -38—7	9,600	6,577	9,238	WMA
Martins Ferry, Ohio	14,524	811	MC	7—2	11- -37—7	No reg.	6,025	8,726	EW
Mason City, Iowa	23,304	7,835	Mgr	5—3	3-29-37—2	11,500	2,756	14,253	W
Massena, N. Y.	10,637	2,523	MC	4—2	3-16-37—3	4,200	3,300	6,035	W
Massillon, Ohio	26,400	4,162	MC	10—2	11-2-37—10	10,500	7,462	16,854	None
Mattoon, Ill.	14,631	2,682	Com	5—2	4-20-37—5	7,300	7,000	9,116	W
Maywood, Ill.	25,829	1,664	MC	6—2	4- -37—6	....	8,962	16,269	W
Meadville, Pa.	16,698	1,451	MC	4—4	11- -37—2	6,352	5,231	10,689	WM
Medford, Ore.	11,007	1,920	MC	8—4	11- -38—4	....	....	7,267	W
Melrose, Mass.	23,170	3,008	MC	11—2	12-12-38—11	13,881	4,456	15,454	None
Melrose Park, Ill.	10,741	1,487	MC	6—4	4-19-37—6	4,350	4,000	5,832	W
Menominee, Mich.	10,320	2,787	MC	14—2	4-5-37—7	4,350	3,618	6,201	W
Methuen, Mass.	21,069	14,336	TM	3—3	3-1-37—1	10,922	7,707	12,958	W
Michigan City, Ind.	26,735	4,400	MC	7—4	11-8-38—7	12,000	9,300	17,273	W
Middlesborough, Ky.	10,350	4,982	Com	3—2*	11- -37—3	3,800	1,936	5,257	EA
Middletown, Conn.	24,554	25,413	MC	9—4	10-3-38—5	9,896	7,105	15,488	W
Middletown, N. Y.	21,276	2,377	MC	9—2	11-2-37—9	8,000	7,500	15,842	W
Middletown, Ohio	29,992	3,360	Mgr	5—4	11-2-37—2	12,164	8,649	17,849	W
Milford, Mass.	14,741	9,472	TM	3—1	3- -37—3	6,835	5,133	8,559	None
Millville, N. J.	14,705	34,160	Com	5—4	5-11-37—5	8,842	6,596	9,288	W
Milton, Mass.	16,434	8,384	TM	3—1	3-6-37—3	9,741	5,665	11,088	None
Minot, N. Dak.	16,099	2,187	Mgr	15—4	4-4-38—7	....	4,250	9,539	WA
Mishawaka, Ind.	28,630	4,303	MC	7—4	11-8-38—7	....	9,600	16,983	EdW
Missoula, Mont.	14,657	2,760	Com	3—2	4-5-37—1	7,612	4,508	9,367	None
Mitchell, S. D.	10,942	1,955	MC	8—2	4-20-37—4	6,403	4,626	6,956	WA
Moberly, Mo.	13,772	2,085	MC	8—2	4-5-38—4	....	....	9,379	W
Modesto, Calif.	13,842	1,937	MC	4—4	4-13-37—2	5,600	4,297	9,137	WA
Monessen, Pa.	20,268	1,300	MC	4—4	11- -37—3	6,600	6,200	10,073	None
Monroe, La.	26,028	3,086	Com	3—4	4- -40—3	8,490	7,086	16,766	EWSA
Monroe, Mich.	18,110	3,300	Com	7—2	12-6-37—6	7,900	4,231	10,888	WPA
Monrovia, Calif.	10,890	5,184	MC	4—4	4-17-38—2	6,260	3,093	7,454	W
Morgantown, W. Va.	16,186	1,807	Mgr	10—2	6-1-37—5	10,777	4,157	9,931	None
Morristown, N. J.	15,197	1,814	MC	8—2	11-2-37—4	....	....	10,151	W
Moundsville, W. Va.	14,411	1,975	MC	8—4	6-1-37—4	No reg.	4,197	9,015	None
Mount Carmel, Pa.	17,967	640	MC	12—4	11-2-37—6	8,000	6,000	9,466	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	13,497	2,286	Com	5—2	4-5-37—3	6,000	3,200	8,297	W
Mount Vernon, Ill.	12,375	2,000	MC	10—2	4-20-37—10	6,000	6,000	7,688	....
Munhall, Pa.	12,995	1,460	MC	7—4	11-2-37—4	6,814	3,969	7,375	None
Muscatine, Iowa	16,778	4,261	MC	8—2	3-1-37—4	10,000	5,113	11,180	EWA
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	15,584	1,926	Mgr	7—2	4-5-37—3	4,360	541	8,704	W
Nanticoke, Pa.	26,043	2,080	MC	4—4	11-2-37—2	....	....	13,250	None
Natchez, Miss.	13,422	6,578	MC	8—2	12-14-37—4	....	....	8,493	WA
Natick, Mass.	13,589	9,536	TM	....	....	....	....	8,620	....
Naugatuck, Conn.	14,315	10,630	MC	6—1	5-3-37—6	7,346	4,662	8,870	None
Needham, Mass.	10,845	8,000	TM	3—1	3- -37—3	6,369	5,996	6,891	W
New Albany, Ind.	25,819	3,250	MC	7—4	11- -38—7	22,000	15,000	16,773	MW
New Bern, N. C.	11,981	960	MC	10—2	4-6-37—10	3,000	2,000	7,075	EWA
Newburyport, Mass.	15,084	5,312	MC	11—2	12-7-37—5	8,164	4,293	9,933	W
New Castle, Ind.	14,027	1,678	MC	7—4	11- -38—7	7,500	7,100	8,656	EW
New Kensington, Pa.	16,762	2,480	MC	4—4	11-2-37—2	7,465	5,650	8,927	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

				CITY COUNCIL					
City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	Number of Councilmen and Term of Years	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Number Registered Voters	Number Voted Last Council Election	Population over 21 in 1930	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
New London, Conn.	29,640	3,883	Mgr	7—2	9-13-37—3	12,217	6,778	18,981	W
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12,365	1,908	MC	6—2	11-2-37—6	6,000	4,500	7,765	W
Newport, Ky.	29,744	950	Mgr	5—2	11-2-37—4	12,500	10,523	19,442	W
Newport, R. I.	27,612	4,445	MC	20—2	11-8-38—20	14,362	....	17,734	None
Newton, Iowa	11,560	2,127	MC	6—2	3-25-37—6	5,000	3,250	7,215	GW
Newton, Kan.	11,034	2,535	Mgr	3—2	4-6-37—2	4,524	2,418	6,899	W
Niles, Mich.	11,326	2,598	MC	8—2	4-5-37—4	5,586	2,935	7,054	EWA
Niles, Ohio	16,314	3,000	MC	8—2	11- -37—8	5,500	4,000	9,394	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	10,717	1,890	MC	8—2	4-6-37—4	6,053	2,395	6,636	WA
North Adams, Mass.	21,621	13,184	MC	21—3	12-7-37—7	11,147	9,086	13,675	W
Northampton, Mass.	24,381	22,144	MC	28—2	12-7-37—28	10,717	8,389	16,434	W
N. Attleborough, Mass.	10,197	12,224	TM	3—1	3- -37—3	4,500	3,971	6,664	EW
N. Braddock, Pa.	16,782	912	MC	9—4	11-2-37—5	....	....	8,782	Ab
North Little Rock, Ark.	19,418	2,660	MC	10—2	4-12-37—5	....	1,800	11,431	E
North Platte, Neb.	12,061	1,520	MC	8—2	4- -38—4	5,500	2,000	7,306	WA
N. Providence, R. I.	11,104	3,750	MC	7—2	11- -38—7	....	....	6,241	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	19,019	6,656	MC	7—2	11-2-37—7	7,580	6,921	10,959	WM
Norwich, Conn.	23,021	3,500	MC	8—2	6-7-37—4	10,024	7,536	13,834	....
Norwood, Mass.	15,049	6,720	Mgr	5—3	1-17-38—2	7,500	3,680	9,086	EW
Nutley, N. J.	20,572	2,197	Com	5—4	5- -40—5	11,124	7,310	12,034	None
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,915	2,976	MC	8—4	11-2-37—4	6,659	6,402	11,288	WMA
Oil City, Pa.	22,075	2,596	Com	5—4	11-2-37—2	8,707	8,057	13,221	WA
Okmulgee, Okla.	17,097	1,997	Com	3—3	4- -39—3	6,500	3,800	10,186	WA
Old Forge, Pa.	12,661	2,560	MC	12—4	11-2-37—6	5,200	3,000	5,773	None
Olean, N. Y.	21,790	3,964	MC	11—2	11-2-37—11	8,219	7,291	13,479	W
Olympia, Wash.	11,733	4,187	Com	3—3	12-6-37—3	6,262	....	7,783	WMA
Olyphant, Pa.	10,743	3,340	MC	6—4	11- -37—4	5,326	4,962	5,375	E
Oneida, N. Y.	10,558	14,350	MC	6—2	11-2-37—6	5,384	4,354	7,074	W
Oneonta, N. Y.	12,536	2,388	MC	6—2	11-2-37—6	5,416	4,742	8,481	W
Ontario, Calif.	13,583	7,471	MC	4—4	4- -38—2	5,980	2,531	8,592	W
Orlando, Fla.	27,330	6,997	MC	5—3	10- -37—2	5,300	3,600	17,740	EW
Oskaloosa, Iowa	10,123	2,530	MC	7—2	3-29-37—7	5,500	2,580	6,806	WM
Ossining, N. Y.	15,241	1,927	Com	5—2	12-14-37—2	No reg.	4,302	10,634	W
Oswego, N. Y.	22,652	4,850	MC	8—2	11-2-37—8	10,438	9,822	14,315	WM
Ottawa, Ill.	15,094	2,380	Com	5—4	4-20-39—5	No reg.	7,514	9,626	W
Ottumwa, Iowa	28,075	4,784	Com	3—2	3-16-37—3	13,000	7,190	17,572	WA
Owensboro, Ky.	22,765	2,548	Com	3—2	11-2-37—3	8,700	8,200	14,182	EWA
Owosso, Mich.	14,496	2,668	Com	3—3	4-5-37—1	6,719	1,798	8,621	W
Painesville, Ohio	10,944	3,060	Mgr	7—4	11-2-37—2	No reg.	3,005	7,012	EGW
Palestine, Tex.	11,445	2,457	MC	3—2	4-5-37—3	....	1,045	7,211	WA
Palo Alto, Calif.	13,652	2,451	MC	14—6	5-11-37—5	7,500	2,735	9,554	EGWA
Pampa, Tex.	10,470	1,946	Mgr	3—2	4-5-38—3	2,600	1,100	6,436	W
Paris, Tex.	15,649	3,467	MC	5—2	4- -38—5	4,200	3,742	9,798	WAAb
Parkersburg, W. Va.	29,623	3,400	Com	5—3	4-5-38—5	18,607	12,415	18,981	W
Park Ridge, Ill.	10,417	3,050	MC	10—2	4-20-37—10	No reg.	4,970	6,564	W
Parma, Ohio	13,899	12,638	MC	7—2	11-2-37—7	5,700	4,500	7,741	None
Parsons, Kan.	14,903	2,540	Com	3—2	4-6-37—3	6,927	5,600	9,731	WA
Peabody, Mass.	21,345	10,496	MC	11—2	12-6-38—11	9,995	8,186	12,729	EW
Peekskill, N. Y.	17,125	2,816	MC	6—3	4-13-37—3	No reg.	4,406	10,296	W
Pekin, Ill.	16,129	4,146	Com	5—4	4-18-39—5	7,000	6,861	10,149	S
Peru, Ind.	12,730	1,371	MC	7—4	11-1-38—7	8,500	6,689	8,376	EWA
Petersburg, Va.	28,564	3,200	Mgr	5—4	6- -38—2	3,374	623	17,109	WPM
Phenix City, Ala.	13,862	....	Com	3—3	9- -37—1	....	....	7,495	None
Phillipsburg, N. J.	19,255	2,070	Com	5—4	5-16-38—5	8,300	6,189	11,627	A
Phoenixville, Pa.	12,029	1,467	Mgr	13—4	11-2-37—6	5,500	4,328	6,990	W
Pine Bluff, Ark.	20,760	3,200	MC	8—2	4- -37—4	1,575	96	13,159	None
Piqua, Ohio	16,009	2,240	Mgr	5—2	11-2-37—5	6,800	3,200	10,585	EWM
Pittsburg, Kan.	18,145	3,110	Com	5—2	4-5-37—5	8,000	6,582	11,578	WA
Pittston, Pa.	18,246	1,069	MC	4—4	11-2-37—2	7,892	7,707	9,415	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	CITY COUNCIL: Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL: Number of Councilmen and Term of Years	CITY COUNCIL: Next Election and Number to be Elected	Number Registered Voters	Number Voted Last Council Election	Population over 21 in 1930	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
Plattsburg, N. Y.	13,349	2,733	MC	6—2	11-2-37—6	5,100	4,560	8,545	WA
Pleasantville, N. J.	11,580	3,567	MC	7—3	11-2-37—2	7,662	6,448	7,225	None
Plymouth, Mass.	13,042	62,464	TM	....	....	....	....	8,433	....
Plymouth, Pa.	16,543	691	MC	13—4	11- -37—7	5,000	2,500	8,960	None
Pocatello, Idaho	16,471	1,961	MC	4—2*	4-27-37—2	6,300	3,865	9,707	WA
Pomona, Calif.	20,804	8,000	MC	4—4	4-5-37—3	11,336	7,308	13,660	W
Ponca City, Okla.	16,136	2,000	Com	3—3	4- -37—1	4,000	1,000	9,943	EW
Port Angeles, Wash.	10,188	3,987	Com	3—3	12- -39—3	5,285	3,219	6,506	EdW
Port Chester, N. Y.	22,662	1,500	MC	6—3	4-27-37—2	8,000	7,393	13,692	P
Port Jervis, N. Y.	10,243	1,420	MC	9—2	11-2-37—9	4,311	3,976	6,763	W
Portsmouth, N. H.	14,495	9,680	MC	9—2	12-13-38—9	7,985	5,454	9,571	WA
Pottstown, Pa.	19,430	3,200	MC	20—4	11-2-37—10	8,400	6,800	12,219	None
Pottsville, Pa.	24,300	2,285	MC	4—4	11-2-37—3	10,000	9,040	14,972	None
Provo, Utah	14,766	9,064	Com	3—4	11-2-37—1	4,700	4,500	7,950	W
Rahway, N. J.	16,011	2,513	MC	11—2	11-2-37—6	8,882	7,792	10,050	W
Rapid City, S. D.	10,404	3,840	Mgr	9—3	4-20-37—3	6,500	2,432	6,356	W
Red Bank, N. J.	11,622	1,178	MC	6—3	11-2-37—2	7,000	6,000	7,660	W
Redlands, Calif.	14,177	10,506	MC	4—4	4-12-38—3	6,000	4,130	9,252	W
Reno, Nev.	18,529	2,525	MC	6—4	5- -39—6	10,375	8,047	13,609	A
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11,223	1,952	MC	10—2	11- -37—10	6,609	6,363	7,609	None
Richmond, Calif.	20,093	6,848	Mgr	9—6	5-10-37—3	9,914	6,002	13,046	P
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	10,764	772	Com	3—4	5- -40—3	6,500	4,500	7,300	None
Ridgewood, N. J.	12,188	3,968	Com	3—4	5-9-39—3	8,419	4,151	8,320	W
River Rouge, Mich.	17,314	1,900	Com	7—2	4-5-37—4	8,428	4,224	9,734	None
Riverside, Calif.	29,696	25,046	MC	7—4	9-15-38—4	16,754	9,133	19,184	EW
Rochester, Minn.	20,621	3,216	MC	7—2	3-9-37—3	8,365	3,829	13,933	EW
Rochester, N. H.	10,209	22,040	MC	18—3	12-7-37—6	6,000	3,400	6,507	W
Rock Hill, S. C.	11,322	2,500	Mgr	5—2	12-7-37—3	3,400	1,850	6,278	EdWA
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	13,718	2,258	MC	4—2	3-16-37—3	....	5,022	9,076	EW
Rocky Mount, N. C.	21,412	2,150	Mgr	13—2	5- -37—5	4,500	3,500	11,692	EGWA
Rome, Ga.	21,843	1,968	Mgr	9—4	11- -40—9	6,171	4,797	12,359	W
Roselle, N. J.	13,021	1,495	MC	6—3	11-2-37—2	7,518	6,482	7,895	None
Roswell, N. M.	11,173	3,475	Mgr	11—4	4-5-38—6	....	649	6,502	WA
Royal Oak, Mich.	22,904	6,970	Mgr	7—2	11-2-37—7	7,291	1,386	13,344	WM
Rutherford, N. J.	14,915	1,800	MC	6—3	11-2-37—2	9,308	8,159	10,413	None
Rutland, Vt.	17,315	5,200	MC	11—2	3-2-37—6	7,139	4,340	11,177	W
St. Augustine, Fla.	12,111	6,400	Mgr	5—3	12- -37—1	3,742	2,336	7,641	WPA
St. Charles, Mo.	10,491	2,240	MC	8—2	4-6-37—4	5,354	2,775	6,726	W
St. Cloud, Minn.	21,000	5,604	Com	†5—4	4- -40—5	9,000	7,200	11,937	WA
Salem, Ohio	10,622	1,690	MC	7—2	11-2-37—7	No reg.	3,500	6,768	W
Salem, Ore.	26,266	3,553	MC	14—4	5- -38—7	....	....	18,780	WA
Salina, Kan.	20,155	2,959	Mgr	5—4*	4-6-37—3	8,597	4,249	12,653	WA
Salinas, Calif.	10,263	2,004	MC	4—4	6-7-37—2	4,200	2,265	7,021	None
Salisbury, Md.	10,997	2,326	MC	5—2	5-4-37—3	5,000	2,300	7,139	W
Salisbury, N. C.	16,951	3,281	Mgr	5—2	5-3-37—5	....	....	9,646	WAAb
San Angelo, Tex.	25,308	4,188	Mgr	3—2	4-5-38—3	6,000	4,260	15,547	Ab
San Benito, Tex.	10,753	1,220	Com	5—2	4-6-37—2	....	....	5,708	AAb
Sandusky, Ohio	24,622	4,645	Mgr	5—4	11-3-37—3	10,500	9,000	16,131	W
Sanford, Fla.	10,100	3,440	Mgr	5—3	11-2-37—1	1,200	59	6,118	WA
San Leandro, Calif.	11,455	2,560	Mgr	5—4	4- -38—2	6,118	3,658	7,230	None
San Mateo, Calif.	13,444	6,440	Mgr	5—4	4-6-37—3	7,200	4,500	9,160	None
Santa Cruz, Calif.	14,395	5,702	Com	5—4	5-4-37—3	7,500	4,995	10,175	W
Santa Fe, N. M.	11,176	17,361	MC	8—4	4-5-38—4	....	....	6,379	None
Santa Rosa, Calif.	10,636	1,389	Mgr	5—4	4-5-38—3	5,000	766	7,405	W
Sapulpa, Okla.	10,533	1,815	Mgr	10—2	4-5-38—10	....	603	6,273	W
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,169	20,859	Com	5—2	11-2-37—5	7,810	7,212	9,143	W
Saugus, Mass.	14,700	6,784	TM	3—1	3-1-37—3	....	....	8,638	....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	13,755	13,440	Mgr	5—4	4-5-37—1	6,732	4,637	8,071	WA
Sedalia, Mo.	20,806	4,380	MC	8—2	4-6-37—4	10,000	7,000	13,549	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL		Number Registered Voters	Number Voted Last Council Election	Population over 21 in 1930	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen and Term of Years	Next Election and Number to be Elected				
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
Selma, Ala.	18,012	2,500	MC	10—4	4- -40—10	....	....	10,859	WA
Seminole, Okla.	11,459	434	MC	4—2	3-16-37—4	3,000	1,500	7,111	
Shaker Heights, Ohio	17,783	4,156	MC	7—4	11- -39—7	10,500	5,825	11,729	None
Shamokin, Pa.	20,274	524	MC	20—4	11- -37—10	....	....	11,775	None
Sharon, Pa.	25,908	2,332	MC	4—4	11-2-37—2	9,651	7,787	15,182	None
Shawnee, Okla.	23,283	2,360	Mgr	7—4	4-5-38—4	10,000	2,572	14,030	WA
Shelby, N. C.	10,789	4,524	MC	4—2	5-8-37—4	....	2,889	5,618	EdWAb
Shelbyville, Ind.	10,618	986	MC	7—4	11- -38—7	5,893	5,893	7,066	None
Shelton, Conn.	10,113	18,969	MC	6—2	11- -38—6	4,511	4,040	5,775	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	21,782	1,007	MC	15—4	11-2-37—8	11,000	9,500	11,240	W
Sherman, Tex.	15,713	3,283	Mgr	†15—2	4-6-37—8	4,000	667	9,877	W
Shorewood, Wis.	13,479	1,002	MC	6—2	4-6-37—3	6,107	3,026	8,855	None
Southbridge, Mass.	14,264	13,056	TM	3—1	3- -37—3	....	....	8,475	....
South Gate, Calif.	19,632	4,800	MC	4—4	4- -38—3	11,348	4,665	12,441	W
South Milwaukee, Wis.	10,706	3,072	MC	8—2	4-6-37—8	5,600	4,100	6,237	W
South Orange, N. J.	13,630	1,883	MC	6—2	4-27-37—4	8,214	421	9,240	W
South Pasadena, Calif.	13,730	2,010	Mgr	5—4	4- -38—3	7,629	4,039	9,923	W
South Portland, Me.	13,840	7,850	Mgr	5—3	12-6-37—1	6,605	4,286	8,421	None
South River, N. J.	10,759	1,280	MC	5—3	11- -37—2	4,082	3,762	5,480	EW
South St. Paul, Minn.	10,009	3,429	MC	7—2	4-6-37—7	4,200	3,901	5,685	W
Spartanburg, S. C.	28,723	4,524	Com	5—4	5- -37—2	7,000	5,795	16,261	WA
Statesville, N. C.	10,490	2,048	MC	8—2	5-4-37—8	4,000	200	5,904	EWAb
Staunton, Va.	11,990	1,920	Mgr	5—4	6- -38—2	1,800	1,183	8,448	EWA
Steelton, Pa.	13,291	1,140	MC	10—4	11- -37—5	6,500	5,200	7,552	W
Sterling, Ill.	10,012	1,280	Com	5—4	4- -39—5	4,500	4,411	6,656	A
Stevens Point, Wis.	13,623	12,660	MC	16—2	4-6-37—16	7,500	4,000	7,774	W
Stoneham, Mass.	10,060	3,840	TM	3—1	3-1-37—3	4,923	3,028	6,425	W
Stratford, Conn.	19,212	10,665	Mgr	11—2	10-4-37—11	8,675	3,355	11,314	None
Streator, Ill.	14,728	2,076	Com	5—4	4- -39—5	9,000	7,200	8,960	None
Struthers, Ohio	11,249	1,984	MC	7—2	11-2-37—7	4,894	3,400	5,771	None
Suffolk, Va.	10,271	1,280	Mgr	5—4	6- -37—2	1,600	1,500	6,154	M
Summit, N. J.	14,556	3,817	MC	7—3	11- -37—3	7,500	6,000	9,433	None
Sumter, S. C.	11,780	2,011	Mgr	3—4	7- -38—1	1,300	1,075	6,526	W
Sunbury, Pa.	15,626	1,100	MC	4—4	11-2-37—3	8,500	5,500	10,061	None
Swampscott, Mass.	10,346	1,984	TM	3—1	2- -37—3	....	....	6,870	None
Sweetwater, Tex.	10,848	3,900	Mgr	5—2	4-6-37—3	1,700	142	6,129	WAAb
Swissvale, Pa.	16,029	867	MC	7—4	11- -37—4	....	....	9,664	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	10,700	2,672	Mgr	3—3	2-16-37—1	1,721	416	6,488	EGWA
Tamaqua, Pa.	12,936	690	MC	12—4	11-2-37—6	5,000	3,750	7,658	W
Taylor, Pa.	10,428	3,281	MC	12—4	9-14-37—6	3,600	....	5,107	None
Temple, Tex.	15,345	2,719	Mgr	5—4	4-5-38—3	No reg.	6,652	9,502	WAb
Texarkana, Ark.	10,764	1,965	MC	8—2	2-23-37—4	....	817	6,712	None
Texarkana, Tex.	16,602	1,955	MC	5—2	4-6-37—2	....	126	10,231	M
Thomasville, Ga.	11,733	....	MC	8—2	1- -39—8	2,200	1,400	6,884	EW
Thomasville, N. C.	10,090	2,158	Mgr	†5—2	5-3-37—5	680	68	4,751	W
Tiffin, Ohio	16,428	3,175	MC	7—2	11-2-37—7	7,850	5,463	9,998	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	12,681	2,200	MC	7—2	11-4-37—7	4,607	....	8,148	W
Torrington, Conn.	26,040	2,327	MC	4—2	10-4-37—4	11,033	9,447	15,239	None
Traverse City, Mich.	12,539	3,662	Com	5—4	11-8-38—3	5,700	4,817	8,715	EW
Trinidad, Colo.	11,732	1,860	MC	10—2	4-6-37—10	6,788	5,321	6,802	W
Turtle Creek, Pa.	10,690	409	MC	9—4	11- -37—5	....	....	6,223	None
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	20,659	3,511	Com	3—4	9-13-37—3	4,054	1,728	13,268	WA
Two Rivers, Wis.	10,083	1,100	Mgr	9—2	4-6-37—5	4,500	2,849	5,869	EdW
Tyler, Tex.	17,113	5,760	Mgr	5—2	4-6-37—3	4,000	2,395	10,583	WA
Uniontown, Pa.	19,544	1,356	MC	4—4	11-2-37—2	....	15,767	11,818	None
University City, Mo.	25,809	3,744	MC	6—2	4-6-37—3	....	4,883	17,414	None
Urbana, Ill.	13,060	1,400	MC	14—4	4-6-37—14	....	4,500	8,663	None
Valdosta, Ga.	13,482	3,200	MC	6—2	- -38—6	1,800	997	7,960	W
Vallejo, Calif.	14,476	3,255	Com	3—4	4-6-37—1	....	3,626	10,233	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL		Number Registered Voters	Number Voted Last Council Election	Population over 21 in 1930	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen and Term of Years	Next Election and Number to be Elected				
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
Valley Stream, N. Y.	11,790	2,326	MC	4—2	3-16-37—2	6,400	4,368	7,671	None
Vancouver, Wash.	15,766	4,249	MC	7—4*	12-3-38—4	9,429	....	10,224	None
Vandergrift, Pa.	11,479	450	MC	18—4	9- -37—9	5,000	2,900	6,300	None
Ventura, Calif.	11,603	2,451	Mgr	7—4	4-13-37—5	6,312	1,930	7,706	W
Vicksburg, Miss.	22,943	4,460	MC	2—4	8- -40—2	4,000	3,500	15,115	WA
Vincennes, Ind.	17,564	1,940	MC	7—4	11-8-38—7	11,937	9,344	10,854	W
Virginia, Minn.	11,963	5,682	MC	9—4	2- -38—6	7,300	6,100	6,939	EWGMA
Wakefield, Mass.	16,318	4,672	TM	5—1	3-1-37—5	7,621	4,856	9,995	EGW
Walla Walla, Wash.	15,976	2,617	Com	3—3	12-7-38—3	6,500	4,863	10,863	WA
Wallingford, Conn.	11,170	2,620	TM	6—4	11- -37—2	5,958	3,725	6,778	EWA
Warren, Pa.	14,863	1,715	MC	18—4	11-2-37—9	....	4,438	9,619	None
Warwick, R. I.	23,196	22,525	MC	9—2	11-8-38—9	16,672	12,747	14,429	W
Washington, Pa.	24,545	2,210	MC	4—4	11-2-37—2	8,500	7,085	14,867	....
Watertown, S. D.	10,214	4,790	MC	10—2	4- -37—5	....	4,416	6,196	EWA
Watertown, Wis.	10,613	5,536	MC	14—2	4-6-37—7	5,846	4,823	7,091	W
Waterville, Me.	15,454	7,680	MC	21—1	3-1-37—21	8,000	6,157	9,153	None
Watervliet, N. Y.	16,083	824	Mgr	3—4	11- -37—1	8,000	7,700	10,324	W
Waukesha, Wis.	17,176	2,667	MC	15—2	4-5-37—9	12,000	5,438	10,716	W
Wausau, Wis.	23,758	4,668	MC	18—2	4- -38—18	....	....	14,650	W
Wauwatosa, Wis.	21,194	2,717	MC	10—2	4-6-37—5	12,672	7,468	13,714	W
Waycross, Ga.	15,510	5,460	Mgr	5—4	- -39—5	2,500	2,000	8,691	W
Waynesboro, Pa.	10,167	1,646	Mgr	7—4	11-2-37—3	5,236	4,000	6,407	WM
Webster, Mass.	12,992	8,000	TM	3—1	3-22-37—3	....	....	7,479	W
Webster Groves, Mo.	16,487	3,244	Com	3—2	4-6-37—3	7,740	4,409	10,433	W
Wellesley, Mass.	11,439	6,400	TM	3—3	3- -37—1	....	....	7,671	....
Wenatchee, Wash.	11,627	1,025	Com	3—3	11-3-37—3	6,550	3,970	7,582	WA
Westbrook, Me.	10,807	11,127	MC	13—1	12-13-37—13	5,000	3,118	6,522	None
West Chester, Pa.	12,325	1,100	MC	7—4	11- -37—4	....	....	8,286	W
Westerly, R. I.	10,997	19,750	MC	6—2	11-2-37—6	5,416	4,001	6,547	W
Westfield, Mass.	19,775	30,016	MC	11—2	11-2-37—11	7,773	5,423	11,546	EGW
Westfield, N. J.	15,801	4,174	MC	8—2	11- -38—4	9,073	8,000	10,256	None
West Frankfort, Ill.	14,683	2,640	Com	5—4	4- -39—4	No reg.	5,566	8,032	None
West Hartford, Conn.	24,941	13,712	Mgr	7—2	4-5-37—7	12,441	5,207	16,291	None
West Haven, Conn.	25,808	7,204	TM	3—2	10- -37—3	14,000	12,000	16,074	None
West Orange, N. J.	24,327	8,020	Com	5—4	5- -38—5	12,000	9,000	15,366	None
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	26,610	9,000	Mgr	5—2	4-6-37—2	3,500	506	17,775	M
W. Springfield, Mass.	16,684	10,752	TM	3—3	2- -37—1	7,553	4,506	10,146	W
West Warwick, R. I.	17,696	4,480	MC	4—2	11-8-38—4	8,500	7,300	9,874	None
Wewoka, Okla.	10,401	600	Com	3—3	4-20-37—1	.....	1,462	6,209	WA
Weymouth, Mass.	20,882	10,688	TM	5—1	3-8-37—5	10,835	7,086	13,079	W
Whiting, Ind.	10,880	1,100	MC	7—4	11- -38—7	4,200	3,787	6,096	W
Whittier, Calif.	14,822	2,363	MC	4—4	4-11-38—2	7,846	4,536	10,197	W
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	29,639	1,294	MC	9—4	11-3-37—5	16,000	13,000	20,286	....
Willimantic, Conn.	12,102	2,870	MC	7—2	12-6-37—7	7,000	4,550	7,412	W
Wilmette, Ill.	15,233	3,625	Mgr	7—4	4-20-37—7	7,500	4,200	9,746	W
Wilson, N. C.	12,613	4,000	Mgr	†5—2	4-6-37—5	2,025	1,622	7,238	EGW
Winchester, Mass.	12,719	3,776	TM	5—1	3-1-37—5	6,885	4,572	8,092	W
Winchester, Va.	10,855	2,560	Mgr	13—4	6-7-38—6	3,609	701	6,804	W
Winnetka, Ill.	12,166	2,410	Mgr	7—4*	4-5-38—3	No reg.	348	7,802	EW
Winona, Minn.	20,850	5,262	MC	9—4	4-5-37—5	10,477	8,021	13,529	W
Winthrop, Mass.	16,852	1,024	TM	3—1	3- -37—3	8,859	6,136	11,311	W
Woburn, Mass.	19,434	8,256	MC	15—2	11-9-37—15	9,598	8,334	11,543	W
Wooster, Ohio	10,742	2,234	MC	7—2	11- -37—7	No reg.	4,800	7,146	W
Wyandotte, Mich.	28,368	3,520	MC	6—2	4- -37—3	12,176	7,854	15,554	EW
Xenia, Ohio	10,507	2,295	Mgr	5—4	11-2-37—3	......	4,401	6,783	W
Yakima, Wash.	22,101	2,568	Com	3—3	12-6-37—3	9,496	6,205	14,268	W
Ypsilanti, Mich.	10,143	2,001	MC	10—2	4-5-37—5	4,987	500	6,770	GW

NOTES ON DIRECTORY OF CITIES OVER 10,000

ALBERT LEA, MINNESOTA: Six councilmen serve four-year terms; the mayor two years.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA: The three councilmen at large serve for three years and the six councilmen elected by wards serve for two years.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS: Two councilmen serve for two years and one for a four-year term.

ATCHISON, KANSAS: Councilman receiving highest votes serves four years; the other two serve two years.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: Two councilmen and one alderman elected from each ward, making a total of eighteen. Councilmen serve three years, aldermen four.

BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN: Four wards elect one commissioner each year; two of the four "at large" commissioners are elected each year for two-year terms. The mayor serves two years.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: The two-year terms of the nine district councilmen overlap, but the four-year terms of the councilmen-at-large do not overlap.

CHICOPEE, MASSACHUSETTS: The aldermen from wards serve one year and their terms do not overlap; those elected at large serve two years and terms overlap.

EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT: In the October election there will be eighteen councilmen elected, an increase of two over the present number.

GALESBURG, ILLINOIS: Seven of the councilmen have four-year terms and seven have two-year terms. After 1939 all will have four-year terms.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA: Administrative services are grouped into three departments, each headed by a director appointed by and responsible to the council.

MIAMI, FLORIDA: Five commissioners in all. Of the three to be elected, one will serve for two years and two for four years.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, KENTUCKY: Two serve two years and the mayor serves four years.

NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS: A bicameral council of seven aldermen elected by wards for one year, and fourteen aldermen elected at large for two-year terms.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: The new charter adopted in 1936, and going into effect in the fall of 1937, provides a board of aldermen whose number, elected by proportional representation, will depend on the number of votes cast.

POCATELLO, IDAHO: Two councilmen are elected for a two-year term and two for a four-year term.

PORTLAND, MAINE: One councilman is elected each year. Each year one councilman is selected chairman at no increase in salary. There is no mayor.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA: The 20 common councilmen serve two years and the 12 aldermen serve four years.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS: After April 5, 1937, there will be 20 aldermen whose term of office will be four years.

SALINA, KANSAS: Two are elected for four years and three for two years.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON: Six are elected for four years, and one is elected at large for a two-year term.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: The governing board of the District is composed of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years.

WINNETKA, ILLINOIS: Three serve for two years, three for four years, and the mayor four years.

PART THREE

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Purchasing Power of Municipal Employees
Educational Preparation for Public Administration
City-Wide Organizations of Municipal Employees
Credit Unions for Local Government Employees
Professionalization of the Municipal Service
City-Manager Profession and Directory
Directory of City Officials

Purchasing Power of Municipal Employees, 1926–1936*

By Lyman S. Moore

Assistant Director, Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, Chicago

A study of the wages and salaries of wage-earning and lower-salaried municipal employees in 20 cities compared with the cost of living during 11 years.

THE salary and wage policy of most cities is a product of group pressures playing on the legislative body—pressure of such groups as taxpayer associations and employee organizations, organized labor and chambers of commerce. Few cities have developed a standardized salary scheme based on full consideration of the pertinent factors, and only one of our larger cities, St. Paul, has continuously for a period of years adjusted its salary and wage rates to the cost-of-living in the community. The mayor or city manager, harried as he is at budget-making time, is hard put for a factual basis to support his judgment in recommending salary levels for classes of employees. There are many claims competing for consideration and several interests which must be reconciled—among them the interests of taxpayers who pay the salaries, employees who receive the salaries, and citizens who depend on the services provided by these employees. The study which follows is an analysis of the trend of money and real wages of municipal employees during the past 11 years. The analysis is made with the hope that it will provide useful information of a factual nature and that it may suggest methods for making similar studies in specific communities.

METHOD

The raw data on which this study of the purchasing power of municipal employees is based were secured by means of a questionnaire distributed in February, 1937, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor to municipal officials in the 32 cities for which the Bureau constructs its cost-of-living index. Officials were asked to record for the years 1923 to 1936 inclusive the entrance rates for eight municipal positions which were carefully described in the questionnaire and which fall in the group of "wage earners and lower-salaried workers"—i.e., the group covered by the Bureau's cost-of-living index. These eight positions were policeman, fireman, common street labor, janitor, junior clerk, junior stenographer, junior civil engineer, and sanitary inspector. Officials were asked to consider only the *position* throughout the 11-year period, to give rates on the same time basis (i.e., annually, monthly, weekly, daily, or hourly) throughout the period, and to record any pay-cuts or payless furloughs which might apply to the base rate.

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* This study was made possible by the generous assistance and co-operation of Isador Lubin, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and of reporting officials in 20 cities.

Reports were received from 20 of the 32 cities: Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Kansas City (Missouri), Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York, Norfolk, Portland (Maine), Portland (Oregon), Richmond, St. Louis, San Francisco, Scranton, Seattle, and Washington. All of these cities fall in the big city group. Portland, Maine, is the only city of less than 100,000 population; Norfolk, Richmond, and Scranton are between 100,000 and 200,000; and the remainder are over 200,000.

In order to insure the maximum possible reliability in the data, the purpose of the study was carefully explained in a covering letter to the municipal officials reporting rates, who were either personnel officers or finance officers. Certain positions had to be omitted for the following cities because no such classes existed, rates were expressed in terms of varying time periods, or data for earlier years could not be secured: Boston, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Portland (Maine), San Francisco, Scranton, and Seattle. Every city included in the study, however, reported on at least four of the eight positions.

From the rates thus secured "effective entrance rates" were computed for each position in each city each year. These "effective entrance rates" differed from the rates reported to the extent that pay-cuts or payless furloughs were reported as in effect during only part of a particular year. The pay-cut was pro-rated over the 12 months of the year to give the effective rate paid to an employee working in this position full-time throughout the year. No consideration is given in this study, therefore, to absences of individual employees without pay, temporary lay-offs which are not connected with the pay policy of the city, etc. To this extent the rates used do not measure the money wages or real wages of the "average" municipal employee but are rather an indication of government policy, arrived at consciously or unconsciously, in paying employees. Although actual earnings are not considered, it is believed that the rates used, being a measure of the money wages earned by full-time employees in these positions, are also a fair indication of money earnings as well as of governmental pay policies.

From these effective rates relatives were constructed, using the average of the years 1923 to 1925 as a base. This base was selected to correspond with the base used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for its cost-of-living index. A composite weighted index was then computed for each city. Weights were selected for the positions to correspond with their importance in the municipal service. In selecting weights the positions of junior clerk and junior stenographer were considered representative of the clerical service, the position of janitor as representative of the custodial service, and the positions of junior civil engineer and sanitary inspector as representative of the professional and subprofessional services. Ideal weights would have been based on the proportions of employees in each of these positions in each of the years. Since these data were not available, tentative weights were selected and modified in accordance with the judgment of a number of persons with long experience in the municipal service, and verified by concrete data secured from four cities. The resulting weights were: policeman, 20; fireman, 16; common street labor, 9; janitor, 2; junior clerk, 4; junior stenographer, 4; junior civil engineer, 1; and sanitary inspector, 1. The weighted index for each of the 20 cities is shown in Table 1, Section A.

Two composite indexes of money wages were then constructed for the 20 cities as a group. Weights for each city were selected on the basis of the average number of total full-time employees in these cities in 1934, 1935, and 1936.[1] This number was not available for Denver in 1935, and an average of only two years was used. Taking these averages to the nearest thousand, the following weights resulted:

City	Weight	City	Weight
Birmingham	1	Norfolk	1
Boston	14	Portland, Maine	1
Buffalo	6	Portland, Oregon	2
Chicago	26	Richmond	2
Cincinnati	4	St. Louis	9
Cleveland	10	San Francisco	10
Denver	2	Scranton	1
Kansas City, Missouri	5	Seattle	6
Los Angeles	15	Washington	10
Minneapolis	4	Total	220
New York	91		

The weights were then used in averaging the indexes for each city to secure a weighted index for the group. The extraordinary weight of 91 out of 200 given to New York City is not out of line when one considers that the largest city employs probably more than one-seventh of all municipal employees. For this reason the series of weights, even though it weighted one city more than two out of five was felt justified in so far as the series of indexes was intended to measure the trend of money wages

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[1] For the number of employees on which the weights were based see THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1935, Table V, p. 204; THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1936, Table V, p. 196; and this YEAR BOOK, Table V, p. 268.

TABLE I

INDEXES OF MONEY WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND REAL WAGES OF WAGE-EARNING AND LOWER-SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN EACH OF 20 CITIES, 1926-1936[1]

Year	Birmingham	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Denver	Kansas City	Los Angeles	Minneapolis	New York	Norfolk	Portland (Me.)	Portland (Ore.)	Richmond	St. Louis	San Francisco	Scranton	Seattle	Washington, D. C.
SECTION A: WEIGHTED INDEXES OF MONEY WAGES (1923–1925 = 100)																				
1926	110.5	112.3	107.8	106.7	117.8	100.0	106.4	95.9	109.3	100.0	101.6	100.9	100.6	100.0	101.2	107.3	109.8	104.8	109.3	106.1
1927	110.8	112.6	138.8	116.0	117.8	100.0	106.4	95.9	117.4	100.0	101.8	102.1	100.6	116.8	101.2	113.4	109.8	109.2	109.3	106.1
1928	117.1	112.9	141.0	119.2	118.0	100.0	106.4	95.9	117.4	100.0	102.0	102.4	100.6	116.8	101.2	113.4	109.8	109.3	109.3	106.1
1929	117.7	112.9	141.0	119.2	118.0	100.0	106.4	93.8	117.6	100.7	105.4	102.4	100.6	116.8	101.2	113.4	109.8	109.3	109.3	108.4
1930	115.4	112.9	141.0	119.2	118.0	100.0	106.4	88.5	118.0	102.7	113.7	102.6	100.6	116.8	102.4	113.4	109.8	114.6	109.3	110.1
1931	106.6	112.9	141.0	112.6	118.0	100.0	106.4	87.3	118.0	102.7	113.7	102.6	100.6	116.8	102.4	113.4	109.8	116.4	109.3	113.8
1932	98.3	112.9	139.5	94.7	115.7	77.6	106.4	87.3	112.0	100.1	113.7	102.6	94.9	116.8	102.4	113.4	110.3	95.6	108.3	109.1
1933	87.2	102.5	129.3	97.7	111.3	77.6	105.2	78.2	106.3	97.7	113.6	93.0	94.9	93.5	91.7	113.4	110.3	88.2	106.7	98.6
1934	86.8	97.3	129.3	100.5	114.1	77.6	99.5	79.9	106.3	97.4	111.1	81.6	94.9	93.5	91.7	113.4	108.0	99.3	102.1	104.8
1935	96.2	112.9	132.6	104.4	117.9	87.5	105.5	83.8	109.7	95.1	113.1	81.6	94.9	93.5	91.7	113.4	107.2	99.3	96.3	112.4
1936	103.4	112.9	132.6	108.5	117.9	87.8	105.5	82.1	116.9	97.0	113.1	88.7	94.9	93.5	102.4	113.4	110.3	104.8	96.3	113.8
SECTION B: INDEXES OF COST OF LIVING (1923–1925 = 100)																				
1926	102.5	103.0	104.1	102.9	105.0	102.2	100.7	100.5	96.8	101.7	102.5	101.5	101.9	99.2	103.8	103.9	101.2	103.9	100.9	102.8
1927	100.3	102.0	102.5	101.4	104.4	100.7	98.5	97.8	96.2	99.6	102.1	101.3	101.0	98.1	101.3	102.4	101.0	102.9	100.2	100.0
1928	97.8	100.2	101.2	99.1	102.4	98.6	96.1	95.9	94.6	98.0	100.7	99.7	99.4	96.0	99.2	100.0	100.2	101.8	98.5	98.2
1929	96.5	100.5	101.5	99.3	103.9	98.2	96.6	96.0	94.0	98.4	101.1	100.1	100.0	95.4	98.1	101.2	100.2	101.5	99.4	98.9
1930	91.7	97.3	97.9	95.1	100.9	95.5	93.3	93.8	89.9	96.0	97.6	97.1	96.9	92.3	95.8	97.1	96.6	97.1	96.1	96.0
1931	78.8	88.3	87.8	86.2	91.0	85.8	84.7	87.0	81.5	88.1	89.6	88.0	90.0	84.2	86.9	86.2	88.3	87.1	88.8	88.3
1932	69.7	79.6	80.3	75.2	81.3	78.4	76.8	77.9	74.3	79.5	82.6	79.9	81.7	76.3	78.7	77.9	81.5	79.0	80.3	80.5
1933	68.7	78.1	77.7	71.5	79.4	76.2	75.3	76.1	71.1	76.4	79.3	78.4	80.5	73.5	77.8	76.5	80.2	77.9	78.6	79.9
1934	72.2	81.6	80.0	73.1	81.9	78.7	78.4	78.5	73.1	79.4	81.9	82.7	84.0	76.5	81.3	79.0	83.5	80.7	80.2	83.4
1935	74.3	82.8	81.7	76.1	84.5	81.4	81.1	80.0	75.0	81.3	83.3	83.8	84.9	79.0	83.1	81.4	84.0	82.3	82.2	85.7
1936	75.4	83.3	82.9	77.2	86.3	82.7	82.3	81.1	75.4	83.2	83.6	84.7	85.6	81.4	84.1	82.5	84.5	82.9	83.9	86.7
SECTION C: INDEXES OF REAL WAGES (1923–1925 = 100)																				
1926	107.8	109.0	103.6	103.7	112.2	97.8	105.7	95.4	112.9	98.3	99.1	99.4	98.7	100.8	97.5	103.3	108.5	100.9	108.3	103.2
1927	110.5	110.4	135.4	114.4	112.8	99.3	108.0	98.1	122.0	100.4	99.7	100.8	99.6	119.1	99.9	110.7	108.7	106.1	109.1	106.1
1928	119.7	112.7	139.3	120.3	115.2	101.4	110.7	100.0	124.1	102.0	101.3	102.7	101.2	121.7	102.0	113.4	109.6	107.4	111.0	108.0
1929	122.0	112.3	138.9	120.0	113.6	101.8	110.1	97.7	125.1	102.3	104.3	102.3	100.6	122.4	103.2	112.1	109.6	107.7	110.0	109.6
1930	125.8	116.0	144.0	125.3	116.9	104.7	114.0	94.3	131.3	107.0	116.5	105.7	103.8	126.5	106.9	116.8	113.7	118.0	113.7	114.7
1931	135.3	127.9	160.6	130.6	129.7	116.6	125.6	100.3	144.8	116.6	126.9	116.6	111.8	138.7	117.8	131.6	124.3	133.6	123.1	128.9
1932	141.0	141.8	173.7	125.9	142.3	99.0	138.5	112.1	150.7	125.9	137.7	128.4	116.2	153.1	130.1	145.6	135.3	121.0	134.9	135.5
1933	126.9	131.2	166.4	136.6	140.2	101.8	139.7	102.8	149.5	127.9	143.3	118.6	117.9	127.2	117.9	148.2	137.5	113.2	135.8	123.4
1934	120.2	119.2	161.6	137.5	139.3	98.6	126.9	101.8	145.4	122.7	135.7	98.7	113.0	122.2	112.8	143.5	129.3	123.0	127.3	125.7
1935	129.5	136.4	162.3	137.2	139.5	107.5	130.1	104.8	146.3	117.0	135.8	97.4	111.8	118.4	110.3	139.3	127.6	120.7	117.2	131.2
1936	137.1	135.5	160.0	140.5	136.6	106.2	128.2	101.2	155.0	116.6	135.3	104.7	110.9	114.9	121.8	137.5	130.5	126.4	114.8	131.3

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[1] For explanation of method of constructing these indexes see adjoining pages of the text.

for municipal employees as an occupational group. In so far as the series of indexes was designed to measure the pay policies of these 20 cities, such a weight would cause any sharp change in New York City policy unduly to influence the entire series. An unweighted arithmetic average was therefore computed also as a more accurate indication of city pay policies. The weighted and unweighted indexes are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

WEIGHTED AND UNWEIGHTED INDEXES OF MONEY WAGES OF WAGE-EARNING AND LOWER-SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN 20 CITIES, 1926-1936

Year	Weighted Index (1923-25 = 100)	Unweighted Index (1923-25 = 100)
1926	104.7	105.4
1927	107.8	109.3
1928	108.3	109.9
1929	109.8	110.2
1930	113.3	110.8
1931	108.0	110.2
1932	104.1	105.6
1933	106.3	99.8
1934	105.3	99.5
1935	108.7	102.5
1936	110.1	104.8

In order to describe the trend of real wages of municipal employees, the basic purpose of this study, the indexes of money wages in each city were divided by the cost-of-living indexes constructed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for each of these 20 cities. This cost-of-living index is based on price quotations secured by the Bureau for the following commodities: food, clothing, rent, fuel and light, household furnishings, and miscellaneous. Price changes are weighted according to the importance of these items in the family budget as shown by the Bureau's study of the expenditures of 12,096 families in 1917-19. A justified criticism of the index, which is recognized by the Bureau, is that consumption habits have changed sufficiently since 1919 to warrant a change in the weights. The Bureau is now engaged in a new nation-wide study of family budgets which "will provide weights more nearly approximating present-day consumption." Pending the construction of indexes based on these new weights, the current series published by the Bureau was considered the best measure of changes in the cost of goods purchased by the employees considered in this study.

Cost-of-living indexes are published by the Bureau for two or more months in each year. An average of these months was taken as a cost-of-living index for each year for each of the 20 cities. For the years 1926 to 1933 inclusive this was an average of June and December; for 1934 it was an average of June and November; for 1935 it was an average of March, July, and October, and for 1936 it was an average of January, April, July, and September.[2] The averages secured are shown in Table 1, Section B, and the series of real wages indexes secured for each city by dividing the money wages index by the cost-of-living index is shown in Table 1, Section C.

Two composite indexes of real wages for the 20 cities as a group were then constructed by the same method used in constructing the composite money-wages indexes, the weights for the weighted index being based on the average number of total full-time employees in each city in 1934, 1935, and 1936. The weighted and unweighted indexes which resulted are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

WEIGHTED AND UNWEIGHTED INDEXES OF REAL WAGES OF WAGE-EARNING AND LOWER-SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN 20 CITIES, 1926-1936

Year	Weighted Index (1923-25 = 100)	Unweighted Index (1923-25 = 100)
1926	102.6	103.3
1927	106.6	108.6
1928	109.1	111.2
1929	110.1	111.3
1930	117.7	115.8
1931	128.4	127.1
1932	135.9	134.4
1933	137.6	130.3
1934	132.1	125.2
1935	133.4	126.0
1936	134.0	127.3

ASSUMPTIONS

The worth of the interpretations and charts which are based on the foregoing tables is obviously no greater than the validity of the assumptions which characterize the study. These assumptions are:

1. The eight positions selected are assumed to fall in the wage-earning and lower-salaried group of employees. This is demonstrated by the fact that the highest monthly rate reported for any position in any city was $260 and the highest daily rate was $6. Employees holding these positions are therefore comparable to those for whom the Bureau of Labor Statistics constructs its cost-of-living index.

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[2] For the indexes from which these averages were taken cf. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Changes in Cost of Living*, September 15, 1936 (Washington, 1936), pp. 9-21.

2. The eight positions are considered representative of wage-earning and lower-salaried municipal employees in these cities. In the case of two cities studied, the eight classes of positions were found to contain between one-quarter and one-half of all employees in 1936.

3. In assigning weights to the various positions for the construction of a weighted index for each city for each year, it is assumed that these proportions were the same in each city during the eleven years. Although it is obvious that this does not precisely fit the facts (which cannot be ascertained), it is assumed that the discrepancies are not serious.

4. Relative changes during the 11-year period in the entrance rates paid to full-time employees in these eight positions are considered a measure of the trend of money wages of wage-earning and lower-salaried municipal employees in the 20 cities under consideration. Higher-salaried posts ($3,000 and over) are excluded from the study.

5. Employees in these 20 cities are considered a fair sample of all wage-earning and lower-salaried municipal employees. These 20 cities employed more than 30 per cent of all municipal employees in 1936, and the weighted indexes are, therefore, assumed, on the basis of this sample, to measure changes in money and real wages of wage-earning and lower-salaried municipal employees during the eleven-year period. A legitimate question may be raised as to whether the eight positions studied are equally representative of the wage-earning and lower-salaried group in cities of varying population sizes. While it is possible that employees in these eight positions vary somewhat in proportion to all employees in the wage-earning and lower-salaried group, it is assumed, as in the third assumption, that the discrepancies which may exist are not serious.

6. It is assumed that the significance of changes in the money and real wages of employees in each of the 20 cities is measured by the proportion which the average number of employees in the years 1934-1936 in each city bears to the average number of employees in these three years in all 20 cities.

7. The unweighted composite index of money and real wages in the 20 cities is assumed to be of significance only as an indication of the pay policies pursued by these 20 city governments during these years. These 20 cities constitute only a fraction of the thousands of cities in this country and no inferences with respect to pay policies in other cities are justified. It is probable, however, that unweighted indexes for another group of 20 cities over 100,000 population would show approximately the same trends.

It is appropriate to mention at least three things which this study neither covers nor intends to cover:

1. The study does not seek to make any comparisons between pay policies of particular cities or between the real wages of employees in

particular cities. Such comparisons cannot be made on the basis of the data compiled here.

2. The study does not seek to measure the adequacy of the compensation paid to municipal employees during this period. The adequacy of compensation depends on a number of factors not considered here in any way: standards of living which can be maintained on the compensation paid; quality of personnel attracted by the compensation paid; working hours; leave policy of the city; etc., etc.

3. The study does not cover changes in the money and real wages of higher-salaried municipal employees. It is possible that the money wages for these employees were cut more severely than for wage-earning and lower-salaried employees. Conclusions as to the higher-salaried group await further study, which would be of special significance from the standpoint of the relation between salaries and the attraction of competent persons to the municipal service.

The study seeks only to measure changes since 1926 in the money and real wages of wage-earning and lower-salaried municipal employees. The foregoing assumptions are tacit in the interpretations which follow

RESULTS OF STUDY

Chart 1 shows the trend of the weighted and unweighted indexes of both money and real wages and of the cost of living for the 20 cities combined from 1926 to 1936.

Money Wages. The weighted and unweighted indexes of money wages both reached their peak in 1930. The weighted index of money wages reached its low point in 1932, while the unweighted index was at its lowest ebb in 1934. According the two indexes the meaning previously agreed upon[3] this indicates that the money wages of municipal employees (measured by the weighted index) in comparison with the years 1923 to 1925 rose steadily from 1926 to 1930, declined until 1932, and have been increasing since that year, while pay policies of the 20 cities (measured by the unweighted index) tended to increase wages from 1926 to 1930, to cut wages from 1930 to 1934, and since that date to restore pay cuts made during the depression. Neither index of money wages has recovered to the level reached in 1930 when one was 13 per cent and the other 11 per cent higher than 1923-25.

Cost of Living. The cost-of-living index for the 20 cities is also included on the chart,[4] and it closely parallels the money-wages trend, although its

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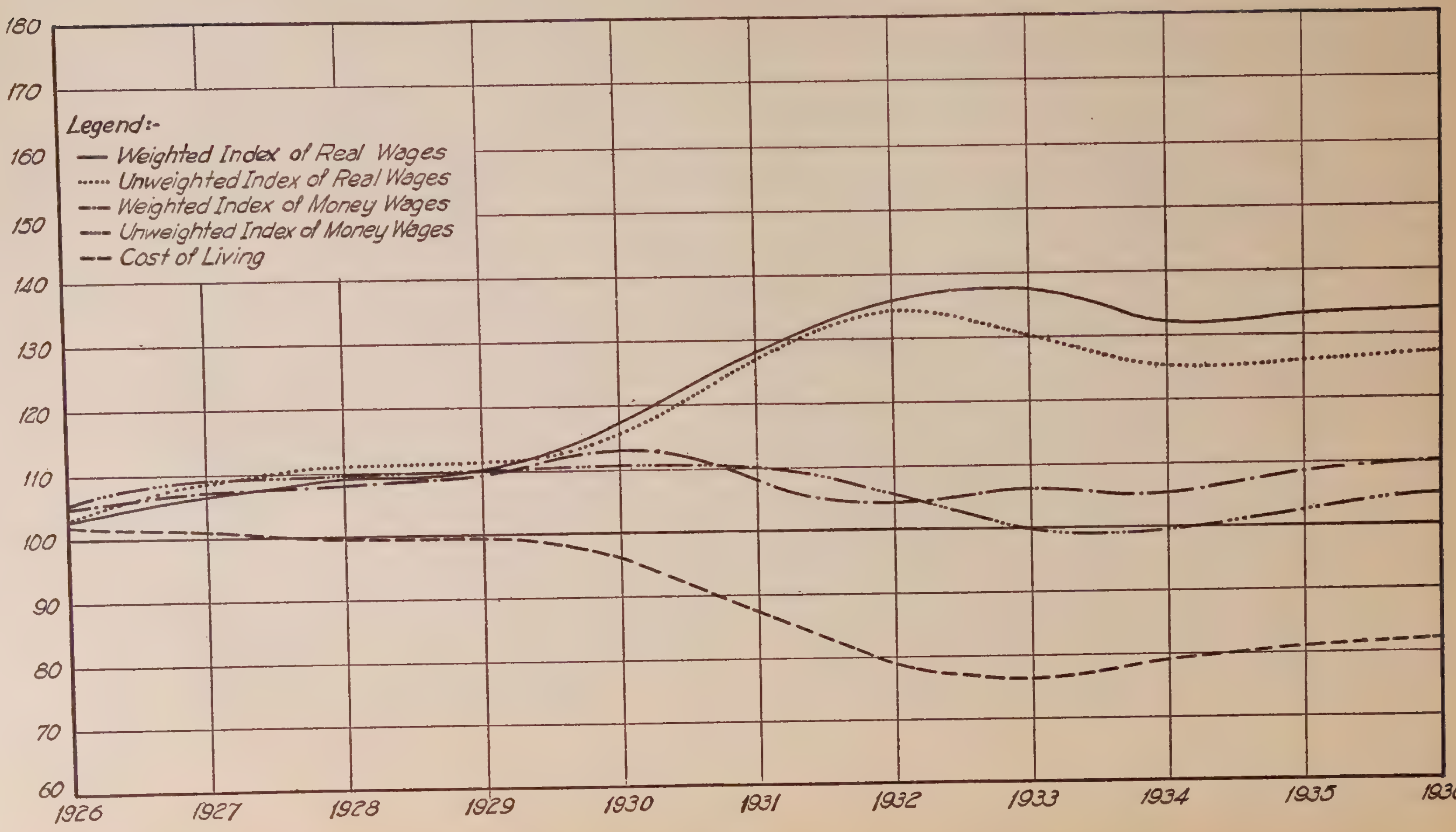
[3] Cf. the fifth and seventh assumptions previously stated.

[4] Based on indexes specially computed for these 20 cities by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These indexes are: 1926, 102.3; 1927, 101.2; 1928, 99.5; 1929, 99.7; 1930, 96.3; 1931, 87.3; 1932, 79.0; 1933, 76.6; 1934, 79.2; 1935, 81.0; and 1936, 82.1.

CHART I

TRENDS OF MONEY WAGES, REAL WAGES, AND COST OF LIVING IN 20 CITIES, 1926-1936
Source: Tables 2 and 3 and footnote 4 on page 210
(For individual city charts see pages 214 to 218)



peak was reached at the beginning of the period. The low point in this index comes in 1933, just between the low points in the two indexes of money wages. The slope of the decline in the cost of living is, however, much sharper than that of the money wages indexes. Money wages, during this period, therefore, tended to vary with the cost of living but not to the same extent. The greatest discrepancy between the two trend lines comes in the years 1929 and 1930, when the cost of living is just beginning its sharp decline and the money wages indexes are rising to their peaks. Similarly in the trough of the depression, the cost-of-living index begins to rise in 1933, while the unweighted index of money wages is dropping to its lowest point. These two discrepancies verify the conjecture that money wages of municipal employees are not sharply sensitive to the cost of living and indicate that changes in money wages lag about a year behind changes in the cost of living.

Weighted Index of Real Wages. As would be expected from this relation between money wages and the cost of living, the real wages of municipal employees, as measured by the weighted index, rose steadily from 1926 to 1933. The weighted index dropped six points in 1934, but rose slightly again in 1935 and 1936.

Unweighted Index of Real Wages. The effect of municipal pay policies on real wages, as measured by the unweighted index of real wages, was to create a steady increase from 1926 to 1932. In 1933 municipal pay-cuts tended to exceed the decline in cost of living and real wages dropped. Real wages continued to decrease in 1934 as a fall in the unweighted index of money wages coincided with a rise in the cost of living, but increased slightly in 1935 and 1936. In 1936 the weighted and unweighted indexes of real wages stood 33 and 27 per cent higher than in 1923-25.

Individual City Variations. In a study of this type, variations in the individual cities are often as significant as the averages for the group. The trends of money wages, real wages, and cost-of-living are therefore shown in individual charts for each city at the end of this article. An examination of these charts shows that, while the peak of real wages in nine cities coincided with the peak of the unweighted index in 1932, Cleveland and Scranton reached their peaks a year earlier, seven cities reached their peaks a year later, and Los Angeles and Chicago reached their peaks in 1936. Similarly, while 18 of the 20 cities followed the average trend in recording their low point of real wages at the beginning of the period, Kansas City and Norfolk did not reach their low points until 1930 and 1935, respectively.

The most striking increase in real wages took place in Buffalo where the real wages index touched the high point of 173.7 in 1932. Examination of specific salary rates shows that this startling increase, which is about

20 points above the peak of the index in any other city, is due entirely to increases in rates for policemen, firemen, common street laborers, and sanitary inspectors; rates for the other four positions remained constant over the eleven-year period. This demonstrates that real and money wage increases and decreases may not be distributed uniformly among all employees in a particular city.

While the curves of real wages for all cities remain constantly over the base line, the individual real wages curves for Cleveland and Kansas City dip under 100 in several years each.

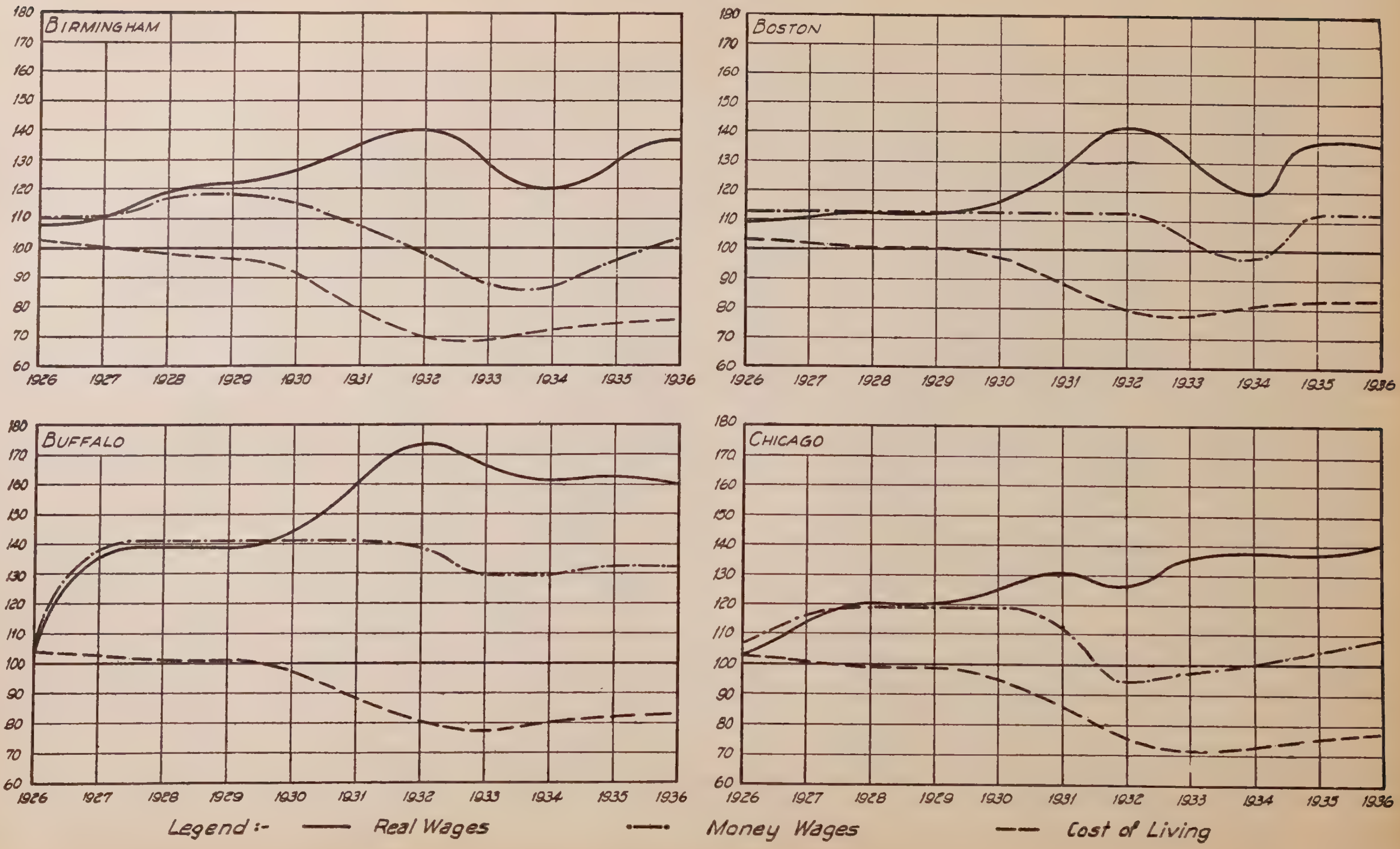
Even a hasty perusal of the charts for individual cities reveals the low correlation between money wages and the cost of living. This may suggest the need in adopting pay policies for greater consideration by cities of the commodities that an employee can purchase as well as of the specific money rate which is paid.

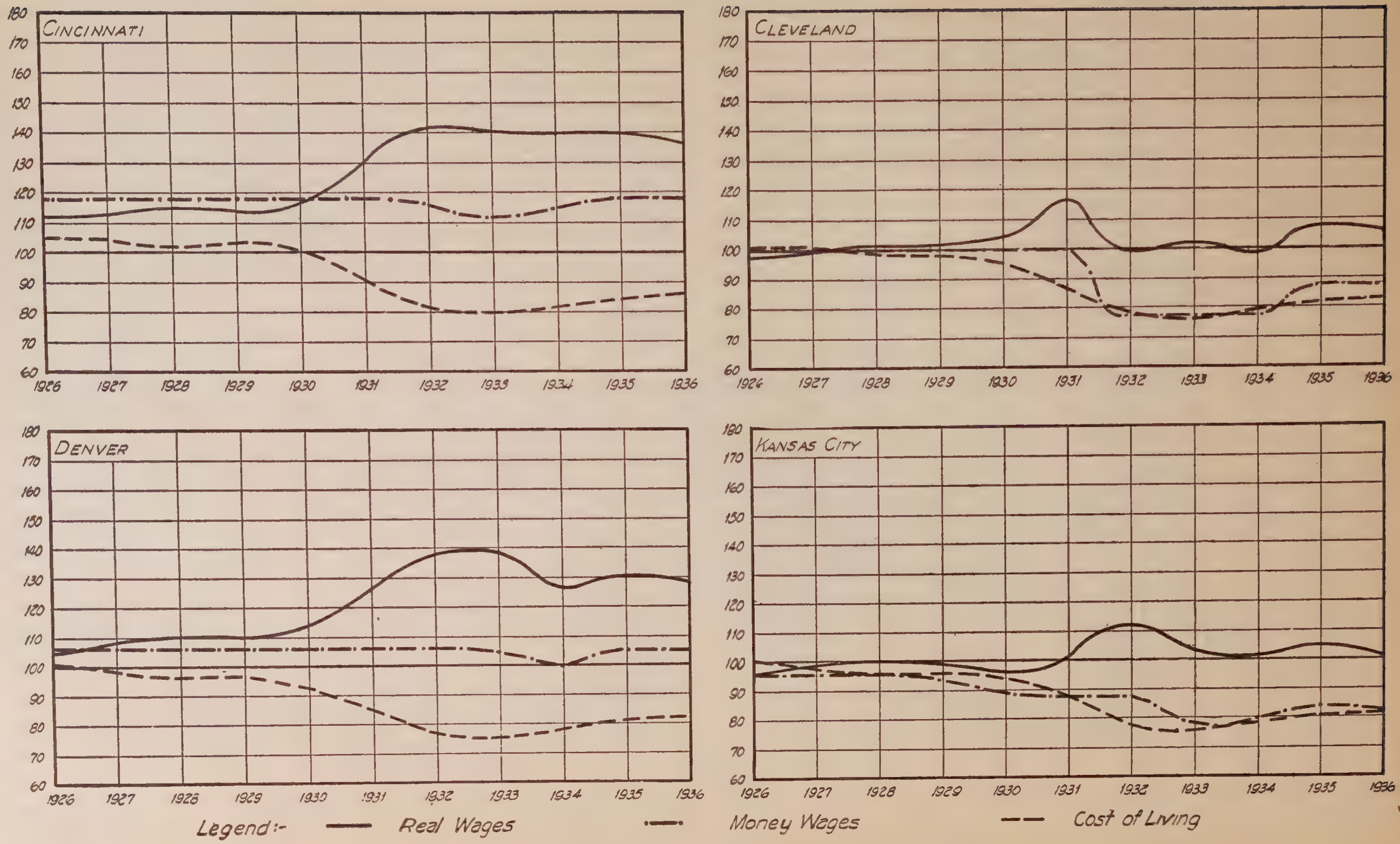
These variations of particular cities lend weight to the caution against drawing hasty inferences from this study for any city not included. The weighted indexes can be presumed to give a valid description of the trend of wages for all wage-earning and low-salaried employees during the 11 years. The individual city which is revising its salary plan will do well, however, to make a concrete analysis of the trend of wages for its own employees to see how it compares with the average tendency shown in this study.

CONCLUSION

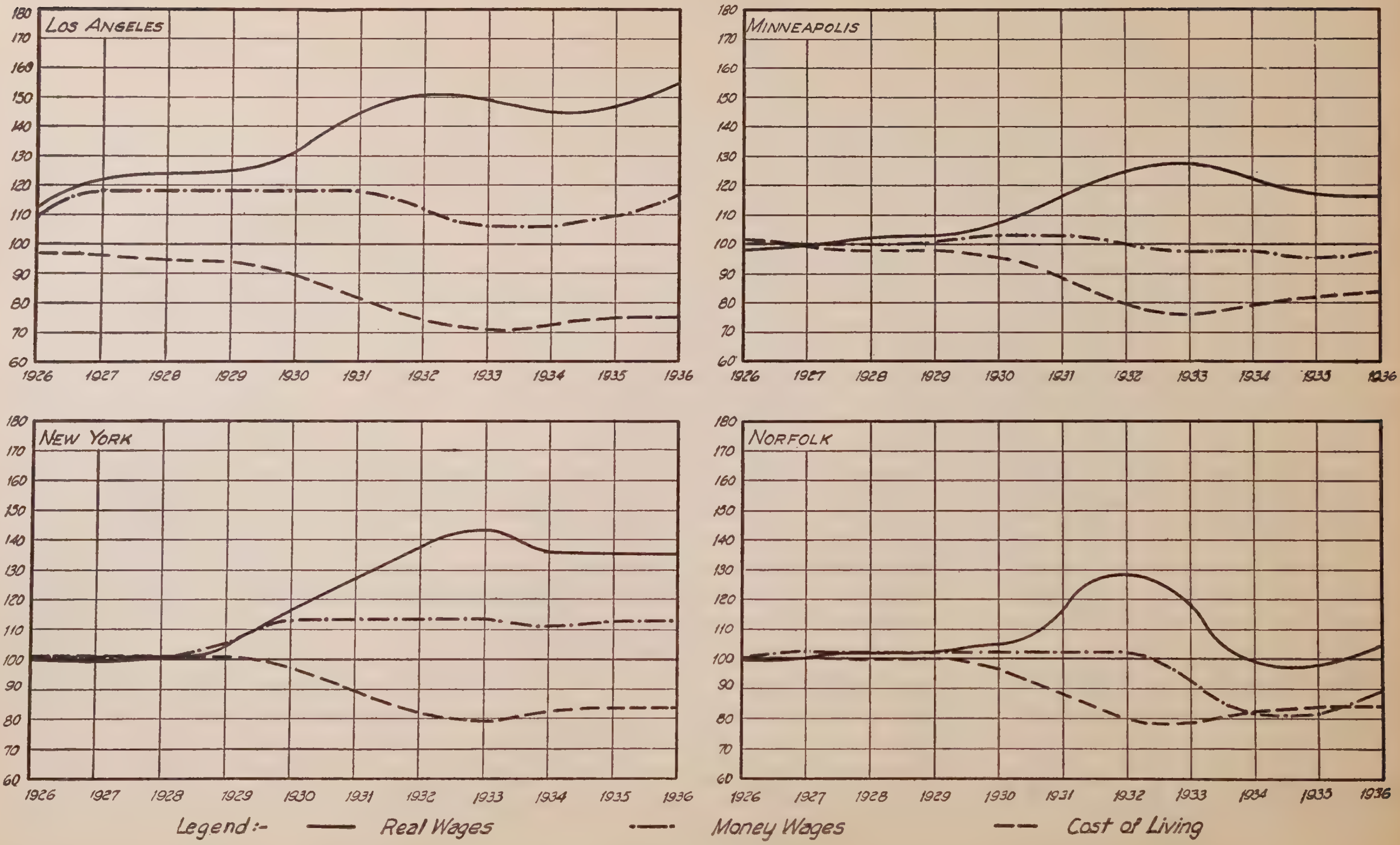
What does this study show about the salaries of municipal employees? It indicates that money wages of wage-earning and low-salaried employees are from 5 to 10 per cent higher than in 1923-25 and that these employees can purchase from 27 to 33 per cent more of the commodities included in the cost-of-living index. It suggests that changes in municipal salary levels lag about one year behind changes in the cost of living. The final criterion of the adequacy of municipal salaries is the extent to which they attract the competence of personnel which is necessary for the satisfactory performance of important governmental functions. Competition with private employers in this respect is becoming sharper, and cities in their rôle of employers must look to their laurels if they would meet the insistent modern demand for the competent performance of essential governmental functions.

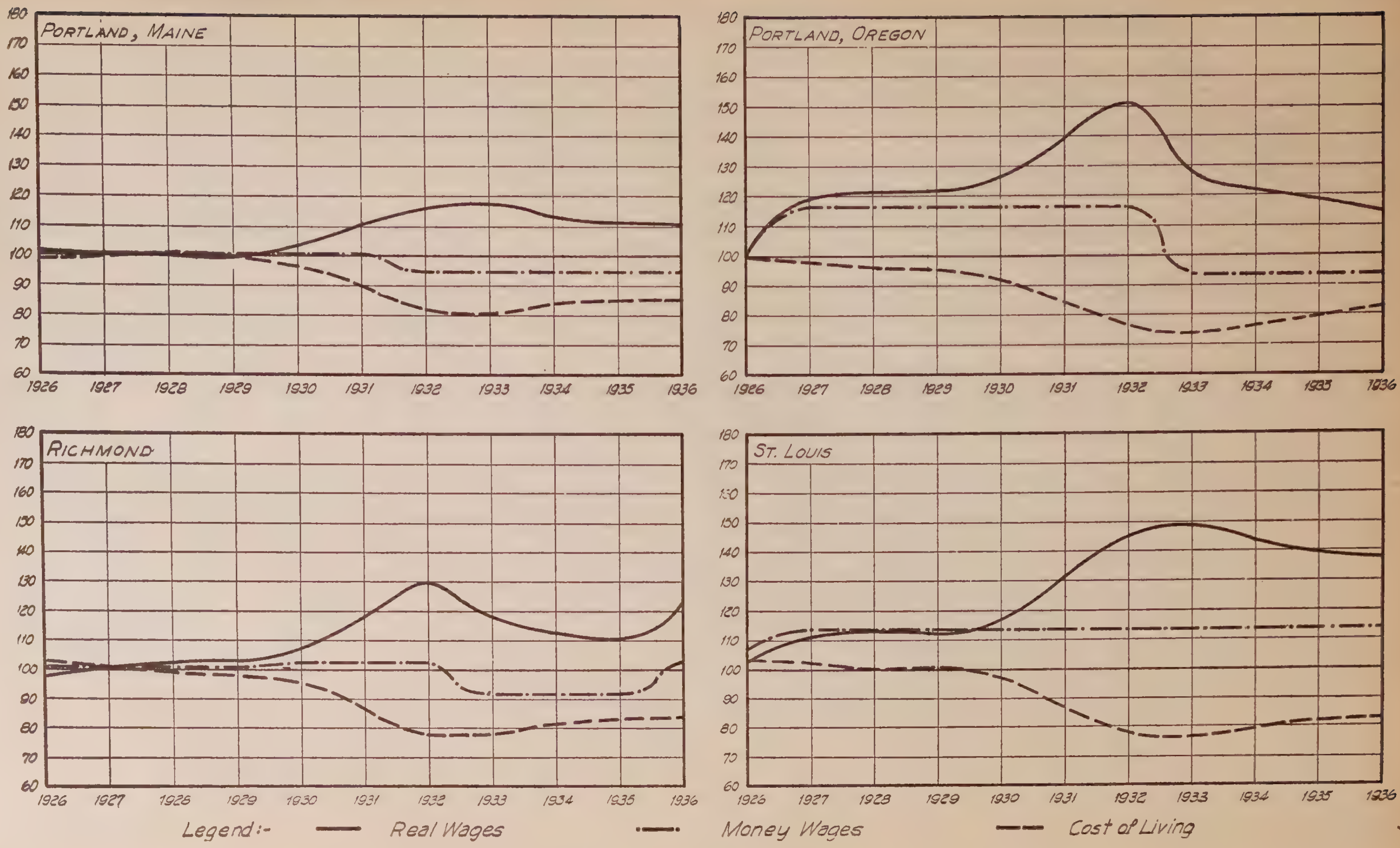
Trends of Money Wages, Real Wages, and Cost of Living in Each of 20 Cities, 1926-1936
Source: Table 1, page 206



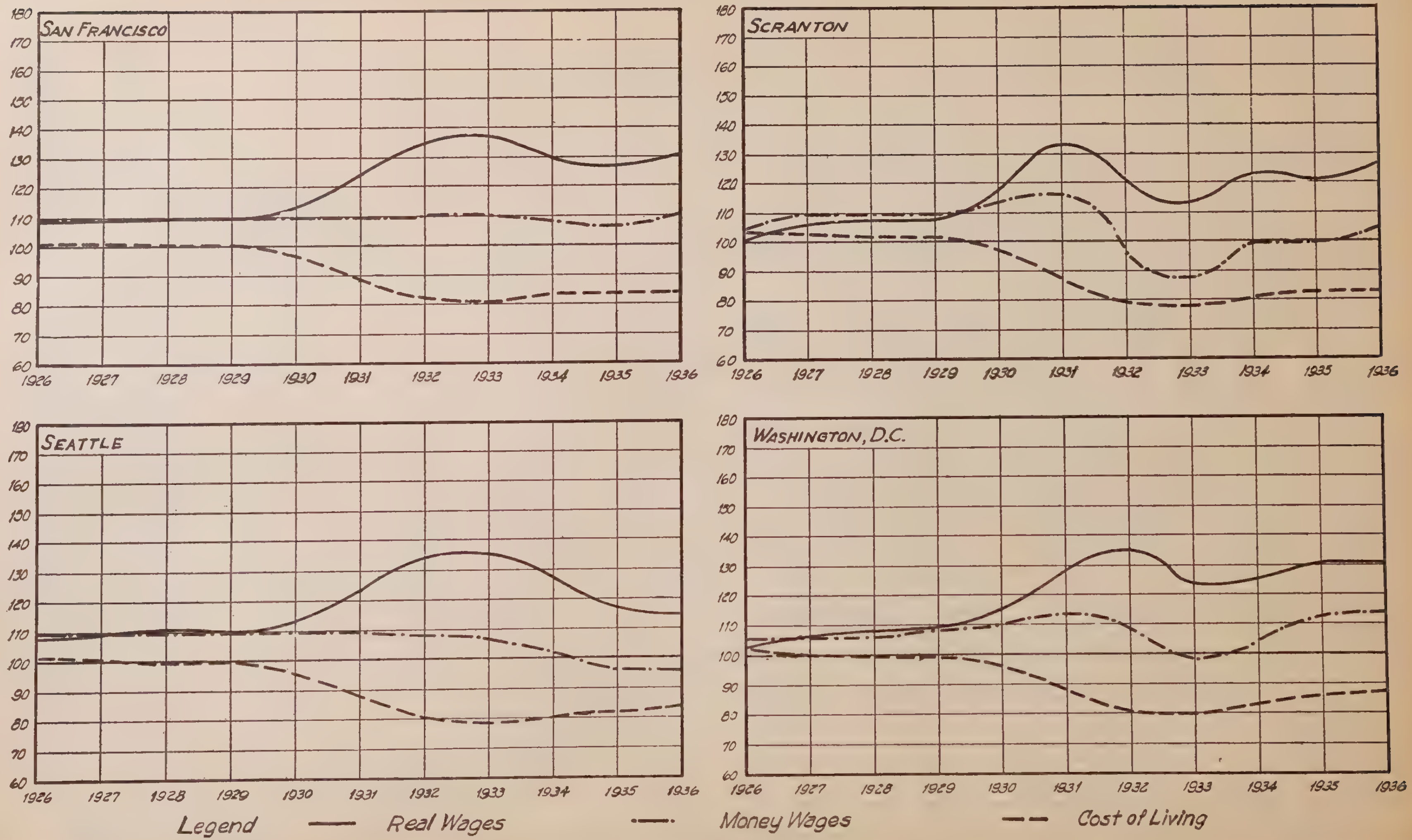

CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND
DENVER
KANSAS CITY
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
Legend:-
Real Wages
Money Wages
Cost of Living

Trends of Money Wages, Real Wages, and Cost of Living in Each of 20 Cities, 1926-1936—Continued




PORTLAND, MAINE
PORTLAND, OREGON
RICHMOND
ST. LOUIS
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
Legend:-
Real Wages
Money Wages
Cost of Living

Trends of Money Wages, Real Wages, and Cost of Living in Each of 20 Cities, 1926-1936—Continued



Educational Preparation For Public Administration

By Charles S. Ascher

Secretary, Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council

THE information in Tables III and IV has been compiled from replies to questionnaires circulated in the name of the National Institute of Public Affairs, the Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council, and the International City Managers' Association, to over 600 colleges and universities in the United States. We are grateful to the several hundred professors who by their replies made possible this conspectus of collegiate educational preparation for public administration in the United States. The replies have been supplemented by reference to catalogs.

The scope of these tables should be clearly understood. We have excluded all courses of training for special governmental posts, and have limited the list to education in general administration. There is hardly a position in the scientific, professional, and technical service of government for which some kind of educational preparation is not available. As has been emphasized in many recent discussions, this preparation is often no different from that required for the practice of the same professions or scientific technique outside government.[1] Nevertheless, a most interesting list could be made of special courses offered to train men for technical careers practically limited to governmental service, from policemen to supervisors of Indian education.

We have also excluded in-service or post-entry training courses of the institute or short-course type which an increasing number of colleges are offering either on their own initiative or in co-operation with other agencies.[2] Naturally, especially in the urban centers, those already in government service take advantage of courses offered by the local colleges. In Washington, D. C., undoubtedly a great majority of the enrollees in courses offered at the local universities are government employees.

Table III is deliberately captioned "Colleges Offering Programs of Educational Preparation for Public Administration," not "Courses of Training for Public Administration." There is yet no consensus on the feasibility of training for general administration, or what its scope and content should be, to enable us to label any course or set of courses as comprehensive training—with any hope that all would agree that a graduate of such a program was equipped to assume an administrative post.

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[1] Morris B. Lambie (editor), *Training for the Public Service.* Public Administration Service, Chicago. 1935. Publication No. 49.

[2] See American Municipal Association, *Toward Competent Government.* Chicago. 1936. Appendix I.

We have accordingly accepted the instructors' own statements that their institution did or did not offer a comprehensive program in making up Table III. In some cases, a reflective professor has been embarrassed to make such a claim, although the catalog of the institution showed that a variety of relevant courses was offered. Perhaps the desired combination of courses had not been dignified academically as a special curriculum or authorized major: and yet we could not help observing that the actual educational opportunities were perhaps greater than those in some other institution which stated that it offered training for the public service.

Again, many professors have been at pains to emphasize that in their judgment an undergraduate liberal arts college should not attempt vocational or professional training: that its function is to provide a cultural background and understanding of society and government equally important for all citizens, and that the curriculum offered for this purpose is to be understood as preparation for administration only in the broadest sense. They offer courses in administration, not as a tool subject, but rather to give students an understanding of the problems and processes of administration and its importance in the modern state.

At the other end of the scale are the institutions like Harvard, Minnesota, Cincinnati, Syracuse, American University, Michigan, Texas, and others, which, each of them in its own way, provide special graduate programs of one to three years, offered as specific training for administrative posts in government, national or municipal.

In Table III we have grouped all types of educational programs in one list: we have not felt free to make distinctions on the basis of the meager information revealed by catalogs and questionnaires. Table IV, giving other institutions offering courses in public administration, is significant as showing the flowering of interest in this field throughout the country.

It is noteworthy that of the 60 programs reported in Table III, 36 have been instituted in the last nine years, and 17 since 1935. Similarly of the 71 courses reported in Table IV, 58 have first been offered in the last nine years, 35 since 1935. It is beyond the scope of this note to explore the implications of this trend, either for education or the public service. Two lists precede the tables: one of universities offering or requiring apprenticeships or interneships as part of the educational program, and one of institutions having affiliated governmental research or service bureaus.

One final observation. To those who recall the definition of a college as "Mark Hopkins on one end of a log," the line between the first two lists will be somewhat shadowy. At more than one college which offers but a single course in administration, there is an instructor with the personality to attract and counsel students, with a philosophic grasp of the role of administration in modern society and its human significance, closely in touch with the public service, its needs and opportunities, who can inspire students, and infuse their entire education with a desire to devote themselves to a career in government; and there are many men now professional public administrators who look back on such teachers as the guiding influence in determining their life work. It is hard, in a printed tabulation based on questionnaires, to mark such men and institutions with an appropriate dagger or asterisk. Yet, anyone offering vocational or educational guidance should remember that such teachers may be the most vital element in educational preparation for administration, and should know the nearby institutions well enough to be aware where such men exist.

A List of Colleges and Universities Offering or Requiring Apprenticeship or Internship in Training for Public Administration

Institution	Co-operating Agencies
Stanford University	Los Angeles County Department of Budget and Research
University of California	Los Angeles County Department of Budget and Research; State Personnel Board
University of California at Los Angeles	Los Angeles County Department of Budget and Research
University of Southern California	Los Angeles County Department of Budget and Research
University of Louisville	City of Louisville Bureau of Municipal Research and Service [1]
Harvard University (Dept. of Govt.)	Various (for Ph.D.)
Kalamazoo College	City of Kalamazoo—Bureau of Municipal Research
University of Michigan	Various (for M.A.)
University of Minnesota	Various (for pre-entry M.A.)
Colgate University	Semester of resident study in Washington
Syracuse University	Various (for M.A.)
Union College	Various state offices; summer
Antioch College	Various; "co-operative" plan
Denison University	Various
University of Cincinnati	Various; "co-operative" plan
Bennington College	Various; two-month "winter period"
University of Washington	Various; one quarter in fifth year of govt. service course
University of Wisconsin	Various, for advanced students

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[1] Co-operates in placing qualified students in part-time positions in the city service.

A List of Colleges and Universities Having Affiliated Governmental Research or Service Bureaus

University of Arkansas	Bureau of Public Affairs Arkansas Municipal League
University of California (Berkeley)	Bureau of Public Administration
University of Denver	Bureau of Business and Social Research
University of Colorado	Bureau of Business and Government Research Colorado Municipal League
University of Illinois	Municipal Research Bureau
Northwestern University	Traffic Safety Institute Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory
Indiana University	Bureau of Government Research of the Department of Government
University of Kansas	Bureau of Government Research and Service League of Kansas Municipalities
University of Kentucky	Bureau of Government Research Kentucky Municipal League
University of Louisville	City of Louisville Bureau of Municipal Research and Service
Louisiana State University	Bureau of Government Research
Bowdoin College	Bureau of Research in Municipal Government
Harvard University	Bureau of Municipal Research Bureau for Street Traffic Research
Kalamazoo College	Bureau of Municipal Research
University of Michigan	Bureau of Government Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research Michigan Municipal League
Wayne University	Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research
University of Minnesota	Municipal Reference Bureau League of Minnesota Municipalities
University of Missouri	Municipal Reference Bureau Missouri Municipal Association
Princeton University	Local Government Survey
Brooklyn College	Bureau of Governmental Research
Columbia University	Institute of Public Administration
New York University	Division of Research in Public Administration
University of North Carolina	Institute for Research in Social Sciences
University of Cincinnati	Municipal Reference Bureau
University of Oklahoma	Bureau of Government Research Oklahoma Municipal League
University of Oregon	Bureau of Governmental Research League of Oregon Cities
Pennsylvania State College	Institute of Local Government Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs
University of South Dakota	League of South Dakota Municipalities
University of Texas	Bureau of Municipal Research League of Texas Municipalities
University of Virginia	Bureau of Public Administration League of Virginia Municipalities
University of Washington	Bureau of Governmental Research Association of Washington Cities

Table III

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING PROGRAMS OF EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Institution	Type of Program	Year Begun	First Degree	Master's Degree	Doctor's Degree	Title of Basic Course	Chief Instructors (*On leave)
Arizona University of Arizona Tucson	Govt. Service Course, Sch. of Bus. & P.A.	1934	B.S. in P.A.	—	—	Nat'l. Adm. State & Local Adm.	Waldo E. Waltz
Arkansas University of Arkansas Fayetteville	Bus. Adm. Curriculum	1934	B.S. in P.A.	M.S.	—	P.A.	C. C. Fichtner Spencer D. Albright
California Pomona College Claremont	Honors in Pol. Sci.	1928	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	—	Mun. & Metropolitan Problems	Russell M. Story
Stanford University Stanford University	Dept. of Pol. Sci.	1919	B.A.	Yes	Yes	P.A.-Organ'z't'n, Procedure, Functions	Edwin A. Cottrell
University of California Berkeley	Subj. Group in Pol. Sci. Major	1915	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	Samuel C. May A. F. Macdonald August Vollmer
Univ. of California at Los Angeles	Group Major in Pol. Sci.	1923	B.A.	Yes	Yes	Princ. of P.A.	Frank M. Stewart V. O. Key, Jr.* Winston W. Crouch J. A. C. Grant
Univ. of Southern Calif. Los Angeles	Curriculum in Sch. of Govt.	1929	B.S. in P.A.	M.S. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.—Staff F'nct'ns	Emery E. Olson* W. Ballantine Henley John M. Pfiffner Carleton C. Rodee
District of Columbia American University Washington, D. C.	Sch. of Pub. Aff.	1935	A.B.	Yes	Yes	Princ. of P.A.	Arthur Flemming *Director* Ben A. Arneson Henry Reining, Jr.
Georgetown University Washington, D.C.	Div. of Bus. & P.A. in Sch. of For. Serv.	1936	B.S. in Bus. & P.A.	—	—	Princ. of P.A.	Aldo L. Raffa
George Washington Univ. Washington, D. C.	Curriculum in P.A.	1934	B.A. in Govt.	Yes	Yes	Admin.	John A. Tillema

TABLE III.—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING PROGRAMS OF EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Institution	Type of Program	Year Begun	First Degree	Master's Degree	Doctor's Degree	Title of Basic Course	Chief Instructors (* On leave)
ILLINOIS							
Bradley Polytechnic Institute Peoria	Preparation for Pub. Service	1935	B.A. or B.S.	—	—	P.A.	Frederic R. Hamilton William B. Philip Clarence W. Schroeder
Northwestern University Evanston	Genl. Adm. & Mun. Adm.	1928	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	Augustus R. Hatton Earl H. DeLong John H. Thurston
University of Chicago Chicago	Concentration in P.A.	1923	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	Marshall E. Dimock Clarence E. Ridley Leonard D. White*
University of Illinois Urbana	Major in Pol. Sci.	1927	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	John A. Fairlie Charles M. Kneier Charles Hyneman M. H. Hunter
INDIANA							
De Pauw University Greencastle	Curriculum for P.A.	1935	B.A.	—	—	P.A.	Hiram Stout Harold Zink
Indiana University Bloomington	(1) Major in Govt. (2) Curr. in Bus. Adm. in Sch. of Comm.	1926	A.B. in Govt. B.S. in Bus. Adm.	M.A. in Govt. M.S. in Bus. Adm.	In Govt.	P.A.	Frank G. Bates Ford P. Hall Pressly S. Sikes
IOWA							
State Univ. of Iowa Iowa City		1932	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Nat'l Admin. State Admin. Mun. Admin.	Ivan L. Pollock Kirk H. Porter Frank E. Horack
KANSAS							
University of Kansas Lawrence	Option in Coll. of Arts & Sci.	1922	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	—	Nat'l Admin. Mun. Admin.	Frederic H. Guild* H. B. Chubb W. Rolland Maddox
KENTUCKY							
University of Kentucky Lexington	Concentration in Dept. of Pol. Sci.		B.A.	Yes	Yes	P.A.	John W. Manning
University of Louisville Louisville	Major in Pol. Sci. or Commerce	1935	A.B.	—	—	Princ. of P.A.	Kenneth P. Vinsel
LOUISIANA							
Louisiana State University Baton Rouge	Major in Arts & Sci.	1937	A.B.	Yes	—	Nat'l & State Adm.	Roderick L. Carleton Alex B. Daspit Robert J. Harris A. L. Powell

MASSACHUSETTS Harvard University Cambridge	(1) Dept. of Govt., Training Program (2) Grad. Sch. of Bus. Admin. (3) Grad. Sch. of P.A. (Littauer)	(1) 1934 (2) 1935 (3) 1938	— — —	(1) Pol. Sci. (2) M. Bus. Adm.	(1) Pol. Sci. Pol. Econ. & Govt.	(1) Princ. of P.A. (2) Intro. to Pub. Aspects of Bus.	(1) Morris B. Lambie Carl J. Friedrich Arthur Holcombe W. Y. Elliott E. P. Herring Fritz Marx (2) Howard L. Bevis Nathan Isaacs Philip Cabot
MICHIGAN Kalamazoo College Kalamazoo	Honors Major in Sch. of Arts	1934	B.A.	Yes	—	Local Govt. Admin.	Robert F. Cornell Edward Rutz
University of Michigan Ann Arbor	Inst. of Pub. & Soc. Admin.	1914	—	M.A. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	George C. S. Benson Robert S. Ford Harold D. Smith
Wayne University Detroit	Sch. of Pub. Aff. & Soc. Work	1930	B.A.	Govt.	—	State & Local Admin.	Lent D. Upson J. M. Leonard
MINNESOTA University of Minnesota Minneapolis	Committee on Training for P.A.	1936	B.A.	Yes	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	William Anderson Oliver P. Field Clarence C. Ludwig Lloyd M. Short
MISSOURI University of Missouri Columbia	Curr. in Govt. Service in Sch. of Bus. & P. Adm.	1917	B.S. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	Martin L. Faust William L. Bradshaw
Washington University St. Louis	Sch. of P.A. in Sch. of Bus. & P.A.	1937	B.S. in P.A.	Yes	Pol. Sci.	Princ. & Prob. of P.A.	Charles W. McKenzie
NEBRASKA University of Nebraska Lincoln	Training for Pub. Service	1929	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Intro. to P.A.	John P. Senning Lane W. Lancaster
NEW JERSEY Princeton University Princeton	Dept. of Pol. Sci.	1930	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	William S. Carpenter George A. Graham Paul T. Stafford John F. Sly
NEW MEXICO University of New Mexico Albuquerque	Courses Arranged for Pub. Service	1935	B.A.	Yes	—	Adm. Prob. in State & Local Govt.	Arthur S. White T. C. Donnelly
NEW YORK Colgate University Hamilton	Major in Coll. of Arts	1935	B.A.	—	—	Admin.	Rodney L. Mott Paul S. Jacobsen
Columbia University New York		1888	—	Pub. Law	Pub. Law	Nat'l Admin. Amer. Mun. Adm.	Luther H. Gulick Arthur W. Macmahon Joseph B. McGoldrick Lindsay Rogers

Table III.—Colleges and Universities Offering Programs of Educational Preparation for Public Administration—Continued

Institution	Type of Program	Year Begun	First Degree	Master's Degree	Doctor's Degree	Title of Basic Course	Chief Instructors (*On leave)
New York University New York	Div. of P.A.	1932	B.A.	Yes	Yes	P.A.	Russell Forbes* Rinehart J. Swenson Roy V. Peel Wallace S. Sayre
Syracuse University Syracuse	Sch. of Citizenship & Pub. Aff.	1924	——	M. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	William E. Mosher, *Director*
NORTH CAROLINA							
University of North Carolina Chapel Hill	Sch. of P.A	1931	B.S. in P.A.	Pol. Sci. or Sociol.	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	James W. Fesler Clarence Heer Paul W. Wager Edward J. Woodhouse
OHIO							
Antioch College Yellow Springs		1933	B.A.	——	——	P.A.	J. Donald Kingsley*
Miami University Oxford	Prep. for Law & Pub. Service	1929	B.A.	Yes	——	Probl. of P.A.	Burton L. French
Ohio State University Columbus	Curr. in Sch. of Comm. & Admin.	1929	B.S.	M.S. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	Harvey Walker
University of Cincinnati Cincinnati	Training for Pub. Service	1927	B.A.	Yes	——		S. Gale Lowrie Henry G. Hodges J. Roy Blough
University of Toledo Toledo	(1) Major in Mun. Adm. in Arts Coll. (2) Major in Pub. Adm. in Coll. of Bus. Adm.	1922	A.B. B. Bus. Adm.	Pol. Sci.	——	Mun. Admin.	Donovan F. Emch O. Garfield Jones
OKLAHOMA							
University of Oklahoma Norman	Govt. Service & Mun. Service Curr. in Sch. of Cit. & Pub. Aff.	1925	B.A. in Govt.	M.S. in Pub. Adm. M.S. in Govt.	——	Princ. of P.A.	Royden J. Dangerfield John Alley Fritz Ermarth
OREGON							
University of Oregon Eugene	Coll. of Soc. Sci.	1936	B.A.	——	——	Prob. of P.A.	Herman Kehrli
PENNSYLVANIA							
Pa. State College State College	Pub. Serv. Major in Arts Curriculum	1931	B.A.	Yes	——	P.A.	Harold L. Alderfer
Temple University Philadelphia	Curr. in Pub. Aff. in Sch. of Comm.	1932	B.A.	Yes	——	State Admin. Mun. Admin.	W. Brooke Graves Raymond S. Short
University of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh	Div. of P.A.— Govt. Service Course	1935	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Nat'l Admin. State & County Admin. City Admin.	James C. Charlesworth Roger V. Shumate

Texas							
A. & M. College of Texas College Station	Mun. Admin.	1925	——	M.S. in Mun. Adm.	——	Mun. Admin.	Ernest W. Steel
Southern Methodist University Dallas	Arnold Sch. of Govt.	1924	B.S. in P.A.	M.A. in P.A.	——	Princ. of P.A.	Harvey H. Guice
The University of Texas Austin	Training for Pub. Serv.	1935	——	B.A. in P.A.	——	Nat'l Admin. State Admin. County Admin. Mun. Admin.	Roscoe C. Martin J. Alton Burdine
Utah							
Utah State Agric. College Logan	Govt. Serv. Program in Sch. of Comm.	1935	B.S.	——	——	Princ. of P.A.	Franklin D. Daines
Virginia							
University of Virginia Charlottesville	Concentration in Genl. Admin.	1933	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Govt. in Action	Rowland Egger James Hart George W. Spicer Raymond Uhl
Washington & Lee Univ. Lexington	P.A. Curr. in Sch. of Comm. & Adm.	1936	B.A.	——	——	P.A.	F. James Barnes, II
William & Mary College Williamsburg	Marshall-Wythe Sch. of Govt. & Cit.	1922	B.A.	——	——	P.A.	James E. Pate
Washington							
State College of Washington Pullman	Special Course for Pub. Service	1930	B.A.	——	——	P.A.	Claudius O. Johnson
University of Washington Seattle	(1) Course in Govt. Serv. in Coll. of Ec. & Bus. Ad.	1935	(1) B.A.	(1) Certif.	——	Intro. to P.A.	Edmund F. Spellacy
	(2) Pol. & Adm. Group in Pol. Sci. Dept.		(2) B.A.	(2) Pol. Sci.	(2) Pol. Sci.		
Wisconsin							
University of Wisconsin Madison	Major	1924	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Intro. to P.A.	John M. Gaus Walter R. Sharp

TABLE IV

OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING COURSES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Institution	Title of Basic Course	Year Begun	Master's Degree	Chief Instructors
ALABAMA				
University of Alabama University	P.A.	1929	Pol. Sci.	Wilson K. Doyle
CALIFORNIA				
California Institute of Technology Pasadena	Indep. Grad. Study	1921	M.S.	Wm. Bennett Munro
University of San Francisco San Francisco	P.A.	1934	——	Preston Devine
COLORADO				
Colorado College Colorado Springs	P.A.	1935	——	Edith C. Bramhall
University of Colorado Boulder	P.A.	1935	Bus.	Don C. Sowers C. P. Malick
University of Denver Denver	P.A.	1930	Pol. Sci.	Roy E. Brown
CONNECTICUT				
Yale University New Haven	P.A.	1937	Pol. Sci.	John H. Marion
IDAHO				
University of Idaho Moscow	P.A.	1934	——	Lawrence H. Chamberlain
ILLINOIS				
Central Y.M.C.A. College Chicago	P.A.	1935	——	Glenn G. Wiltsey
So. Ill. State Normal Univ. Carbondale	P.A.	1930	——	Willis G. Swartz
INDIANA				
Purdue University Lafayette	P.A.	1936	——	Robert Phillips
IOWA				
Cornell College Mt. Vernon	Mun. Govt.	1935	——	Russell Cooper
Grinnell College Grinnell	P.A.	1913	——	John W. Gannaway
Iowa State College Ames	P.A.	1932	——	Herbert C. Cook
KANSAS				
University of Wichita Wichita	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1927	——	Hugo Wall
Washburn College Topeka	P.A.	1923	——	Bertram W. Maxwell
LOUISIANA				
Tulane University New Orleans	P.A.	1936	M.A.	William V. Holloway
MAINE				
Bowdoin College Brunswick	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1925	——	Orren C. Hormell
University of Maine Orono	P.A.	1935	——	Charles J. Rohr

TABLE IV.—OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING COURSES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Institution	Title of Basic Course	Year Begun	Master's Degree	Chief Instructors
MARYLAND				
Goucher College Baltimore	Mun. Govt. & Adm.		——	Clinton I. Winslow
MASSACHUSETTS				
Mt. Holyoke College South Hadley	Princ. & Probl. of P.A.	1935	Pol. Sci.	Ellen D. Ellis
Radcliffe College Cambridge	Probl. in P.A.	1936	Pol. Sci.	Fritz M. Marx
Smith College Northampton	Princ. & Probl. of P.A.	1936	——	Charles B. Hagan
Wellesley College Wellesley	P.A.	1932	——	Louise Overacker
MISSISSIPPI				
University of Mississippi University	Amer. Nat'l Adm. Amer. State & Local Adm.	1934	——	Huey B. Howerton
MISSOURI				
Park College Parkville	Mun. Adm.	1935	——	Walter F. Sanders
William Jewell College Liberty	P.A.	1937	——	W. Holt Smith
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Dartmouth College Hanover	Administration Nat'l Adm.		——	Russell R. Larmon Elmer E. Smead
NEW JERSEY				
Rutgers University New Brunswick	P.A.	1935	——	John D. Millett
NEW MEXICO				
New Mexico College of A. & M. Arts State College	P.A.	1936	——	W. H. Edwards
NEW YORK				
Barnard College New York	Govt. & Social Problems	1931	——	Jane Perry Clark
Brooklyn College Brooklyn	Nat. & State Adm.	1930	Pol. Sci.	Margaret Gustaferro-Baker
Cornell University Ithaca	Local Govt.	1931	Govt. & Pub. Fin.	M. P. Catherwood
Fordham University New York	Princ. & Probl. of Pub. Adm. Law & Orgnztn.		Pol. Sci.	Louis J. Potts
Hunter College New York	Probl. in P. A.	1935	——	Madge M. McKinney
Union College Schenectady	State & Local Govt. in Practice	1935	——	Patterson H. French
University of Rochester Rochester	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1932	——	James D. McGill
NORTH CAROLINA				
Duke University Durham	Mun. Adm.	1936	——	Robert S. Rankin
OHIO				
College of Wooster Wooster	P.A.	1936	——	Louis Ingram
Denison University Granville	State Govt. & Adm. City Govt. & Adm.	1936	——	Albert A. Roden
Fenn College Cleveland	Blended Curriculum (Citizenship)	1934	——	Marion B. Tolar

TABLE IV.—OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING COURSES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Institution	Title of Basic Course	Year Begun	Master's Degree	Chief Instructors
Ohio Wesleyan University Delaware	P.A.	1937		Yale K. Kessler
University of Akron Akron	Mun. Adm.	1927	——	Roy V. Sherman
Western Reserve University Cleveland	Mun. Govt. & Adm.		Pol. Sci.	Elmer E. Hilpert
OREGON				
Reed College Portland	Admin.	1929	——	Charles McKinley
Willamette University Salem	P.A. Mun. Adm.	1932	——	Robert M. Gatke William C. Jones
PENNSYLVANIA				
Bucknell University Lewisburg	P.A.	1930	——	James A. Gathings
Bryn Mawr College Bryn Mawr	P.A.	1935	Pol. Sci.	Roger H. Wells
Lehigh University Bethlehem	Probl. of Mun. Management	1927	——	Ernst B. Schulz
Swarthmore College Swarthmore	P.A.	1936	——	J. Roland Pennock
RHODE ISLAND				
Brown University Providence	Princ. of P.A.	1933	——	Campbell B. Beard
SOUTH DAKOTA				
University of South Dakota Vermillion	P.A.	1929	Govt.	Herman H. Trachsel
TENNESSEE				
University of Chattanooga Chattanooga	P.A.	1926	——	Frank W. Prescott
University of Tennessee	P.A.	1933	Yes	William H. Combs
TEXAS				
Texas Christian University Ft. Worth	P.A.		——	John Lord
Texas Technological College Lubbock	P.A.	1936	——	J. W. Jackson
West Texas State Teachers Coll. Canyon	P.A.	1936	(Minor)	Stuart H. Condron Hershel Coffee
UTAH				
University of Utah Salt Lake City	Trends in P.A.	1923	Pol. Sci.	W. H. Dalgliesh
VERMONT				
Bennington College Bennington	P.A.	1934	——	James L. McCamy
Middlebury College Middlebury	County & Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1915	——	W. Grafton Nealley
Norwich University Northfield	Mun. Govt.	1921	——	Kemp R. B. Flint
University of Vermont Burlington	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1925	Pol. Sci.	Melvin H. Laatsch
VIRGINIA				
Hampton Institute Hampton	Amer. Govt.	1924	——	A. Ogden Porter
State Teachers College Fredericksburg	Nat'l Govt.	1929	——	Oscar H. Darter

TABLE IV.—OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING COURSES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Institution	Title of Basic Course	Year Begun	Master's Degree	Chief Instructors
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. Blacksburg	Practice of Mun. Adm. County Govt. & Adm.	1929	—	Calvert H. Jenkins R. T. Humbert
WASHINGTON				
Seattle Pacific College Seattle	Mun. Govt.	1935	—	S. Lyle Post
Whitman College Walla Walla	Seminar in P.A.	1935	—	Chester C. Maxey
WEST VIRGINIA				
Marshall College Huntington	P.A.	1937	—	Paul K. Walp
Morris Harvey College Charleston	P.A.	1936	—	E. R. Dorsey
West Virginia University Morgantown	Probl. of Modern State: Adm. Process	1930	Pol. Sci.	Clifford E. Garwick
WISCONSIN				
Lawrence College Appleton	Amer. Govt.	1935	Pol. Sci.	Donald M. DuShane

NOTE: Only those courses in "Government" are included in which, according to information from the instructor, a substantial number of hours is devoted to topics usually included in courses in "Administration."

YALE, RADCLIFFE, and CORNELL UNIVERSITY also offer a Doctor's Degree toward which work may be done in this field.

City-Wide Organizations of Municipal Employees

By James W. Errant

Manager, Municipal Employes Society of Chicago; Director, National Association of Civil Service Employee Organizations

BEFORE dealing specifically with city-wide groups of employees, it might be well to review briefly the history of organization among local government workers in the United States. Teachers were the first of these employees to band together. This movement among the teachers began in the middle of the nineteenth century and it has spread throughout the nation. Local units are in many parts of the country linked to form state groups and the two constitute the National Education Association. In more recent years the American Federation of Teachers was formed. This group, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has local unions in communities where labor is influential.

The policemen and firemen are, like the teachers, well organized. Practically every city has its associations covering the uniformed forces, even though the strength of the units may vary widely. The International Fire Fighters' Association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has a large number of local unions throughout the country.

The civil service employees, outside of teachers, policemen, and firemen are not generally organized. Wherever there are labor groups representing the various craftsmen employed by the municipalities, there is a type of unionization, but in comparatively few instances do we find civil service workers, regardless of occupation, united for a defense of their common civil service status.

Few data have been available concerning organizations of this character and their purposes and activities. The Municipal Employes Society of Chicago, under the direction of its manager, carried out a survey in 1936 with a view to supplying useful information about this relatively unexplored field. Twenty-two questionnaires from organizations in 18 cities and four counties were returned with adequate data. It was our aim to confine this survey to organizations made up wholly or largely of employees other than policemen, teachers, and firemen, but the returns indicate that many of the groups, particularly the smaller ones, include these employees in their membership.

All organizations studied are confined to the states of California, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Washington, and Wisconsin. Nine of these groups were founded during the period from 1902 to 1920, six from 1920 to 1930, and seven subsequent to 1930. These figures demonstrate that the organization movement among local government employees, other than teachers, policemen, and firemen, is a comparatively recent development. Nineteen of the associations are in jurisdictions where civil service laws are in force. Pertinent facts about each of these employee groups appear in the organization summaries at the end of this article.

One of the organizations, The Federation of Public Service Employes of St. Paul, is affiliated directly with organized labor. Seventeen have a portion of their membership, ranging from 1 per cent to 60 per cent, affiliated with labor through their respective craft unions. Four have no labor connections either as a group or through individual members.

A tabulation of activities and the number of organizations engaged in each will prove illuminating. For purposes of making clear the relationship between the program of work and improvement in municipal administration, the list is divided into two parts:

Group A—Those activities which are of primary interest to the civil service employees, the local governments, and the citizens:

1. Looking after wages and working conditions	17
2. Protecting and promoting civil service rights	18
3. Handling grievance cases	18
4. Protecting and promoting an annuity and benefit fund	9
5. Publishing a magazine	13
6. Carrying on a program of research	8
7. Public relations program	17
8. Co-operating with other civil service employee organizations	22
9. Promoting a program of in-service or pre-service training	2

Group B—Activities which are of chief concern to the employees, but of indirect benefit to the municipal governments and the citizens:

1. Operating a bureau of information for members	11
2. Engaging in social activities	18
3. Furnishing life insurance	5
4. Furnishing a death benefit	8
5. Furnishing group medical service	4
6. Furnishing health insurance	1
7. Operating a credit union	10
8. Engaging in co-operative buying	1

Thus we have before us a picture of the programs of these groups. Wages and working conditions, protection and promotion of civil service rights, handling grievance cases, social functions, public relations program, and co-operation with other employee unions, are considered to be of primary importance. Next in order we find interest in a pension system, publication of a journal, program of research, the operation of a credit union, and the bureau of information for members. At the lower end of the scale appear the furnishing of various types of insurance, group medical service, co-operative buying, and interest in pre-service and in-service training.

It is of further interest to note that only 17 of the groups concern themselves with improvement of wages and working conditions. The others are located in municipalities where craft unions are strong, and the latter are instrumental in establishing adequate economic standards for the civil service workers.

The activities of these civil service trade unions as classified in Group A promote sound municipal administration in three ways:

1. They improve the morale of the employees and thus make them more efficient public servants.
2. They give to public officials and particularly to willing public officials material assistance in the administration of municipal affairs.
3. They enable the citizens to become familiar with the problems and conduct of city business and with the character and activities of the public personnel.

The program of these organizations as listed under Group B is very important even though the employees derive more direct benefit from it than the local governments and the citizens. But the latter are concerned with any activity of the employees which improves morale. It has been found that supplying the members with accurate information relative to their rights and privileges, promoting social events, furnishing the means of investment and credit, and providing the avenues through which goods and services can be purchased at a substantial saving, tend to stabilize the membership of the groups. Therefore, not only do these secondary activities improve the mental attitude and physical performance of the members as employees of the various governments, but they strengthen the organizations, thus, making them available as potentially effective parts of the administrative machine.

The organizations of civil service employees under scrutiny have demonstrated their ability to serve their members, their governments, and the public. Their contributions to good administration, however, have been mainly accidental rather than premeditated. A few of these groups are becoming conscious of their responsibility to their constituents, their governments, and their real employer—the taxpayer. This growing feeling is receiving an impetus from the reawakening of public interest in local government administration.

The study completed by the Municipal Employes Society shows that there are several intelligent and competent leaders in these 22 organizations and no doubt there are others in groups not yet prominent. Concentrating this leadership and using it, not only to solve our immediate problems and carry on our current activities, but to formulate and effectuate a broader and more useful program for the employees organizations in the municipal field, would give prestige to the entire organization movement among the workers in our local governments. Two attempts are now being made to accomplish this purpose. In 1936 two national associations of local government employees were formed: The National Association of Civil Service Employe Organizations, with headquarters in Chicago, and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employes, located in Madison, Wisconsin. The latter group is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The objectives of these national groups are similar as both are concerned with protecting and promoting the interests of local government employees. The former, an association of city-wide civil service unions whose membership is confined to civil service employees, takes the position that its objectives can best be reached through fixing its attention upon the local governments and their problems and not through a direct connection with the labor movement. The latter is made up of local groups some of which are classed as vertical and the balance horizontal unions. Membership in the local organizations is not limited to those employed under a civil service law. The philosophy of these national bodies is clear. The National Association adheres to the doctrine that civil service employees' interests are safeguarded through their combined intelligence and influence with incidental assistance from labor through the members of craft unions who are in the civil service. The American Federation, on the contrary, proceeds on the theory that the welfare of civil service employees depends upon an integral relationship with the general labor movement. Experience alone will determine which procedure will contribute most to the welfare of the local government workers and to the cause of sound municipal administration.

Both national organizations, and particularly the local groups which form the foundation of the country-wide bodies, are carrying out programs of work which are useful to all concerned. The writer suggests to the leaders of these organizations, local and national, new fields of activity which challenge their imagination. This program would include further development of some activities with which a few organizations have experimented but which are not at present fully appreciated by most organizations. The program would also include the gradual addition of new functions not common to civil service unions in the United States which carry promise of contributing to the achievement of the objectives of both employee associations and governments. These functions may be classified as follows:

- I. Those functions not fully developed.
  1. Public relations program.
  2. Research.
  3. In-service and pre-service training.
  4. Annuity and benefit funds.
  5. Group medical service.
  6. Life insurance.
  7. Credit unions.
- II. Those activities to be introduced.
  1. Participation in the development of machinery of conciliation similar to the Whitley system in England.
  2. The furnishing of credit for home building and home financing purposes.
  3. The furnishing of fire, automobile, robbery, and other forms of insurance.
  4. Co-operative buying.

Under the competent leadership which is asserting itself and the broad plan of activity outlined above, premeditation will displace accident and as a consequence these civil service unions will more effectively protect their members and at the same time become indispensable to the scheme of good local government administration.

The organization summaries which follow give detailed information as to membership and activities of each of the 22 organizations which are discussed as a group in the foregoing article.

CALIFORNIA

ALAMEDA COUNTY—Alameda County Employees' Association. Secretary, H. A. Bruntsch, Court House, Oakland.

Membership: 725 members; annual dues, $6; any civil service employee, other than teachers, policemen, and firemen, is eligible.

Activities: Monthly publication, *Alameda County Employee;* matters involving wages and working conditions; legislative; protection and promotion of civil service rights; grievance cases; protection and promotion of annuity and benefit fund; death benefit; credit union (separate organization); social activities; public relations program; co-operation with other employee organizations.

GLENDALE—Glendale City Employees' Association. President, L. M. Robinson, Glendale.

Membership: 450 members; annual dues, 25 cents; any employee of Glendale, except teachers, is eligible.

Activities: Matters involving wages and working conditions; protection and promotion of civil service rights; death benefit; social activities; co-operation with other employee organizations.

LONG BEACH—City Employees' Association of Long Beach. President, L. W. Husted, 1122 Lime Avenue, Long Beach.

Membership: 800 members; annual dues, $1; any civil service employee, other than teachers, policemen, and firemen, is eligible.

Activities: Matters involving wages and working conditions; legislative matters; protection and promotion of civil service rights; grievance cases; life insurance;

death benefit; credit union; bureau of information for members; social activities; research; public relations program; program of in-service and pre-service training; co-operation with other employee organizations.

Los Angeles—All City Employees' Association. Secretary, Alexander Chisholm, Room 20, City Hall, Los Angeles.

Membership: 5,000 members; annual dues, $2; any city employee other than teachers, policemen, and firemen, is eligible. (Officers must be civil service employees.)

Activities: Monthly publication, *Los Angeles City Employee;* social activities; group medical service; matters involving wages and working conditions; legislative; protection and promotion of civil service rights; grievance cases; life insurance; death benefit; bureau of information for members; co-operative buying; research; public relations program; program of in-service and pre-service training; co-operation with other employee organizations through a liaison council of local government employee groups; credit union.

Los Angeles County—Los Angeles County Employees' Association. Secretary, Matt N. Simon, 307 West First Street, Los Angeles.

Membership: 8,400 members; annual dues, $1; any civil service employee regularly employed by the county is eligible.

Activities: Monthly publication, *Los Angeles County Employee;* matters involving wages and working conditions; legislative matters; protection and promotion of civil service rights; grievance cases; protection and promotion of retirement fund; life insurance; death benefit; credit union; bureau of information for members; social activities; group medical service; research; public relations program; co-operation with other employee organizations.

Oakland—Oakland Municipal Civil Service Employees Association. Ed. Russell, secretary, City Hall, Oakland.

Membership: 534 members; annual dues, $4; any civil service employee, other than teachers, is eligible.

Activities: Bulletin; social activities; matters involving wages and working conditions; legislative matters; protection and promotion of civil service rights; grievance cases; death benefit; credit union; group medical service; research; co-operation with other employee organizations.

Pasadena—Pasadena Municipal Employees Association. Secretary, Carroll Harpham, City Hall, 100 North Garfield Avenue, Pasadena.

Membership: 750 members; annual dues, $1; any city employee is eligible. Teachers are county employees.

Activities: Monthly publication, *News-Letter;* matters involving wages and working conditions; protection and promotion of an annuity and pension fund; death benefit; credit union; bureau of information; social activities; group medical service; health insurance furnished to members; co-operation with other employee organizations.

San Francisco—San Francisco Municipal Civil Service Association. Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3206 Anza Street, San Francisco.

Membership: 800 members; annual dues, $6; any civil service employee, other than teachers and firemen, is eligible.

Activities: Weekly publication, *San Francisco Municipal Review;* legislative matters affecting civil service only; protection and promotion of civil service rights; grievance cases; protection and promotion of an annuity and benefit fund; credit union; bureau of information for members; social activities; public relations program; co-operation with other employee organizations.

San Jose—The Municipal Employees Economy League. Secretary, John J. Lynch, city clerk, City Hall, San Jose.

Membership: 222 members; annual dues, $3; any employee, other than teachers, is eligible.

Activities: Matters involving wages and working conditions; legislative matters; public relations program; co-operation with other employee organizations.

ILLINOIS

Chicago—Municipal Employes Society of Chicago. Secretary, James W. Errant, 188 West Randolph Street, Chicago.

Membership: 6,000 (50 per cent of those eligible); annual dues, $3; any civil service employee other than policemen, teachers, and firemen, is eligible.

Activities: Monthly publication, *Municipal Employes Society Bulletin;* legislative matters; protection and promotion of civil service rights; grievance cases; protection and promotion of an annuity and benefit fund; life insurance; credit union; bureau of information for members; social activities; research; public relations program; co-operation with other employee organizations.

Cook County—Cook County Civil Service Employes Association. Secretary, E. J. Camit, Civil Service Office, County Building, Chicago.

Membership: 500 members; annual dues, $2; any civil service employee of the county is eligible.

Activities: Matters involving wages and working conditions; legislative matters; protection and promotion of civil service rights; grievance cases; protection and promotion of an annuity and benefit fund; public relations program; co-operation with other employee organizations.

MICHIGAN

Detroit—Detroit Municipal Employes Club. Secretary, F. R. Sitter, 303 City Hall, Detroit.

Membership: 5000 members; annual dues, $1; any city employee is eligible.

Activities: Monthly publication, *The Municipal Employe;* matters involving wages and working conditions; legislative matters; protection and promotion of civil service rights; grievance cases; protection and promotion of an annuity and benefit fund; credit union; social activities; public relations program; co-operation with other employee organizations.

Flint—Flint City Employees' Club. President, Fay B. Murphy, Flint.

Membership: 800 members; annual dues, $2; any city employee, other than teachers, is eligible.

Activities: Matters involving wages and working conditions; legislative matters; protection and promotion of civil service rights; grievance cases; credit union;

social activities; public relations program; co-operation with other employee organizations.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul—The Federation of Public Service Employees. President, George A. Sheahan, Room 109, Courthouse, St. Paul.

Membership: 497 members; annual dues, $9; any civil service employee, other than teachers, policemen, and firemen, is eligible.

Activities: Matters involving wages and working conditions; legislative matters; protection and promotion of civil service rights; grievance cases; death benefit; social activities; public relations program; co-operation with other employee organizations.

NEW JERSEY

Essex County—Essex County No. 1, New Jersey Civil Service Association. Secretary, William A. Perlitt, 98 Mead Street, Newark.

Membership: This council is part of state organization with a total membership of 8,000. Nine councils in all. Annual dues, $4; any civil service employee is eligible.

Activities: Weekly publication, *The Shield;* matters involving wages and working conditions; legislative matters; protection and promotion of civil service rights; grievance cases; protection and promotion of annuity and benefit fund carried out by the state organization of which this council is a part; social activities; co-operation with other employee organizations.

NEW YORK

Buffalo—Buffalo Council No. 119. Secretary, Charles Oliver, City Hall, Buffalo.

Membership: 1,500 members; annual dues, $3; civil service employees, other than teachers, policemen, and firemen, are eligible.

Activities: Matters involving wages and working conditions; legislative matters; protection and promotion of civil service rights; grievance cases; protection and promotion of an annuity and benefit fund; bureau of information for members; social activities; public relations program; co-operation with other employee organizations.

New York City—Competitive Civil Service Association. Secretary, John F. Ryan, 1 East 43 Street, New York City.

Membership: 5,000 members; annual dues, $2; any civil service employee is eligible.

Activities: Matters involving wages and working conditions; legislative matters; promotion and protection of civil service rights; grievance cases; bureau of information for members; research; public relations program; co-operation with other employee organizations.

OHIO

Cleveland—The Civil Service Employees' Association. Secretary, H. E. Hineman, 737 Guardian Building, Cleveland.

Membership: 2,000 members; annual dues, $3; any civil service employee, other than teachers, is eligible.

Activities: Quarterly publication, *Special Bulletin;* legislative matters; protection and promotion of civil service rights; grievance cases; bureau of information for members; social activities; research; public relations program; co-operation with other employee organizations.

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE—Seattle Civil Service League. Secretary, F. N. Weyant, 304 Lyon Building, Seattle.

Membership: 2,000 members; annual dues, $2; any civil service employee, except teachers, is eligible.

Activities: Weekly publication, *The Public Service Journal;* legislative matters; protection and promotion of civil service rights; grievance cases; protection and promotion of an annuity and benefit fund; social activities; public relations program; co-operation with other employee organizations.

SPOKANE COUNTY—Spokane County Employees Association. President, J. T. Skerrett, Court House, Spokane.

Membership: 140 members; annual dues, $2; any county employee, other than teachers, policemen, and firemen, is eligible.

Activities: Matters involving wages; legislative matters; group insurance; credit union; co-operation with other employee organizations.

TACOMA—Municipal Civil Service League, Inc., of Tacoma, Washington. President, Claude M. Hiberly, P. O. Box 1514, Tacoma.

Membership: 802 members (86 per cent of total eligible); annual dues, $3; any civil service employee and any civil service eligible on the list of the Civil Service Commission of the City of Tacoma is eligible.

Activities: Weekly newspaper, *Municipal Civil Service Bulletin;* matters involving wages and working conditions; legislative matters; protection and promotion of civil service rights; credit union; grievance cases; bureau of information for members; social activities; public relations program; co-operation with other employee organizations.

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Government Service League. Secretary, Robert W. Hansen, 234 Fine Arts Building, 125 East Wells Street, Milwaukee.

Membership: 6,400 members; annual dues, $1; any person in government service in city or county government is eligible.

Activities: Bi-monthly publication, *Milwaukee Government Service;* legislative matters; protection and promotion of civil service rights; grievance cases; bureau of information for members; social activities; research; public relations program; co-operation with other employee organizations.

Credit Unions for Local Government Employees[*]

By C. R. Orchard

Director, Credit Union Section, Farm Credit Administration

ALTHOUGH credit unions had been making marked progress in the United States prior to 1934 the credit union movement received a special impetus in June of that year when Congress passed the Federal Credit Union Act, permitting the chartering of credit unions by the federal government. Before that date charters were issued by 38 state governments which had passed credit union laws, and since then three other states have passed similar laws. Credit unions are thus classified as either "federal" or "state" credit unions, although the actual differences are slight. Statistics for federal credit unions are adequate, but only approximate figures are available for state credit unions.

During 1936 the organization of new credit unions among local government employees, including teachers, went briskly forward. By the end of the year the total number functioning had more than doubled. Membership, resources, and loan activity of the older credit unions of this type uniformly increased, and many thousand more municipal employees came to know the double benefits of having at hand a means for saving conveniently in small amounts and possessing a source of credit when they might need small loans. Growth in teacher credit unions and in the number of teachers brought within the range of credit union service was especially marked.

The first federal charter to be issued to any credit union went to a group of local government employees on October 1, 1934. The credit union thus authorized to do business was the Morris Sheppard Texarkana Federal Credit Union, serving the officials, employees, and school teachers of Bowie County, Texas, and the city of Texarkana. Out of more than 1,800 federal charters granted up to the end of 1936, 193 went to groups of local government employees. Progress in the adoption of charters by local employee groups in 1936 as compared with the two preceding years is shown in the tabulation on the next page. Year-end operating statistics for each group, showing the progress in volume of business for each year, will be found in Table 1.

The advances made among state-chartered credit unions in this field are to be measured by increases in membership and business rather than by growth in numbers. This growth, however, was substantial. At the end of 1936 an estimated total of 143 state credit unions were operating among teachers and 149 among other local-government employees, the combined total for both federal and state groups thus standing at about 485.

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[*] The writer gratefully acknowledges the help of Joseph G. Riddle, of the staff of the Credit Union Section, in the preparation of this article.

Year	Local Government	Teachers	Total
1934	3	9	12
1935	28	38	66
1936	45	70	115
Total	76	117	193

It is estimated that the 225 credit unions among local government employees, aside from teachers, had well over 45,000 members and the 260 credit unions among teachers and other school employees had about 30,000 members.

Perhaps the outstanding development among credit unions of the local government type in 1936 was the tendency to set up many credit unions in various governmental units in a given area rather than to include all employees in the field of membership of one large credit union. Both methods of extending this service have their advantages. The contrast between them may be shown more clearly by citing the example of two cities, New York and Los Angeles, which have tried out different lines of approach to the problem.

The Municipal Credit Union of the city of New York is open to persons who have been on the regular payrolls of the city, county, or state of New York for more than six months and who work and reside in the city limits. It is the largest credit union of any kind in the United States. Its success is amply demonstrated by the fact that it has been operating efficiently for twenty years; that during those two decades it has loaned to its members $24,751,000, with losses for the whole period of $603.55; that at the end of 1936 it had 14,237 members whose savings in the form of shareholdings in the credit union totaled $1,945,000; that during its twenty years of life it has paid to its members $1,135,000 in dividends. It has proved invaluable to local government employees and has won the full support of New York City officials.

Los Angeles, on the other hand, presents an outstanding example of decentralized credit union service to county and municipal workers. These number many thousands. They are now served by 14 credit unions, nearly all of which were set up during 1936. Each credit union functions within a well-defined group, the members of which may be employees

TABLE I

TEACHER AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1934, DECEMBER 31, 1935, AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1936

Date	Number Chartered	Number Reporting	Per Cent Reporting	Membership			Savings		Dividends		Amount of Loans Outstanding	Loans Made Since Organization			Total Reserve for Bad Loans[3]
				Potential	Actual	Percentage of Actual to Potential	Share Balance	Average Savings Per Member	Rate	Total Paid		Number	Amount	Average Size	
Teacher Federal Credit Unions															
Dec. 31, 1934	9	5	56	.....	192	....	$ 1,489	$ 8	..	....	$ 590	6	$ 590	$ 98	$ 48
Dec. 31, 1935	47	36	77	.....	3,367	....	61,696	18	[1]	$943	58,200	856	86,354	101	1,180
Sept. 30, 1936	102	91	89	44,225	8,018	18	217,193	27	..	....	244,695	3,282	401,136	122	2,442
Average credit union in 1936				486	88	....	2,387	..	..	....	2,689	36	4,408	...	27
Local Government Employee Federal Credit Unions															
Dec. 31, 1934	3	3	100	.....	225	....	3,333	15	..	....	2,151	44	2,414	55	56
Dec. 31, 1935	31	21	70	.....	3,177	....	65,173	21	[2]	700	60,244	1,755	108,302	62	1,217
Sept. 30, 1936	70	63	90	40,120	10,160	25	294,388	29	..	....	291,195	7,944	593,959	75	3,239
Average credit union in 1936				637	161	....	4,673	..	..	....	4,622	126	9,428	...	51

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[1] Number paying 6 per cent, 4; 5 per cent to 6 per cent, 1; 4 per cent to 5 per cent, 3; less than 4 per cent, 2; no dividends, 26.

[2] Number paying 6 per cent, 2; 5 per cent to 6 per cent, 1; 4 per cent to 5 per cent, 2; less than 4 per cent, 3; no dividends, 13.

[3] There have been no loans charged off by any federal credit union.

of a single branch of the county or city government, all employees working in a given building, or employees having some other definite associational tie. For example, the teachers have their own credit union, the firemen theirs, and a third serves the city's policemen. The 2,000 or more people who work in the city hall carry on a separate credit union as do also the workers in the county hospital, those in the county sanitarium, and other units of county employees.

For this plan of having many smaller credit unions instead of one large association the claim is made that a greater proportion of eligible employees are reached and the interest is more widespread. Returns from the 11 federal credit unions of this type in Los Angeles in 1936 showed an average membership of some 260 out of a possible 1500, or 17 per cent, after an average life of about five months. This is a good showing and contrasts favorably with the experience of the more centralized type.

A number of other municipal areas during 1936 initiated or extended their credit union systems by setting up associations in various units of local government employees. Among them were: Portland (Maine), Pittsburgh, Washington (D. C.), Miami, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis-St. Paul, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, and Honolulu. In the smaller cities a single credit union, open to firemen, policemen, teachers, city hall clerks, and all other city or county employees, is usually more desirable and in many cases is the only one that can be operated, since the minimum potential membership for efficient service for a credit union is considered to be 75 to 100.

During 1936 a beginning was made in the systematic organization of new credit unions for local government workers, the object being to bring credit union service within the reach of all who would be benefited by it. The plan followed in many places was first to determine the units which might successfully support a credit union and then to present the idea in turn to the workers in each of these various units. This approach is largely the reason for the fine development in Los Angeles, in Honolulu, and in other metropolitan areas. Plans are being put into effect to bring credit union service to all local government employees in California.

Teachers' organizations in a number of states made considerable progress during 1936 in conducting or planning systematic campaigns to introduce teacher credit unions throughout their respective state school systems. Outstanding in this respect were Connecticut and New Jersey. More than 10,000 out of the 12,000 teachers in Connecticut are now eligible to membership in a teacher credit union, 22 of this type now being in business in that state. Likewise 22,000 out of the 35,000 public school employees of New Jersey are within reach of the service provided by 16 credit unions. In New Jersey these school-employee credit unions are organized largely on a county-wide basis and in Connecticut on the basis of groups of townships. In both of these states the progress is the result of only two years of planned effort. Last year teachers' associations in New York, Ohio, and other states laid plans for campaigns of education of teachers to the value of credit unions and of organizing new teacher credit unions in cities, counties, and towns not now served by them.

With all the rapid increase in the number of both federal and state credit unions organized in 1936 among local government employees and teachers the total of approximately 485 at the close of the year represents but a small beginning of the development that may be expected in this field. Teacher credit unions may be effectively operated on a county-wide basis, and in addition cities of 20,000 to 30,000 or more, can support teacher credit unions of their own. Considering that there are more than 3,000 counties in the United States and more than 300 cities with a population of over 30,000 it can readily be seen that the present 260 credit unions among teachers are but a small proportion of the possible number. Likewise credit unions for local government employees may be set up on a county-wide basis to include all employees of various units of city, county, and township governments, and such a plan is advisable in sparsely populated areas. The larger cities of course have a sufficient number of employees of their own, in addition to teachers, to permit the setting up of one or more separate credit unions. Almost every one of the 310 cities having over 30,000 population, and many cities with less than that population, have the potential membership of 75 to 100 among their employees, which is necessary before applying for a credit union charter. Altogether it is safe to say that the future holds out possibilities of the formation of several thousand credit unions to serve local government employees.

The ever-growing popularity of credit unions in this field and their steady increase in number and membership are due simply to the fact that they fill a pressing need. It is the need of the clerk, the fireman, the day laborer, the teacher, and every other type of payroll worker for a convenient place to save money in small amounts and a sympathetic source of small credit on reasonable terms. Many municipal administrators are quite unaware of this need, but there are many also who have had abundant occasion to appreciate what a nightmare existence is led by the employee who, perhaps through misfortune alone, has become ensnared in the toils of the unscrupulous money-lender. They have seen good reliable workers, when faced with ever-pyramiding debts, thrown into a siege of nervous worry that greatly reduced their efficiency, injured their morale, and perhaps even affected their moral responsibility. For this mental sickness the credit union offers a double cure. It supplies facilities almost at the worker's elbow through which he can save odd sums of as little as 25 cents, form the habit of saving his surpluses, and gradually build up a reserve to make unnecessary a recourse to professional lenders; and on the other hand, it builds up and maintains a fund from members' savings from which a member may borrow for useful purposes, paying not more than one per cent per month interest on unpaid balances and repaying the loan in installments that may run over a period as long as two years. A third benefit, while less tangible, is a noteworthy one. In addition to supplying all their own capital, credit union members carry on all the affairs of their organization themselves and thus acquire an excellent training in financial management.

A great co-operator, the late Sir Horace Plunkett, once said: "The credit union idea is a discovery as important for the financial order of the world as steam was for the industrial order." Affording a means by which he can in large part take the solution of his financial problems into his own hands, the credit union is an institution essentially of, by, and for the working man. That he can conduct it with signal success under American conditions is proved by a record of more than a quarter of a century of flourishing growth.

Originating in Germany nearly a hundred years ago the credit union reached United States soil in 1909, when Massachusetts passed the first state credit union law. Other states presently followed suit. The big development in the movement came with the formation of the Credit Union National Extension Bureau in 1921. Financed by the Boston philanthropist, Edward A. Filene, this unofficial bureau, over the next 14 years, brought about the passage or revision of credit union acts in nearly 40 states and finally induced Congress to pass the Federal Credit Union Act in 1934. Present state laws and the federal act are thus very similar in most of their essential features.

The passage of the federal act, besides making possible the chartering of credit unions in states that had no statutes of their own, has helped to establish sound credit union practices and has lent stability to the whole process of starting and conducting an organization of this kind. The Credit Union National Extension Bureau had accomplished much in implanting proper uniform practices, but it could do so only in an unofficial capacity. Drawing upon its experiences and those of state supervisory authorities the Farm Credit Administration, which administers the Federal Credit Union Act, has been able to set up a system calculated to maintain a high standard of efficiency in the credit unions it charters and to standardize good credit union practices.

Before a group can obtain a federal charter its application must be approved after an investigation in person, usually by a representative of the Credit Union Section of the Farm Credit Administration. The authorities in Washington must be satisfied that the group is cohesive enough to form the basis for good credit union operation. It must have a certain minimum potential membership, usually not less than 75. In nearly all cases one of the Section's representatives attends the organization meeting and also keeps in touch with the group for several months thereafter, giving it the benefit of his counsel. The Farm Credit Administration periodically examines the federal credit union's books. It requires the credit union to make quarterly reports. It prescribes a uniform procedure in handling accounts and other operating details, and supplies informative material on many subjects. In addition its services are at all times available to credit union officers in helping them solve any special problems that may arise. Although federal lines of procedure are kept flexible in order to meet changing conditions, the year 1936 saw them in general well established.

Before the passage of the federal act some 2,700 credit unions had been chartered by various states. This state activity continued, and by the end of 1936 the number had grown to about 3,700. At that time the number of federal charters stood at 1862, the total number of all credit unions chartered thus being approximately 5,500. They are credited with an aggregate membership of about 1,200,000 and total assets of $100,000,000. About 1,200 credit unions represent units of federal, state, and local government employees, together with teacher groups.

Professionalization of the Municipal Service

THIS brief survey of the programs and activities of national professional organizations of municipal officials continues the discussion of professionalization in the municipal service which was begun in the 1936 edition of this YEAR BOOK.[1] While last year's study was concerned primarily with the standards of training, education, and experience of the men holding professional positions in the municipal service, this year's section is devoted to the activities carried on by the organizations supported by these officials in their attempts to establish and promote professional standards.

Most of these 18 organizations hold an annual meeting, issue special pamphlets from time to time, and conduct an information service. In addition, at least half of the organizations publish a monthly or quarterly journal, participate in regional, state, and local meetings of the officials who belong to the Association, and have formulated a fundamental program of research in the subject matter which serves as the basis for the profession.

The less common activities may have equal significance for professional development. Eight of these organizations, for example, are giving concrete evidence of their interest in training present and prospective members of the professional group by participating in training programs of various types. Perhaps the most interesting of these are the traveling institutes sponsored by the National Recreation Association in a number of the larger cities of the country and the training project developed by the National Association of Housing Officials for the preparation of specially selected individuals as managers of the new housing projects springing up in various parts of the country. Another illustration of professional interest in standards is the personnel service maintained by five of these 18 organizations. Complete data are maintained on persons practicing in the field and are offered freely to public authorities responsible for making appointments to positions. At least one organization, the American Water Works Association, is following the lead of the school superintendents and the librarians in seeking to incorporate in state law professional standards as a requirement for practicing the profession.

In addition to the magazines and special pamphlets previously mentioned, at least six organizations publish an annual yearbook and five issue a monthly news-letter. The yearbooks of the National Association of Housing Officials and of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association are each devoted to a special problem or series of problems each year and constitute a continuing fund of basic research information. The International City Managers' Association publishes a yearbook which is of significance to a group wider than its own members, being devoted to the problems of municipal government in functional fields as well as in the field of general administration, which is the special province of the city manager.

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[1] MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1936, pp. 211-234.

It is of special significance that at least three of these 18 organizations consider education of the public as one of their principal functions. This is a clear recognition on the part of some professional groups that public appreciation of the significance of governmental functions is vital to the development of qualified personnel and the establishment of professional standards. A parallel activity is the interest expressed by four organizations in the content of federal and state legislation as it relates to their own special fields. The American Library Association, the National Association of Housing Officials, the Civil Service Assembly, and the American Public Welfare Association have been especially active in advising and promoting better standards in their functional fields through legislative channels.

Several of the organizations have decentralized their activities by providing a consulting service through the medium of field work. At least seven of the organizations make extended use of the contributions that can be made by their members through the medium of committee work which often results in valuable research and in the publication of material of considerable significance. At least three of these organizations are attempting to codify standard practices through the preparation and publication of manuals. The American Public Welfare Association is showing an encouraging interest in public reporting and is attempting to develop, in cooperation with the American Statistical Association, better reporting practices on the part of its members.

The Civil Service Assembly appears to be the only organization now engaged in a special project to study professional standards and to secure some general agreement as to the standards which should be established and promoted for its members.

The city and rural health contests conducted by the American Public Health Association in co-operation with the United States Chamber of Commerce are an interesting example of the influence of a professional organization in raising the general level of administration of a specific function by encouraging competition among governmental units.

This brief survey of the activities and programs of these 18 national organizations gives some indication of the widespread scope of their activities and constitutes evidence of definite progress along professional lines. This YEAR BOOK will continue to record progress in various ways in the belief that such developments are the most hopeful signs of the constant and steady improvement of the public service.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION (1870)

THE Department of Superintendence, the national professional organization for school executives, had its beginning in 1865 as an association of school superintendents but since 1870 has been affiliated with the National Education Association. Its purpose is to strengthen and constantly improve the quality of service rendered to the schools in the field of educational administration and supervision. Active membership in the Department is open to superintendents of schools and to other school and college executives who are members of the National Education Association. There were 3,925 members in 1936.

The Department has an annual budget of some $50,000 and a full-time staff of eleven. Its activities are carried on through its research service, field work, annual convention, and publications. In cooperation with the research division of the National Education Association, the Department conducts an educational research service to which 368 school systems and colleges subscribe; 231 of this number are city boards of education. The 1936 Yearbook of the Department, *The Social Studies Curriculum,* is proving of great value to school systems faced with the need for adjusting courses of study to new points of view. The 1937 Yearbook, *The Improvement of Education; Its Interpretation for Democracy,* will be the theme of a number of discussions at the next convention. The 1938 Yearbook will emphasize the place of the schools in meeting the problems of modern American youth, and the 1939 Yearbook will treat of problems in small school systems.

For over half a century the annual convention of the Department of Superintendence has been a clearing-house for American education. Twelve allied organizations meet regularly with the Department and about 30 more participate unofficially, resulting in a total attendance of some 10,000.—SHERWOOD D. SHANKLAND, executive secretary, 1201 16 Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION (1872)

THE American Public Health Association is the professional society of all workers in public health in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Cuba. During its 65 years of existence it has sought to bridge the gap between our scientific knowledge of health as discovered in the research laboratory, and the actual performance in municipal and state health agencies. The present membership of approximately 5,500 individuals includes representatives of ten sections with widely varying interests in the health field. In addition to the health officers' section, there are sections on child hygiene, epidemiology, food and nutrition, industrial hygiene, laboratory work, public health education, public health engineering, public health nursing, and vital statistics. Sixteen regional associations are affiliated with the American Public

Health Association and there are, in addition, a Western and a Southern Branch.

As a voluntary professional association designed to protect and promote public health, the Association publishes a monthly journal, *The American Journal of Public Health,* and conducts an annual meeting. In addition to the hundreds of scientific and authoritative articles on current public health problems carried in the journal, there is an annual Year Book which contains reports of technical committees, pertinent data relating to the Association, and information concerning affiliated societies and branches.

The central office supplies reliable information on public health subjects and operates an up-to-date list of openings in public health work and a record of available personnel. On request of health officers and mayors the Association undertakes surveys and appraisals of state and community health work, supplying information regarding the most satisfactory administrative practices, makes detailed studies of local health problems and offers a regular consultation and advisory service.

The Association, in co-operation with the United States Chamber of Commerce, conducts city and rural health conservation contests in which several hundred American municipalities participate annually. Recognition is awarded to cities and counties having outstanding public health programs.

Among special activities recently completed of special interest to cities are an Association report on the Control of Communicable Diseases, including information required by those formulating sanitary codes, the "Standard Methods of Water Analysis" and "Standard Methods of Milk Analysis," publications which for many years have been universally recognized in North America, the Appraisal Form for City Health Work, a monograph on Community Health Organization, a study on Swimming Pools and Other Bathing Places, a volume on "What to Tell the Public About Health," and studies on legislation relating to occupational disease.

During 1937 the work of the Committee on the Hygiene of Housing will be actively prosecuted with studies in all aspects of the relation of housing to health. Five active subcommittees will evaluate administrative practice in cities as related to the control of diphtheria, of scarlet fever, of measles, of whooping cough, and of typhoid carriers. Special emphasis will be placed on techniques to promote the current active program for the control of syphilis.—Reginald M. Atwater, M.D.; executive secretary, 50 West 50 Street, New York.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS (1873)

The International Association of Fire Chiefs has several thousand members, made up principally of fire chiefs of paid fire departments and also including other fire officers, firemen, city officials, insurance companies and firms and corporations interested in fire protection and fire fighting. The purpose of the Association is the general improvement of fire fighting personnel, equipment, and administration. The Association provides an information service, prepares courses of instruction for fire training schools, holds an annual meeting and has committees on (1) drill schools and training, (2) building inspection, and (3) salvage and fire prevention. Eight state and regional associations of fire chiefs are affiliated with the Association. The proceedings of the annual convention are published each year.—Fred Shepperd, headquarters manager, 24 West 40 Street, New York.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (1876)

The American Library Association is an organization of libraries, librarians, library trustees and others interested in library work in the United States and Canada. Its purpose is the advancement of libraries and librarianship. Most of the 11,600 individual members are employed by publicly supported institutions. There are also 1,900 institutional members, making a total membership of 13,500.

During the past year the United States Congress, on the urgent solicitation of the A.L.A., made its first appropriation for a library service division in the Office of Education, which is expected to do for libraries approximately what the Office now does for schools and colleges. The staff will be appointed under civil service. Federal aid for libraries was endorsed by the A.L.A. in May, 1936.

Several minor studies have been made during the past year on: state library agencies, library certification, experiments in education for librarianship, library and adult education activities under the TVA, library service to forums, and other subjects. On January 1, 1937, the Association had in print 157 books and numerous pamphlets, chiefly of a technical nature dealing with library work. The Association also publishes the A.L.A. *Bulletin,* monthly; *Handbook; Proceedings, Booklist,* a monthly guide to new books; and *Subscription Books Bulletin,* issued quarterly.

State financial aid for libraries, which has become a reality in a few states during recent years, is being actively sought in thirteen states this year. The A.L.A. is aiding in every way at its disposal. This is one of the results of library planning which, following A.L.A. suggestion, is now a prominent library association activity in nearly every state. In some places the official state planning boards have welcomed the library committees as collaborators. Objectives common to most state plans and to the A.L.A.'s national plan, in addition to state aid, are: strong state library agencies, the federation of public libraries in large regional systems, complete public and school library coverage, increased library support, state certification of all library employees in public institutions, and the coordination of library resources in the interests of research and adult education. Some progress has been made toward all of these goals.—Carl H. Milam, secretary, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (1881)

The object of the American Water Works Association is to advance knowledge of the design, construction, operation, and management of water works. A large division of the Association has been organized to aid in improving the management of small water works. Strong, active committees prepare summaries of the state of technical arts or outlines of current administrative and managerial methods. Most of these committees work under the Committee on Water Works Practice, established in 1920, originally called the Standardization Council. The monthly *Journal of the American Water Works Association* gives substantially all the permanently valuable news in the water works field.

There are three regular grades of membership: (1) Active members shall be a superintendent, a manager, an official or employee of a municipal or private water works; a civil, mechanical, hydraulic, or sanitary engineer; a chemist, a bacteriologist, or any qualified person engaged or interested in the advancement of knowledge relating to water supplies. (2) Corporate members are water or health boards, departments, or corporations interested in water supply work. A representative is indicated whose name shall appear on the roll of members. (3) Associate members are persons, firms, or corporations engaged in manufacturing or furnishing supplies for the operation, construction, or maintenance of water works. On January 1, 1937 there were 2,724 paid members including 2,315 Active, 229 Corporate, 163 Associate, and 17 Honorary. Members residing in the United States and Canada are organized into twenty-one geographical sections. Each section has one or more meetings a year and the Association holds an annual convention, which in 1937 will be at Buffalo, June 7-11.

Current emphasis is being placed on the in-service training value of water works schools and conferences, and the licensing of certain grades of water works employees is being promoted in cooperation with authorities in several states.—HARRY E. JORDAN, secretary, 29 West 39 Street, New York.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE (1893)

THE International Association of Chiefs of Police greatly expanded its activities and services during 1936. The following list of operations typifies the present program of the Association: (1) publication of the Police Chiefs' News Letter, including four-page supplement on traffic safety; (2) editing and publication of the Police Chiefs' Yearbook, containing the proceedings of the annual conference; (3) distribution of police materials to members; (4) sponsorship of police training throughout the country and collaboration with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in holding its police academy; (5) studies of various police and law enforcement problems through standing committees on crime records, radio, police training, public disorders, motion pictures, police standards, parole, press relations, crime prevention, etc.; (6) assembly of police materials and the furnishing of an inquiry and information service on problems of police administration and procedure; (7) compilation of selected police bibliography; (8) distribution at cost of standard police tests, police report forms, and model state police and criminal identification bills; (9) procurement of police books for members at publishers' discounts; (10) preparation of news releases describing good police practice. Most of these services are performed by the Service and Publications Office of the Association located at 850 East 58 Street, Chicago.

The most important single project of the Association is the traffic safety work made possible by grants from the automotive industry. A Traffic Safety Division has been organized which installs accident prevention bureaus in selected cities, assists police training schools in various parts of the country, in conjunction with Northwestern University conducts institutes on public safety, edits traffic section of Police Chiefs' News Letter, and provides advisory services on traffic problems. The Traffic Safety Division is located at 1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

The Association increased its membership in 1936 by nearly 150 members, making a total membership of 605, representing city, county, state, and federal departments in this country and abroad. Provision has been made for associate membership of persons professionally qualified in police work but not active heads of police agencies. During 1937 the Association plans to continue expansion of its services and membership work, and to further coordinate its work with that of the State Police Executives' Association, the International Association for Identification, and the Associated Police Communication Officers.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PARK EXECUTIVES (1898)

The American Institute of Park Executives is an organization of park and recreation executives formed for the purpose of gathering and disseminating facts and information with reference to public parks, zoological gardens, and recreation activities. It is an outgrowth of the old New England Association of Park Superintendents, which was organized in 1898. In 1904 it became known as the American Association of Park Superintendents. In 1921 a reorganization was effected changing the name to the American Institute of Park Executives and creating a subsidiary non-technical organization under the name of the American Park Society, the membership of which is composed mainly of lay members of park boards.

The Institute publishes a monthly magazine known as *Parks and Recreation*. Standing committees of the Institute conduct investigations, assemble information, and make recommendations on all phases of park and recreation activities. The committees are: playgrounds and recreation, conservation of wild life, city planning in relation to parks and boulevards, training of park executives, national, state, and provincial parks, zoological exhibits, horticulture. An annual convention is held, usually in September. The Institute has a part-time secretary and a staff of two.

The American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums is an affiliated group holding its annual meetings at the same time and place as the Institute.—Will O. Doolittle, executive secretary, Box 422, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

CIVIL SERVICE ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA (1906)

The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada in 1936 undertook an expanded program of services in the field of public personnel administration. Constantly increasing public interest in the extension of the merit system principle in all levels of government created an unprecedented demand for information on civil service problems. Membership in the Assembly, which includes both organizations and individuals, increased from fifty to eighty-six during the year.

The basic objectives of the Civil Service Assembly are "to assist commissions in the administration of civil service laws; to foster and develop interest in, and a wider application of, sound personnel administration in the public service, based upon the principles of the merit system; to promote the study, development, and use of scientific methods of research and administration in the field of public personnel administration, and to encourage the collection and distribution of information as to methods used; to promote the coordination of personnel research activities in the various fields; and to furnish a forum for the interchange of sound and practical information relating to personnel problems."

During the year, the Assembly (1) published twelve monthly News Letters and six bimonthly pamphlets which dealt with such subjects as credit unions, supervisory training, classification, group medical care, and employees' speakers groups; (2) issued two special bulletins which dealt with training for public personnel administration and with federal and state civil service laws; (3) made available to personnel agencies, other public officials, and interested civic groups consulting services on personnel legislation and administration; (4) assigned field representatives for consulting and technical services in Michigan and California; (5) prepared letters and memoranda covering all phases of public personnel administration in response to requests for information from both members and non-members; (6) conducted an annual meeting at Cincinnati and regional conferences at Chicago and Buffalo; (7) participated in approximately fifty meetings and conferences of other professional and vocational groups interested in the extension of the merit system.

In 1937 the Assembly plans to begin a comprehensive study of public personnel policies, procedures, and practices which is to culminate in the accumulation of the most extensive body of knowledge in the field of public personnel administration ever assembled. This information will be made available to all interested persons with the hope that thus there may be effected a notable improvement in public personnel management throughout the nation. Other projects will include (1) the preparation of model civil service provisions for state constitutions and statutes and for municipal charters and ordinances; and (2) the development of standards for public personnel agencies and for public personnel administrators and technicians.—G. Lyle Belsley, executive director, 824 East 58 Street, Chicago.

THE MUNICIPAL FINANCE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA (1906)

The Municipal Finance Officers' Association is a membership organization in which the active participants are the auditors, controllers, directors of finance, treasurers, clerks, finance commissioners and other financial officers of cities, counties, towns, villages, boroughs, and other local governments and states. Staff employees are eligible to associate membership. The total membership is 550 in 44 states and 5 Canadian provinces representing a net gain of one hundred in the past year.

The Association has two major lines of activity: first, service to its members; second, fundamental research in municipal accounting, debt, and financial procedure. The Association in 1936 answered more than 500 inquiries on accounting and financial procedure; prepared and distributed a reading and study program for municipal finance officers; made a study of 35 municipal financial reports and suggested desirable changes; prepared, in cooperation with the National Committee on Municipal Accounting, a book entitled *Municipal Accounting Statements;* and prepared material on the effect of tax limitations for specific cities and for certain state groups. The 1936 conference of the Association was attended by 50 per cent more finance officers than any previous meeting. Finally, the director of research of the Association prepared a book entitled *Municipal Bonds; a Century of Experience* (Prentice-Hall, 1936).

The Association on January 1, 1937, inaugurated an accounting field service to work with the various state groups of municipal officials. The Association's accounting committee has prepared a comprehensive report entitled *Standards for Municipal Accounting and Financial Procedure* which will appear in pamphlet form early in 1937 and will be presented to the 1937 conference for official adoption by the Association. Other current projects of the Association include a study of callable municipal bonds with suggestions as to their proper use; the preparation of a check list of the essentials for proper accounting and financial procedure; publication of a comprehensive pamphlet on tax limitations; preparation of a special booklet on county accounting; preparation of a practical manual on debt administration; the formulation, in co-operation with the American Water Works Association, of a manual of water works accounting and financial procedure; and consideration of the tenure of office of municipal finance officers. A committee on professional ethics, appointed at the 1936 convention, has drafted a proposed code of ethics which will be considered at the 1937 convention.

The Association further aims to serve its members and increase their professional competence through its quarterly magazine *Municipal Finance,* a semi-monthly News Letter, and frequent bulletins on subjects of immediate concern.—CARL H. CHATTERS, executive director, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago.

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION (1906)

THE National Recreation Association has as its main objective "that every child in America shall have a chance to play; that everybody in America, young or old, shall have an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying use of leisure time." To achieve this objective the Association has concentrated its efforts chiefly on the promotion of municipal recreation, working with community groups and local governmental bodies to promote tax-supported, year-round recreation systems. District representatives working in all parts of the country and in hundreds of cities are helping to conduct campaigns for year-round recreation programs and, after their establishment, to expand and enrich the programs to meet community needs. In addition to the district representatives, the Association has a number of field secretaries working in specialized fields, such as recreation for women and girls, play in institutions, and recreation for colored citizens. It maintains the national Physical Education Service which is aiding state departments of physical education to establish physical education programs.

At headquarters the Association, through letters and personal conferences, answers inquiries on all phases of recreation. It publishes a monthly magazine, *Recreation,* and issues leaflets, pamphlets, handbooks and books, many of them the result of special studies. It prepares and sends out bulletins containing practical suggestions for recreational programs which go to recreation workers, park superintendents, officials of recreation commissions, institution workers, leaders in the rural field, and others. Each year the Association compiles a Year Book giving important facts about the development of the recreation movement in American cities.

During the past few years the resources of the Association have been taxed to the utmost in helping cities to expand their recreational programs on greatly decreased budgets to meet the increased demands brought about by the economic situation and in aiding them to plan for and to utilize in the best possible way the new facilities and leadership made available through governmental agencies. One of the greatest needs in the emergency program has been the training of individuals inexperienced in recreation who have been made available through governmental agencies for service in leisure time programs. The Association has concentrated its efforts during the past year on holding four weeks' institutes in a number of large cities through which such emergency workers, along with the workers in established recreation departments, may have the benefit of training in the administration of recreation, in music, drama, social recreation, nature activities, and other subjects.

The National Recreation Association is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Anyone contributing $5 or more to the Association becomes a member. There are at the present time about 7,500 members.—HOWARD S. BRAUCHER, executive secretary, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York.

INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION (1914)

THE sole purpose of the International City Managers' Association, whose membership consists of city and county managers, is to aid in the improvement of local government administration. The headquarters office with a staff of eight answers inquiries for information and advice on a wide range of administrative problems. Since 1919 the Association has published *Public Management,* a monthly journal devoted exclusively to public administration. The Association also publishes *The Municipal Year Book,* the City Managers' *News Letter* (biweekly), and *Recent Publications on Municipal Administration* (a book list). The twenty-third annual conference held at Richmond in 1936 was attended by 140 city and county managers exceeding the previous high of 106 in 1935.

The Association has a Committee on Career Service in Local Government, its only standing committee, which early in 1936 issued a report on *Training for Municipal Administration.* The Committee on Public Reporting is attempting to determine the minimum financial information which should be presented in a general municipal report to the public. The Association also has a Committee on Professional Conduct, a Committee on Separations from the Service, and is represented on the National Committee on Municipal Accounting, National Management Council, American Standards Association, and National Research Council.

The Association conducts the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration which, with the aid of well-known authorities, is preparing a series of practical extension courses designed to help administrators meet the practical everyday problems of city government. Courses now available are: The Organization and Functions of Municipal Government; Personnel Administration; Public Works Administration; and Fire Administration. The course on Municipal Finance Administration was completed in February, 1937; other courses to be made available in 1937 are Municipal Police Administration and City Planning Administration. The first course was made available in August, 1935, and at the end of 1936 a total of 111 subscribers, of whom 100 were public officials, were registered in four courses.

The Association in 1937 will develop and publish a check list of approved practices in municipal administration. It will also make a study of the administrative process in council-manager cities and of the personnel requirements of a city manager's office to serve as a guide in determining what further service should be rendered by the Association.—CLARENCE E. RIDLEY, executive director, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago.

GOVERNMENTAL GROUP, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PURCHASING AGENTS (1924)

THE National Association of Purchasing Agents has a membership of 4,700 representing every industry and utility, public and private. The Governmental Group is one of eight functional groups of the Association. The membership of the Group consists of federal, state, county, and municipal purchasing agents. Meetings are held annually in connection with the annual conference of the National Association. Each year the Group attempts to solve some problem of common interest; this year, the purchasing of traffic paint is being studied and the results will be made available in pamphlet form.

The Governmental Group is not to be confused with the Committee on Governmental Purchasing of the National Association. This Committee is concerned with the establishment of centralized purchasing in government and assists public officials and legislative bodies to this end. The Committee has issued three pamphlets prepared by Russell Forbes, Commissioner of Purchases of New York City, which are used in answering inquiries. A fourth pamphlet covering county purchasing is now being prepared.

The Governmental Group is the professional body and the Committee is more in the nature of an educational agency. To co-ordinate the work of the two groups, the chairman of each acts as vice-chairman of the other.—JOSEPH W. NICHOLSON, chairman, Governmental Group, City Hall, Milwaukee; WALTER N. KIRKMAN, chairman, Committee on Governmental Purchasing, State Board of Health, Baltimore, Maryland.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION (1930)

THE growth of public welfare service during 1936 required almost constant attention on legislation and financing. During the year, the legislatures of 33 states were in session, including 9 regular and 33 special sessions. Numerous calls for personal visits to states and inquiries by correspondence placed heavy responsibilities upon the staff of the American Public Welfare Association. The Association worked with official commissions studying welfare reorganization. Several conferences were called by the Association for the purpose of aiding states or regions in the development of legislation and organization. Some of these were in co-operation with the Social Security Board and the Children's Bureau, and this type of service is continuing through 1937.

In all matters pertaining to state legislation, the Association has cooperated very effectively with federal agencies interested in developing sound state programs. Draft bills were prepared suggesting integration of the several often separately administered welfare functions. Advice and counsel were provided on financing, personnel, and other organization problems in the field of welfare as well as those related to other phases of social security, such as unemployment compensation.

A joint committee of the American Statistical Association and the American Public Welfare Association gave special service and information in the field of statistics. Uniform methods of reporting were indicated with a gradual improvement in statistical service. This co-operative effort is continuing toward more effective reporting and recording.

With new functions and newer organizations came the necessity of finding competent personnel. Not a few states limited their own recruiting for efficient staff by writing narrow resident requirements into legislation, and as a result there are many local and state welfare organizations with poorly equipped personnel for meeting these difficult and important functions of government.

To respond to this serious need, the American Public Welfare Association added a personnel service to its staff activities. Field visits and counselling service were offered to states and counties. An in-service training program for those needing and desiring better training in public social services was inaugurated and has aided communities where the local resources were supplemented by assistance from the Association's staff as well as its information and clearance service.

Regional and state conferences, conducted jointly with the staff of the Social Security Board, aided state administrators and their associates in establishing personnel qualifications and procedures, and frequently gave assistance in the actual recruiting and selection of personnel.

Job studies were started in the professional services for local and state departments as an added impetus to the establishment of good personnel standards. These will be extended and completed during the coming year through a special trained staff employed for that purpose.

The vast field of public welfare requires continued study and development in order to provide this function of government with the techniques and procedures needed for efficiency and economy in its administration. The American Public Welfare Association, with its three thousand members working through committees and staff, is committed to this program.—Fred K. Hoehler, director, American Public Welfare Association.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS (1933)

The purpose of this Association is to increase the effectiveness of local, state, and federal housing officials in the development of adequate housing programs for families of low and moderate incomes. Since 1932, 14 states have enacted laws providing for the regulation of limited-dividend housing corporations, and 22 states have laws for establishing either state-wide or local housing authorities or other bodies with power to construct, own, and operate low-rent houses. Under such legislation, 38 authorities have been established and two cities intend to undertake projects under home rule charter powers. Fifty-three cities have semi-official advisory housing commissions appointed by some public officer.

Active members of the Association are housing officials; associate members are persons interested in housing activities who do not hold official housing positions. Regular activities of the Association include: (1) answering inquiries; (2) providing consulting service without charge to officials and local groups—38 communities were visited by NAHO consultants in 1936; (3) keeping in touch with rapidly changing housing programs and organizations and collecting reliable information about them; (4) publishing and distributing bulletins, manuals, handbooks, and other practical housing material. Twenty-six bulletins on current housing affairs were issued in 1936, and three practical manuals have been issued on the drafting of state housing laws, demolition of unfit housing, and housing surveys. Reprints of unusually significant articles or reports were distributed to members in 1936.

Among the special projects which have been completed are: (1) preparing plans for the housing of migratory agricultural workers in several localities, particularly in California; (2) sponsoring a tour in this country of three European housing experts; (3) holding in Washington of two conferences with federal and local agencies on the rehousing of tenants displaced by the demolition of buildings to make way for new housing projects; (4) training, in cooperation with federal agencies, of a group of men and women who will fill key positions in the publicly financed, large-scale housing projects.

The Association plans (1) to extend its advisory service to include technical help in perfecting state housing laws, (2) to make a study to determine the extent and nature of housing instruction and research carried on in universities and colleges, (3) to conduct a series of regional meetings, (4) to set up standing committees on forms of government aid, physical standards of construction, and law and legislation, in addition to the committees on management and on instruction and research already organized.—Coleman Woodbury, executive director, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS (1934)

The American Society of Planning Officials was organized to promote efficiency of public administration in land and community planning. Any person holding an elective or appointive position with a public planning body or who is an officer, executive, staff member, technician, or consultant of a planning body is eligible for active membership. Anyone definitely interested in land and community planning but not connected with a public planning body may become an Associate member entitled to all of the privileges of the Society except the right to vote. A monthly News Letter is issued and special bulletins are sent out from time to time on various phases of planning. In 1936 three bound volumes dealing with various aspects of city, county, state, regional and national planning were published and distributed to members.

During the past year the Society has offered assistance in the preparation of planning legislation. In those states with governor's boards for state planning, legislation is being proposed to create permanent state planning boards. A number of states are seeking new legislation or are proposing to strengthen existing legislation for city planning and zoning. County zoning and planning is being proposed in several states.

The Society has participated in a number of state and regional planning meetings and took part in a joint annual planning conference. It sponsored a conference on city planning administration and its relation to county, regional, and state planning. This meeting was notable for the large number of administrators, such as governors, mayors, and city managers who attended and participated.

Although organized only two years ago, present membership is approximately 700 with representation in 47 states, every principal city in the country, and in a number of foreign countries. The Society has succeeded in placing a number of persons in planning positions.

Emphasis has been placed on the Society's clearing house facilities and hundreds of inquiries on all phases of city, county, regional, and state planning or zoning have been answered. During the next year it is proposed that several reports will be issued on particular phases of planning, such as zoning, subdivision regulations, land use, etc.—Walter H. Blucher, executive director, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago.

INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL LAW OFFICERS (1934)

The general improvement of municipal law administration is the purpose of the Institute of Municipal Law Officers. The principal activities of the Institute have been to provide municipal law officers with information in the field of municipal law. This service is rendered in three ways: First, by the monthly publication of the *Municipal Law Journal* which contains a review of important court decisions and of federal laws, rules and regulations, bibliography of law review articles, and news notes; second, by the preparation and distribution of research reports on current problems; and third, by responses to individual requests for sample ordinances, opinions of municipal law officers, etc.

In addition, the Institute has represented member cities in negotiations with agencies of the federal government and has assisted in the solution of local administrative problems upon request. The annual meeting of the Institute, held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors, has served as a forum for the free discussion of mutual problems. The inauguration of regional meetings for the same purpose is under consideration for the present year. Membership is limited to the heads of municipal law departments of cities having a population of 50,000 or more.—SHERWOOD L. REEDER, executive director, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ASSESSING OFFICERS (1934)

THE National Association of Assessing Officers was organized for the purpose of improving standards of assessment practice; providing a clearing house for the collection and dissemination of useful information relating to assessment practice; educating the public on the true nature and importance of the work performed by assessing officers; sponsoring legislative proposals designed to improve assessment techniques; conducting research into assessment problems and publishing the results of such studies; elevating the standards of personnel requirements; cooperating with public and private agencies interested in improving tax administration; and in every proper way promoting justice and equity in the distribution of the tax burden.

There are 164 dues-paying members in the Association, representing 39 states, the Territory of Hawaii, District of Columbia, and the Dominion of Canada. Included in the regular membership are state tax commissioners, county assessors, and city assessors. Many members of assessors' and tax commissions' staffs, as well as interested private citizens, have associate memberships.

The activities of the Association may be classified under four major divisions: (1) publications; (2) consulting service; (3) organization of conferences and meetings; and (4) research. The published material distributed to members consists of a monthly *Assessor's News Letter,* wherein current news is presented as succinctly as possible; *Municipal Finance,* a quarterly magazine published jointly with the Municipal Finance Officers' Association; special bulletins issued from time to time; results of research studies, of which the recently issued *Assessment Terminology* and *Study Guide for Assessing Officers* are representative. In addition, members are supplied with copies of manuals, reprints of valuable articles, forms, etc., which are considered of value in aiding them to improve practices in their jurisdictions. During 1936, almost 200 requests for information and advice were received and answered. The Association, through its staff, assisted in the programs of state meetings of assessors in Arkansas, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, New Jersey, Kentucky, Texas, and West Virginia. The attendance at the third national conference of the Association was more than double that of the previous meeting.

A long range research program has been planned. It is so designed that the fundamentals will be covered first, with gradual progress into the numerous special divisions of assessment procedure and practice, to the end that sound principles of practice and methods of procedure will be available as guides for every important phase of assessment administration. The first published material resulting from research efforts was the report of the Committee on Assessment Terminology. In 1937 the Association will assist in the conduct of an experimental training school for assessors in the state of Michigan. Research studies now under way include committee reports on "Principles of Good Assessment Practice" and "The Preparation and Use of Tax Maps." Other studies expected to be completed during the year include "Land Valuation for Assessment Purposes"; "Guide to the Assessment of Personal Property;" "Measurement of Depreciation and Obsolescence in Assessment Appraisals," and a committee report on "Qualifications of an Assessor under a Merit System."—ALBERT W. NOONAN, technical director, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION (1936)

THE American Public Works Association, the organization which resulted from the merger of the American Society of Municipal Engineers (organized in 1894) and the International Association of Public Works Officials (organized in 1919), now has a membership of about 1,000 public works engineers and officials. This merger, effected in 1936, continues on a more permanent basis the close co-operation which characterized the two older organizations for several years and enables public works administrators and engineers to find a common professional meeting place. The Association sponsors the annual Public Works Congress and state and local meetings of public works men; maintains a personnel service; provides an information service; conducts research; co-operates in training programs; and publishes a monthly News Letter, a Yearbook, standard specifications, special bulletins, and manuals of practice.

During the year 1936, the Association participated in several in-service training programs conducted by universities and municipal leagues for members of the public works profession; revised the existing standard specifications covering engineering construction; undertook the preparation of two manuals of practice, one on street cleaning, the other on refuse collection and disposal; assembled data on the organization of public works departments; and initiated a study of sewer rental laws and their administration. Special bulletins on garbage grinding, the management of a sewage treatment plant, and stabilizing earth streets and roads were published.

During 1937 the Association again plans to co-operate in training programs; the two manuals of practice will be completed; and further revision of the standard specifications, with an increase in their scope, is planned.—FRANK W. HERRING, executive director, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago.

Municipal Personnel Data

FOR the third successive year this YEAR BOOK has made an enumeration of municipal employees in the United States. The results of inquiries addressed to municipal officials in the 960 cities over 10,000 population are recorded for 816 cities in Table V, on page 268, which shows for each city numbers of full-time and part-time employees, salary and wage expenditures, appointments, and separations. These 816 cities are the largest number ever contacted directly for this purpose.

Number of Employees. Officials were asked to report the "number of full-time regular officials and employees (except schools) on December 31, 1936, whose salaries or wages are paid out of city funds" and the "approximate number of part-time and seasonal employees reduced to a yearly basis." As in previous years, difficulty was encountered in securing the number of part-time employees, and in most cases this figure is an estimate. It was felt necessary to include this figure, however, in order to give the most accurate picture possible of the extent of municipal employment. In a few cases the number of full-time employees is also an estimate. Every attempt was made to clear up returns which appeared inaccurate on their face. Figures for part-time and full-time employees were combined to give the total employees for each city in 1936 on a yearly basis. These data are summarized by population groups in Table 1 and indicate a total of 527,755 employees in these 816 cities. These 816 cities in 1930 represented 77 per cent of the urban population, and inasmuch as all cities over 500,000 population are included in this compilation it can be assumed that the number of municipal employees of all "urban places"[1] does not exceed 680,000 and is probably considerably less. Comparisons of the number of employees in individual cities are not practical because such comparisons do not take into account variations in the services performed. When the data are summarized by population groups, according to the number of employees per 1,000 population, there is provided a significant comparison of the extent of employment according to the size of cities, and an index of the trend in municipal employment from year to year.

The tendency of the number of employees to increase with the size of the city, which has been noted in previous years, is verified in 1936, as the indexes increase from 6.6 in cities between 10,000 to 30,000, to 12.6 in cities of over 500,000. In respect to numbers of employees, whose compensation constitutes a major portion of the budget, this carries out the traditional belief that it takes more municipal employees and a greater municipal expenditure per capita to provide the urban resident with the same satisfactions in the larger than in the smaller city.

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[1] Over 2,500 population as defined by the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (EXCEPT SCHOOLS) IN 816 CITIES IN 1936

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	1930 Population of Cities Reporting	Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	Part-Time Employees (Yearly Basis)	Total No. Employees (Yearly Basis)	Total No. Employees per 1,000 Pop.		
						1936	1935	1934 [1]
Cities over 500,000	13	20,848,542	255,302	8,286	263,588	12.6	11.7	10.5
200,000 to 500,000	24	7,707,876	71,176	6,710	77,886	10.1	9.2	8.4+
100,000 to 200,000	49	6,299,500	50,485	3,505	53,990	8.6	8.9	8.4—
30,000 to 100,000	189	9,476,373	68,947	5,433	74,380	7.8	7.2	7.5
10,000 to 30,000	541	8,802,684	50,874	7,037	57,911	6.6	6.1	...
All Cities over 10,000 ..	816	53,134,975	496,784	30,971	527,755	9.9	9.4	...

[1] Data for 1934 were secured only from cities of over 30,000 population.

The indexes uniformly show an increase in 1936 over 1935, with the exception of cities between 100,000 and 200,000, the most marked increase being in the population groups over 200,000. The index for all cities over 10,000 increased from 9.4 in 1935 to 9.9 in 1936. It should be noted that 1930 population figures, inasmuch as they are now considerably out of date, merely constitute a convenient base for the employment index, and the increase, therefore, may not be any larger than the increase in the population of these cities during 1936. The increase, however, definitely shows expansion in municipal employment.

Original Appointments. The census of original appointments to full-time positions in the municipal service, initiated last year, is continued this year. Officials who reported appointments were asked to exclude promotions, transfers within the service, reinstatements of employees who were laid off in 1936, and renewals of term appointments. In 794 cities, 32,188 original appointments were made in 1936, as shown in Table 2. The increase in the ratio of appointments to full-time employees indicates a marked expansion of opportunities for municipal employment in all population groups, the ratio for all cities over 10,000 jumping from 5.7 to 7.0. This ratio also varies directly with the size of the city, which suggests greater employment opportunities in the services of the larger cities.

Non-Resident Appointments. Cities were asked to report how many new appointees were non-residents of the city at the time of appoint-

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF ORIGINAL APPOINTMENTS TO FULL-TIME POSITIONS IN CITIES IN 1936

Population Group	No. Cities Included	Total No. Full-Time Employees	Total No. Original Appointments	No. Appointments per 100 Full-Time Employees	
				1936	1935
Cities over 500,000	10	226,491	19,413	8.5	5.9
200,000 to 500,000	23	65,139	4,707	7.2	6.4
100,000 to 200,000	47	48,160	3,119	6.5	4.2
30,000 to 100,000	180	64,148	3,162	4.9	4.9
10,000 to 30,000	534	49,994	1,787	3.6	5.5
All cities over 10,000	794	453,932	32,188	7.0	5.7

ment. Forty-eight cities, five more than last year, reported 138 such appointments in 1936. Cleveland was the only city over 500,000 to report appointment of an "outsider" to a municipal position. Cincinnati, however, as the only city between 200,000 and 500,000 to appoint a non-resident, reported 35 such appointments for 1936. Other cities making more than one non-resident appointment in 1936 were: Flint, Michigan (17); Glendale, California (13); Stamford, Connecticut (5); Kingsport, Tennessee (5); Winnetka, Illinois (4); Bridgeport, Connecticut (3); Long Beach, California (3); Pampa, Texas (3); Berkeley, California (2); Durham, North Carolina (2); Lansing, Michigan (2); Roanoke, Virginia (2); Wichita Falls, Texas (2); Bismarck, North Dakota (2); Corning, New York (2); Modesto, California (2); River Rouge, Michigan (2); Shorewood, Wisconsin (2); and Tyler, Texas (2). Twenty-eight of the 48 cities were council-manager cities, which made 106 of the 138 non-resident appointments. Six of the 48 cities were in Texas, five in Michigan, and five in California.

In the belief that the extent to which appointments are made across municipal boundary lines is one significant indication of the extent to which a career service is being established in municipal government, non-resident appointments will be reported each year.

Separations. Data were again requested from each city as to the number of separations during 1936, including all deaths, resignations, dismissals, and retirements. Table 3 shows that 25,457 employees were separated from the service for one of these causes in 1936. When separations are related to the number of employees, turnover was lowest in the smallest cities (2.3) and increases with the size of the population group to 8.2 in cities between 200,000 and 500,000. On this basis turnover for all cities over 10,000 decreased from 6.9 in 1935 to 5.6 in 1936.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF SEPARATIONS FROM SERVICE IN 797 CITIES IN 1936

Population Group	No. Cities Included	Total No. Full-Time Employees	Total No. Separations	No. Separations per 100 Full-Time Employees 1936	No. Separations per 100 Full-Time Employees 1935
Cities over 500,000	10	226,491	13,418	5.9	8.4
200,000 to 500,000	23	65,139	5,359	8.2	6.4
100,000 to 200,000	47	48,160	2,758	5.7	5.6
30,000 to 100,000	181	64,648	2,780	4.3	4.8
10,000 to 30,000	536	50,139	1,142	2.3	4.3
All Cities over 10,000	797	454,577	25,457	5.6	6.9

All cities which reported on both appointments and separations are considered in Table 4, which indicates that 45 per cent of these cities made no changes in the size of their staffs, while a larger proportion made net additions to staff than made net layoffs.

TABLE 4

NET ADDITIONS TO STAFF AND NET LAYOFFS IN 792 CITIES IN 1936

Population Group	No. Cities Included [1]	Net Additions to Staff [2]		Net Layoffs [3]		No Change in Staff [4]	
		No. Cities	Per Cent of No. Cities Included	No. Cities	Per Cent of No. Cities Included	No. Cities	Per Cent of No. Cities Included
Cities over 500,000	10	7	70.0	3	30.0	None	0.0
200,000 to 500,000.......	23	12	52.1	7	30.5	4	17.4
100,000 to 200,000.......	47	21	44.7	19	40.4	7	14.9
30,000 to 100,000........	180	62	34.5	49	27.2	69	38.3
10,000 to 30,000.........	532	151	28.3	109	20.5	272	51.2
All cities over 10,000	792	253	31.9	187	23.6	352	44.5

[1] The cities included in this column are those which reported on both the number of appointments and the number of separations in 1936.

[2] The cities included under this heading made more appointments than separations during 1936.

[3] The cities included under this heading made more separations than appointments during 1936.

[4] In the cities included in this column the number of appointments was equal to the number of separations.

Salary and Wage Expenditures. Municipal officials were asked to report total expenditures for salaries and wages in 1936 for all full- and part-time employees, whose number was reported as indicated above. In computing average salaries for the various population groups, care was taken to include only those cities which reported both the number of full-time employees and the number of part-time employees on a yearly basis. Table 5 indicates that the average salary for 496,958 employees in 781 cities over 10,000 was $1,765 in 1936. When compared with figures reported for 1934, the average salary in cities over 500,000 and in cities between 30,000 and 100,000 has increased almost $200, and in cities between 100,000 and 200,000 has increased about $150. In cities between 200,000 and 500,000, however, the average has decreased $64.[2]

TABLE 5

AVERAGE SALARIES IN 781 CITIES OVER 10,000 IN 1936

Population Group	No. Cities Included	Total Number of Employees (Yearly Basis)	Total Salaries and Wages in 1936	Average Salary	
				1936	1934
Cities over 500,000	11	239,829	$511,378,665	$2,132	$1,949
200,000 to 500,000	23	75,480	107,544,739	1,425	1,489
100,000 to 200,000	48	52,792	83,312,062	1,580	1,434
30,000 to 100,000	186	73,659	107,299,063	1,456	1,278
10,000 to 30,000	513	55,198	67,426,099	1,222	....
All Cities over 10,000	781	496,958	$876,960,628	1,765	....

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[2] For complete 1934 figures on salaries and wages and comparisons with other studies, see THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1935, pp. 202-3. For the trend of real and money wages in cities during the years 1926-1936, see this YEAR BOOK, pp. 203-218.

TABLE V

PERSONNEL DATA FOR 816 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1936

This table shows number of employees in 1936, salary and wage expenditures for these employees, number of original appointments, number of non-resident original appointments, and number of separations for each of 816 cities as reported by municipal officials in February, 1937. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at the end of this table. Under "Employee Groups Excluded from Total," "L" stands for library employees, "P" for park employees, and "U" for employees of municipally owned utilities. Under "Number of Non-Resident Original Appointments," "N" stands for none. A summary of this table appears on the pages immediately preceding.

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, yearly basis, (Except Schools)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1936 Salary and Wage Expenditure	No. of Original Appointments	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments	No. of Separations
Over 500,000									
Baltimore, Md.	804	10,159	10,159	....	None	$15,177,879	....	....	....
Boston, Mass.	781	13,600	13,600	....	None	19,865,736	....	N	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	573	7,129	6,834	295	L	11,724,324	31	N	451
Chicago, Ill.	3,376	29,500	26,000	3,500	None	48,400,000	560	N	793
Cleveland, Ohio	900	11,043	9,922	1,121	L,P	16,242,017	457	1	355
Detroit, Mich.	1,568	22,308	22,238	70	None	49,316,593	2,200	N	300
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,238	20,265	19,765	500	None	33,210,120	6,629	N	4,699
Milwaukee, Wis.	578	6,066	5,151	915	*	12,000,583	51	N	196
New York, N. Y.	6,930	96,520	95,554	966	*	264,551,667	4,288	N	3,428
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,950	21,808	21,608	200	None	34,000,000	2,500	N	1,200
Pittsburgh, Pa.	669	5,287	5,052	235	L	8,567,594	....	....	....
St. Louis, Mo.	821	9,826	9,826	None	L	16,587,664	1,994	N	1,542
San Francisco, Calif.	634	10,077	9,593	484	None	16,778,103	703	N	454
200,000 to 500,000									
Akron, Ohio	255	1,000	1,000	None	L	1,680,000	100	N	100
Atlanta, Ga.	270	1,768	1,748	20	None	2,580,765	None	N	15
Birmingham, Ala.	259	1,313	1,283	30	None	1,474,658	25	N	None
Cincinnati, Ohio	451	4,325	4,071	254	L	6,330,549	447	35	556
Columbus, Ohio	290	2,521	2,430	91	L*	2,750,876	271	N	166
Dallas, Tex.	260	2,367	2,222	145	L	2,705,914	107	N	151
Dayton, Ohio	200	1,202	1,179	23	L	1,834,802	76	N	69
Denver, Colo.	287	2,723	2,431	292	L,U	4,519,794	241	N	197
Houston, Tex.	292	2,030	1,940	90	*	2,688,088	150	N	150
Kansas City, Mo.	399	4,620	4,580	40	L	4,761,359	None	N	None
Louisville, Ky.	307	1,606	1,581	25	L,U	2,546,522	19	N	11
Memphis, Tenn.	253	1,940	1,790	150	L,P,U	2,000,577	177	N	156
Minneapolis, Minn.	464	5,169	4,754	415	None	6,100,000	394	N	337
Newark, N. J.	442	6,037	6,037	None	L	10,969,633	....	....	....
New Orleans, La.	459	2,406	1,845	561	U	......	151	N	97
Oakland, Calif.	284	2,009	1,916	93	U	3,586,654	226	N	221
Portland, Ore.	301	2,051	1,951	100	L,U	3,308,849	156	N	80
Providence, R. I.	252	3,219	3,219	None	L,U	8,106,663	None	N	808
Rochester, N. Y.	328	4,446	4,266	180	None	6,020,561	76	N	80
St. Paul, Minn.	271	2,300	2,150	150	None	6,230,000	116	N	101
San Antonio, Tex.	231	1,650	1,650	None	L,U	1,905,687	None	N	None
Seattle, Wash.	365	5,550	5,550	None	None	8,906,788	1,156	N	1,200
Toledo, Ohio	290	1,784	1,733	51	L*	3,036,000	19	N	14
Washington, D. C.	486	13,850	9,850	4,000	None	13,500,000	800	....	850

TABLE V.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 816 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1936—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, yearly basis, (Except Schools)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1936 Salary and Wage Expenditure	No. of Original Appointments	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments	No. of Separations
100,000 to 200,000									
Albany, N. Y.	127	1,874	1,874	None	L	$2,996,661	101	N	28
Bridgeport, Conn.	146	1,374	1,274	100	None	2,209,459	182	3	103
Cambridge, Mass.	113	1,800	1,800	None	None	3,000,000	....	N	....
Camden, N. J.	118	853	853	None	L	1,292,820	None	N	25
Canton, Ohio	104	613	513	100	L	658,200	200	N	7
Des Moines, Iowa	142	665	600	65	L,U	1,550,000	None	N	None
Duluth, Minn.	101	769	691	78	None	1,447,344	27	N	33
Elizabeth, N. J.	114	700	700	None	L,U	1,418,958	10	N	16
El Paso, Tex.	102	640	597	43	L	812,030	19	N	13
Erie, Pa.	115	526	476	50	L,U	970,365	10	N	12
Evansville, Ind.	102	700	600	100	L,U	835,209	8	N	10
Fall River, Mass.	115	1,600	1,600	None	None	2,382,022	None	N	4
Flint, Mich.	156	1,271	1,121	150	L	553,691	236	17	213
Fort Wayne, Ind.	114	525	525	None	L,U	774,750	....	...	....
Fort Worth, Tex.	163	906	906	None	P,U	1,213,643	55	1	55
Gary, Ind.	100	468	418	50	None	1,447,817	10	N	5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	168	1,263	1,174	89	*	1,575,000	31	N	12
Jacksonville, Fla.	129	1,600	1,600	None	None	2,888,166	10	N	15
Kansas City, Kan.	121	446	406	40	L,U*	973,220	None	N	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	105	780	750	30	None	1,700,000	225	N	150
Long Beach, Calif.	142	1,620	1,591	29	*	3,007,437	396	3	339
Lowell, Mass.	100	1,072	1,022	50	U	1,691,076	None	N	24
Lynn, Mass.	102	1,200	1,200	None	None	1,825,839	None	N	None
Miami, Fla.	110	1,412	1,412	None	L,U	2,285,365	71	N	155
Nashville, Tenn.	153	920	920	None	L,P*	1,758,000	None	N	None
New Bedford, Mass.	112	1,400	1,200	200	None	2,500,000	None	N	50
New Haven, Conn.	162	1,539	1,244	295	P	2,339,022	29	N	45
Norfolk, Va.	130	1,198	895	303	L	......	34	N	26
Oklahoma City, Okla.	185	1,136	1,106	30	None	1,647,334	150	1	75
Paterson, N. J.	138	750	750	None	None	1,638,068	4	N	5
Peoria, Ill.	104	400	300	100	L*	600,000	None	N	None
Reading, Pa.	111	550	500	50	None	995,351	250	....	250
Richmond, Va.	182	2,066	2,051	15	None	3,032,067	30	N	25
Salt Lake City, Utah	140	1,071	1,071	None	L	1,487,395	None	N	15
San Diego, Calif.	147	1,353	1,268	85	None	2,189,628	108	N	70
Scranton, Pa.	143	925	570	355	L	1,299,145	15	N	5
Somerville, Mass.	103	996	996	None	None	1,491,262	36	N	27
South Bend, Ind.	104	431	405	26	L,U	560,466	36	N	26
Spokane, Wash.	115	887	525	362	None	1,370,549	40	N	5
Springfield, Mass.	149	2,100	1,900	200	L	3,313,328	30	N	50
Tacoma, Wash.	106	1,150	1,150	None	L	1,934,317	52	1	213
Tampa, Fla.	101	1,022	1,022	None	None	1,010,084	None	N	40
Trenton, N. J.	123	1,339	1,326	13	L	1,516,550	26	N	31
Tulsa, Okla.	141	750	750	None	None	1,100,000	None	N	None
Wichita, Kan.	111	553	453	100	U	755,952	61	N	44
Wilmington, Del.	106	985	985	None	L,U	1,369,791	None	N	None
Worcester, Mass.	195	2,412	2,412	None	None	4,757,884	294	N	221
Yonkers, N. Y.	134	2,433	2,198	235	None	3,948,640	291	N	253
Youngstown, Ohio	170	947	785	162	L,U	1,188,157	41	N	62
30,000 to 100,000									
Alameda, Calif.	35,033	284	274	10	None	505,612	49	N	50
Allentown, Pa.	92,563	554	529	25	L	802,534	None	N	20
Alton, Ill.	30,151	85	85	None	L,U	100,700	None	N	2
Altoona, Pa.	82,054	370	340	30	L	502,762	22	N	28

TABLE V.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 816 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1936—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, yearly basis, (Except Schools)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1936 Salary and Wage Expenditure	No. of Original Appointments	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments	No. of Separations
30,000 to 100,000—continued									
Amarillo, Tex.	43,132	266	236	30	L	$329,374	31	N	25
Amsterdam, N. Y.	34,484	125	114	11	L,U	185,063	6	N	0
Anderson, Ind.	39,804	417	357	60	L	515,596	None	N	None
Arlington, Mass.	36,094	370	360	10	None	654,527	None	N	None
Asheville, N. C.	50,193	316	301	15	None	497,614	5	N	5
Atlantic City, N. J.	66,198	1,000	1,000	None	None	1,500,000	None	N	None
Augusta, Ga.	60,342	530	500	30	L	630,000	None	N	None
Aurora, Ill.	46,589	217	207	10	L	273,580	None	N	None
Austin, Tex.	53,120	852	827	25	None	952,538	118	N	92
Baton Rouge, La.	30,729	192	192	None	None	225,013	None	N	None
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,573	340	333	7	L*	448,815	1	N	2
Bay City, Mich.	47,355	425	400	25	L	400,000	12	N	None
Bayonne, N. J.	88,979	937	902	35	None	1,650,508	52	N	17
Beaumont, Tex.	57,732	343	323	20	None	476,374	None	N	13
Bellingham, Wash.	30,823	189	159	30	*	251,228	None	N	None
Berkeley, Calif.	82,109	501	483	18	None	860,500	25	2	19
Berwyn, Ill.	47,027	186	186	None	None	254,751	None	N	None
Bethlehem, Pa.	57,892	280	275	5	L	400,000	6	N	5
Binghamton, N. Y.	76,662	920	895	25	None	1,398,834	15	N	5
Bloomfield, N. J.	38,077	166	166	None	L	366,001	None	N	None
Bloomington, Ill.	30,930	227	197	30	L	265,000	None	N	2
Brockton, Mass.	63,797	861	836	25	None	1,214,261	7	N	12
Brookline, Mass.	47,490	895	855	40	None	1,845,741	3	N	5
Butte, Mont.	39,532	146	136	10	None	226,852	4	N	None
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	56,097	694	324	370	None	557,188	None	N	2
Charleston, S. C.	62,265	520	520	None	L,U	600,000	None	N	None
Charleston, W. Va.	60,408	260	260	None	L,U	325,000	None	N	None
Charlotte, N. C.	82,675	698	612	86	L,P,U*	783,098	69	N	39
Chelsea, Mass.	45,816	419	414	5	None	725,161	6	N	8
Chicopee, Mass.	43,930	562	556	6	None	599,493	2	N	2
Cicero, Ill.	66,602	380	350	30	U	500,000	None	N	None
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	50,945	314	304	10	L	570,491	7	N	24
Clifton, N. J.	46,875	190	167	23	None	370,554	None	N	None
Colorado Springs, Colo.	33,237	415	386	29	None	612,188	9	N	4
Columbia, S. C.	51,581	320	320	....	L	....	None	N	None
Columbus, Ga.	43,131	371	367	4	L,U	403,792	....	N	....
Council Bluffs, Iowa	42,048	174	168	6	L,P,U	226,791	11	N	17
Covington, Ky.	65,252	424	394	30	L	517,406	None	N	None
Cranston, R. I.	42,911	205	205	None	U	290,877	None	N	None
Cumberland, Md.	37,747	200	200	None	L	......	None	N	None
Danville, Ill.	36,475	116	116	None	L	159,600	1	N	3
Davenport, Iowa	60,751	282	257	25	L,P*	405,021	7	N	None
Dearborn, Mich.	50,358	548	518	30	None	1,109,236	53	N	25
Decatur, Ill.	57,510	265	250	15	L	360,000	14	N	13
Dubuque, Iowa	41,679	231	228	3	None	321,414	7	N	7
Durham, N. C.	52,037	525	475	50	L	556,799	10	2	10
East Chicago, Ind.	54,784	335	315	20	None	465,679	None	N	None
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,667	193	146	47	L	290,753	1	N	4
Easton, Pa.	34,468	218	173	45	L	352,239	4	N	2
East Orange, N. J.	68,020	459	450	9	None	956,978	1	N	2
East St. Louis, Ill.	74,347	272	232	40	L	412,416	14	N	3
Elgin, Ill.	35,929	190	165	25	L*	177,837	None	N	None
Elkhart, Ind.	32,949	105	105	None	L	184,585	None	N	None
Elmira, N. Y.	47,397	369	329	40	U	589,766	66	N	45
Evanston, Ill.	63,338	395	203	192	....	606,006	....	....	....
Everett, Mass.	48,424	500	465	35	U	800,000	26	1	28
Everett, Wash.	30,567	238	177	61	None	271,000	None	N	None
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,692	500	500	None	None	1,037,238	None	N	None
Fort Smith, Ark.	31,429	186	170	16	L	171,551	3	N	3
Fresno, Calif.	52,513	495	470	25	U	962,112	....	N	....
Galveston, Tex.	52,938	485	450	35	L*	582,428	None	N	None

TABLE V.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 816 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1936—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, yearly basis, (Except Schools)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1936 Salary and Wage Expenditure	No. of Original Appointments	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments	No. of Separations
30,000 to 100,000—continued									
Glendale, Calif.	62,736	604	594	10	None	$904,971	108	13	36
Green Bay, Wis.	37,415	267	242	25	L,U	349,160	None	N	4
Greensboro, N. C.	53,569	363	355	8	None	473,000	25	N	8
Hagerstown, Md.	30,861	228	225	3	None	226,952	2	N	3
Hamilton, Ohio	52,176	314	302	12	L	556,973	3	N	6
Hammond, Ind.	64,560	338	328	10	U	566,137	2	1	5
Hamtramck, Mich.	56,268	503	283	220	None	908,364	7	N	2
Hazleton, Pa.	36,765	95	78	17	L	160,531	None	N	None
Highland Park, Mich.	52,959	700	700	None	None	984,852	1	N	None
High Point, N. C.	36,745	291	231	60	None	341,616	31	N	28
Holyoke, Mass.	56,537	1,575	1,560	15	L	2,076,626	None	N	15
Irvington, N. J.	56,733	360	300	60	None	637,000	12	N	10
Jackson, Mich.	55,187	355	350	5	*	472,371	2	N	1
Jamestown, N. Y.	45,155	414	389	25	L,U	527,357	None	N	None
Johnstown, Pa.	66,993	364	364	None	None	475,125	5	N	5
Joliet, Ill.	42,993	195	195	None	None	337,018	None	N	None
Joplin, Mo.	33,454	180	120	60	U	231,864	16	N	16
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,786	282	280	2	L	519,744	16	N	14
Kearny, N. J.	40,716	345	340	5	None	645,808	None	N	None
Kenosha, Wis.	50,262	378	352	26	L	736,651	6	N	6
Kokomo, Ind.	32,843	150	150	None	L,U	202,567	7	N	3
La Crosse, Wis.	39,614	400	225	175	L	395,000	None	N	None
Lakewood, Ohio	70,509	410	366	44	L	677,964	None	N	10
Lancaster, Pa.	59,949	350	313	37	L	363,413	189	N	189
Lansing, Mich.	78,397	600	500	100	L,U	961,873	20	2	18
Laredo, Tex.	32,618	148	148	None	L	129,068	5	N	10
Lawrence, Mass.	85,068	725	650	75	None	1,653,000	....	N	....
Lewiston, Me.	34,948	300	260	40	None	325,000	None	N	3
Lexington, Ky.	45,736	407	397	10	L,U	521,569	189	N	175
Lima, Ohio	42,287	285	260	25	L	295,262	None	N	None
Lincoln, Neb.	75,933	570	535	35	L	753,650	10	N	15
Little Rock, Ark.	81,679	300	300	None	None	393,600	15	N	None
Lorain, Ohio	44,512	317	268	49	L	349,000	None	N	5
Lynchburg, Va.	40,661	405	400	5	L	458,380	10	N	10
McKeesport, Pa.	54,632	325	325	None	*	600,000	25	N	None
Macon, Ga.	53,829	275	275	None	L,U	204,000	None	N	None
Madison, Wis.	57,899	468	438	30	U	786,028	4	N	4
Malden, Mass.	58,036	574	524	50	None	1,002,221	20	N	30
Manchester, N. H.	76,834	956	882	74	None	1,876,671	....	N	....
Meriden, Conn.	38,481	245	245	None	None	390,000	2	N	4
Meridian, Miss.	31,954	272	248	24	None	233,320	132	N	None
Mobile, Ala.	68,202	555	550	5	L	417,727	15	N	15
Moline, Ill.	32,236	174	174	None	L*	214,426	None	N	None
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	61,499	500	500	None	....	1,067,335	....	....	....
Muncie, Ind.	46,548	260	210	50	L	288,635	20	N	20
Muskegon, Mich.	41,390	290	279	11	L	439,902	None	N	None
Muskogee, Okla.	32,026	213	205	8	None	260,000	77	N	77
Newark, Ohio	30,596	187	184	3	*	259,045	None	N	4
New Britain, Conn.	68,128	201	154	47	*	......	1	1	None
New Brunswick, N. J.	34,555	310	256	54	None	466,268	15	N	6
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,275	253	228	25	L,U	405,018	16	N	4
New Castle, Pa.	48,674	300	275	25	None	250,000	14	N	5
Newport News, Va.	34,417	245	240	5	U	307,521	10	N	8
New Rochelle, N. Y.	54,000	572	524	48	None	1,207,821	37	N	26
Newton, Mass.	65,276	1,035	1,000	35	None	1,700,000	10	N	6
Norristown, Pa.	35,853	93	81	12	L,U	137,521	None	N	None
Norwalk, Conn.	36,019	188	158	30	L,U	261,399	None	N	None
Oak Park, Ill.	63,982	307	307	None	L,P	587,794	5	N	8
Ogden, Utah	40,272	180	155	25	L	278,363	3	N	3

TABLE V.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 816 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1936—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, yearly basis, (Except Schools)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1936 Salary and Wage Expenditure	No. of Original Appointments	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments	No. of Separations
30,000 to 100,000—continued									
Orange, N. J.	35,399	190	190	None	None	$391,376	None	N	None
Oshkosh, Wis.	40,108	445	400	45	None	450,569	None	N	2
Pasadena, Calif.	76,086	1,102	1,091	11	None	1,941,882	39	N	72
Pensacola, Fla.	31,579	224	214	10	None	287,636	12	N	10
Perth Amboy, N. J.	43,516	375	375	None	*	550,000	None	N	5
Phoenix, Ariz.	48,118	520	520	None	None	765,500	40	N	60
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,677	380	380	None	L	535,377	3	N	2
Plainfield, N. J.	34,422	258	255	3	L	468,435	2	N	2
Pontiac, Mich.	64,928	479	469	10	None	625,269	None	N	66
Port Arthur, Tex.	50,902	161	161	None	None	250,762	16	1	5
Port Huron, Mich.	31,361	205	190	15	L	307,516	1	N	1
Portland, Me.	70,810	650	500	150	L	2,475,000	6	N	12
Portsmouth, Ohio	42,560	325	325	None	None	356,213	15	N	15
Portsmouth, Va.	45,704	284	284	None	L	289,088	None	N	None
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,288	415	325	90	None	522,728	47	N	10
Pueblo, Colo.	50,096	225	220	5	L,U	262,694	3	N	None
Quincy, Ill.	39,241	235	195	40	L,U,P	217,946	5	N	3
Quincy, Mass.	71,983	1,129	1,064	65	None	1,628,439	....	N	....
Racine, Wis.	67,542	517	401	116	U	684,851	9	N	6
Raleigh, N. C.	37,379	325	300	25	L	325,000	11	N	12
Revere, Mass.	35,680	300	300	None	U	399,870	None	N	10
Richmond, Ind.	32,493	271	271	None	L	215,874	12	N	5
Roanoke, Va.	69,206	582	572	10	None	756,532	42	2	11
Rockford, Ill.	85,864	447	437	10	L	665,000	8	N	7
Rome, N. Y.	32,338	295	231	64	L	336,392	None	N	None
Sacramento, Calif.	93,750	930	900	30	None	1,578,572	85	N	37
Saginaw, Mich.	80,715	606	486	120	L	705,346	25	1	46
St. Petersburg, Fla.	40,425	904	904	None	None	652,732	None	N	None
San Bernardino, Calif.	37,481	163	163	None	U	225,476	....	N	....
San Jose, Calif.	57,651	246	242	4	U	480,775	12	N	4
Santa Ana, Calif.	30,322	190	186	4	L*	306,525	10	N	1
Santa Barbara, Calif.	33,613	390	375	15	None	475,000	25	N	25
Santa Monica, Calif.	37,146	775	625	150	None	872,626	467	N	455
Savannah, Ga.	85,024	1,019	1,019	None	None	1,069,452	12	N	100
Sheboygan, Wis.	39,251	433	408	25	None	545,381	15	N	36
Shreveport, La.	76,655	565	353	212	None	689,878	3	N	6
Sioux City, Iowa	79,183	570	470	100	None	871,378	26	N	24
Sioux Falls, S. D.	33,362	320	300	20	None	570,000	106	N	6
Springfield, Mo.	57,527	370	245	125	L,P,U*	377,525	15	N	10
Springfield, Ohio	68,743	457	442	15	L	629,060	120	N	145
Stamford, Conn.	46,346	329	309	20	L	774,412	100	5	100
Steubenville, Ohio	35,422	280	280	None	None	280,878	None	N	None
Stockton, Calif.	47,963	398	396	2	None	620,328	5	N	6
Superior, Wis.	36,113	283	283	None	*	372,458	None	N	None
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,810	362	342	20	L	469,140	4	N	4
Topeka, Kan.	64,120	467	404	63	L	612,035	3	N	3
Troy, N. Y.	72,763	913	813	100	L	1,232,518	44	N	22
Tucson, Ariz.	32,506	232	220	12	None	374,221	8	N	7
Union City, N. J.	58,659	479	479	None	U	834,788	None	N	None
Waco, Tex.	52,848	314	304	10	L,U	426,400	5	N	10
Waltham, Mass.	39,247	500	500	None	None	780,269	....	N	9
Warren, Ohio	41,062	160	160	None	L	276,000	5	N	3
Watertown, Mass.	34,913	312	312	None	U	563,156	2	N	2
Watertown, N. Y.	32,205	391	331	60	None	533,365	6	N	5
Waukegan, Ill.	33,499	155	150	5	L,P,U	210,000	None	N	None
West Allis, Wis.	34,671	295	285	10	None	446,974	16	N	21
West New York, N. J.	37,107	319	319	None	U	566,146	None	N	None
Wheeling, W. Va.	61,659	338	338	None	L	472,043	None	N	None
White Plains, N. Y.	35,830	565	545	20	None	1,039,620	1	N	5

TABLE V.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 816 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1936—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, yearly basis, (Except Schools)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1936 Salary and Wage Expenditure	No. of Original Appointments	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments	No. of Separations
30,000 to 100,000—continued									
Wichita Falls, Tex.	43,690	220	215	5	None	$306,783	7	2	10
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,626	500	500	None	None	600,000	None	N	None
Williamsport, Pa.	45,729	167	167	None	None	232,836	2	N	1
Wilmington, N. C.	32,270	241	241	None	None	274,062	None	N	None
York, Pa.	55,254	185	150	35	L	225,000	2	N	None
Zanesville, Ohio	36,440	155	130	25	L,U	175,000	6	N	1
10,000 to 30,000									
Aberdeen, S. D.	16,465	135	135	None	L,P	160,827	4	N	None
Aberdeen, Wash.	21,723	130	130	None	None	168,430	None	N	None
Abilene, Tex.	23,175	130	120	10	None	150,162	14	N	11
Ada, Okla.	11,261	53	53	None	None	43,928	None	N	None
Adrian, Mich.	13,064	47	47	None	L,U	87,954	None	N	None
Albany, Ga.	14,507	152	148	4	L	172,094	None	N	None
Albert Lea, Minn.	10,169	65	25	40	None	73,293	2	N	None
Albuquerque, N. M.	26,570	187	163	24	None	216,010	14	N	7
Alexandria, La.	23,025	365	365	None	None	292,659	1	N	3
Alexandria, Va.	24,149	213	213	None	None	254,504	12	N	10
Alhambra, Calif.	29,472	213	183	30	None	276,598	3	N	6
Aliquippa, Pa.	27,116	130	130	None	U	169,260	None	N	None
Alliance, Ohio	23,047	205	195	10	L	182,638	2	N	None
Alpena, Mich.	12,166	121	61	60	L	124,387	2	1	2
Ambridge, Pa.	20,227	52	52	None	L,U	72,000	None	N	None
Ames, Iowa	10,261	76	71	5	L*	125,004	None	N	3
Amesbury, Mass.	11,899	42	40	2	None	47,000	None	N	None
Anaheim, Calif.	10,995	117	105	12	L	155,618	5	N	2
Anderson, S. C.	14,383	52	49	3	L,U	60,456	None	N	5
Annapolis, Md.	12,531	50	50	None	...	....	4	....	....
Ann Arbor, Mich.	26,944	154	124	30	L	276,681	None	N	None
Anniston, Ala.	22,345	73	73	None	L,U*	68,110	None	N	None
Ansonia, Conn.	19,898	65	35	30	L	64,500	None	N	None
Appleton, Wis.	25,267	141	91	50	L,U	212,629	3	N	1
Ardmore, Okla.	15,741	100	80	20	None	110,748	10	N	10
Arkansas City, Kan.	13,946	70	67	3	L	95,583	None	N	None
Arnold, Pa.	10,575	19	19	None	None	19,292	None	N	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	14,981	325	175	150	None	385,000	None	N	None
Ashland, Ky.	29,074	140	125	15	L	145,000	26	N	None
Ashland, Wis.	10,622	68	65	3	L,U	76,036	None	N	2
Ashtabula, Ohio	23,301	112	112	None	L	159,799	None	N	1
Astoria, Ore.	10,349	67	57	10	L	80,318	7	N	7
Atchison, Kan.	13,024	58	49	9	L,U*	58,147	None	N	None
Athol, Mass.	10,677	84	74	10	None	112,062	None	N	13
Attleboro, Mass.	21,769	210	180	30	L	225,000	....	N	4
Auburn, Me.	18,571	128	112	16	U	147,794	8	N	6
Augusta, Me.	17,198	95	85	10	L,U	....	6	N	2
Austin, Minn.	12,276	68	58	10	L,U,P	115,000	4	N	3
Bakersfield, Calif.	26,015	184	175	9	L	347,896	6	N	2
Bangor, Me.	28,749	292	267	25	None	412,226	6	N	6
Barberton, Ohio	23,934	108	103	5	L	153,305	None	N	None
Barre, Vt.	11,307	130	100	30	L	120,000	7	N	5
Bartlesville, Okla.	14,763	46	46	None	None	65,900	None	N	None
Batavia, N. Y.	17,375	160	140	20	L	163,610	2	N	1
Beacon, N. Y.	11,933	72	47	25	L,U	91,922	5	N	1
Beatrice, Neb.	10,297	70	35	35	L,P	58,594	1	N	1
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17,147	48	48	None	None	52,000	None	N	None
Bedford, Ind.	13,208	56	54	2	P*	69,400	2	N	2
Bellaire, Ohio	13,327	55	50	5	L	59,887	None	N	1

TABLE V.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 816 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1936—Continued

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10,000 to 30,000—continued									
Belleville, N. J.	26,974	141	139	2	None	$262,348	8	N	7
Bellevue, Pa.	10,252	35	35	None	None	....	3	N	None
Beloit, Wis.	23,611	185	175	10	None	225,000	1	N	1
Benton Harbor, Mich.	15,434	109	103	6	L	140,000	7	N	4
Berlin, N. H.	20,018	175	150	25	None	268,903	None	N	None
Berwick, Pa.	12,660	26	12	14	L	23,398	9	N	None
Bessemer, Ala.	20,721	61	61	None	L	66,448	None	N	2
Beverly, Mass.	25,086	350	300	50	None	467,355	None	N	10
Beverly Hills, Calif.	17,429	350	350	None	None	443,120	75	N	None
Biddeford, Me.	17,633	110	86	24	L	105,988	3	N	None
Big Spring, Tex.	13,735	54	44	10	L	56,872	5	N	2
Billings, Mont.	16,380	99	79	20	None	205,114	None	N	None
Biloxi, Miss.	14,850	66	66	None	None	53,889	None	N	None
Bismarck, N. D.	11,090	51	41	10	None	50,309	4	2	2
Bloomington, Ind.	18,227	173	110	63	L	....	None	N	None
Bluefield, W. Va.	19,339	74	74	None	L	85,411	6	N	2
Blytheville, Ark.	10,098	41	29	12	L,U	21,640	None	N	1
Bogalusa, La.	14,029	71	71	None	L	69,855	None	N	None
Boise, Idaho	21,544	145	130	15	None	234,025	6	N	1
Boone, Iowa	11,886	50	50	None	None	70,000	None	N	None
Boulder, Colo.	11,223	66	61	5	None	92,563	1	1	3
Bowling Green, Ky.	12,348	99	90	9	L	81,240	None	N	2
Braddock, Pa.	19,329	107	107	....	L	118,432	4	N	4
Bradford, Pa.	19,306	100	90	10	L	163,127	None	N	5
Brainerd, Minn.	10,221	60	48	12	None	82,487	1	N	1
Brawley, Calif.	10,439	63	60	3	None	49,342	None	N	None
Bridgeton, N. J.	15,699	71	68	3	None	90,000	4	N	None
Bristol, Conn.	28,451	150	150	None	None	150,000	None	N	None
Bristol, Pa.	11,799	25	25	None	None	39,404	None	N	None
Brookfield, Ill.	10,035	22	22	None	U	42,000	None	N	None
Brownsville, Tex.	22,021	184	184	None	None	195,397	None	N	None
Brownwood, Tex.	12,789	100	75	25	None	......	......	....	.....
Brunswick, Ga.	14,022	78	78	None	None	75,000	1	N	2
Bucyrus, Ohio	10,027	82	72	10	None	79,329	None	N	None
Burbank, Calif.	16,662	300	300	None	None	294,700	None	N	None
Burlingame, Calif.	13,270	78	68	10	None	117,850	2	N	1
Burlington, Iowa	26,755	114	114	None	L,U *	98,201	5	N	5
Burlington, Vt.	24,789	375	350	25	None	300,000	25	N	30
Butler, Pa.	23,568	77	77	None	L	120,000	None	N	5
Cairo, Ill.	13,532	50	50	None	L	44,612	7	N	None
Calumet City, Ill.	12,298	46	39	7	P	75,000	None	N	None
Cambridge, Ohio	16,129	73	59	14	L	85,309	None	N	5
Campbell, Ohio	14,673	50	50	None	None	60,000	None	N	2
Canton, Ill.	11,718	37	32	5	None	32,000	28	N	3
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	16,227	58	52	6	None	62,962	None	N	None
Carlisle, Pa.	12,596	46	45	1	L*	35,509	None	N	2
Carnegie, Pa.	12,497	31	30	1	L,U	40,422	None	N	None
Carteret, N. J.	13,339	46	46	None	L	69,000	None	N	None
Casper, Wyo.	16,619	105	100	5	None	141,473	None	N	None
Central Falls, R. I.	25,898	102	90	12	None	140,000	None	N	1
Centralia, Ill.	12,583	53	53	None	L	74,400	None	N	2
Champaign, Ill.	20,348	118	118	None	None	149,282	None	N	None
Chanute, Kan.	10,277	69	65	4	L	78,200	None	N	3
Charlottesville, Va.	15,245	180	165	15	None	149,536	7	N	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	17,361	118	113	5	L	165,522	None	N	None
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	22,321	125	85	40	L	140,000	5	N	None
Chickasha, Okla.	14,099	60	57	3	None	56,520	None	N	None
Chillicothe, Ohio	18,340	70	70	None	L	88,585	2	N	None

TABLE V.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 816 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1936—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, yearly basis, (Except Schools)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1936 Salary and Wage Expenditure	No. of Original Appoint-ments [a]	No. of Non-Resident Original Appoint-ments	No. of Separa-tions
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
Clairton, Pa.	15,291	90	80	10	None	$101,672	2	N	1
Clarksburg, W. Va.	28,866	105	105	None	U	139,000	None	N	None
Cliffside Park, N. J.	15,267	60	60	None	None	95,000	None	N	1
Clinton, Iowa	25,726	133	130	3	L,P	140,976	15	N	1
Coatesville, Pa.	14,582	79	58	21	None	61,431	1	1	None
Coffeyville, Kan.	16,198	165	165	None	L	216,798	None	N	None
Cohoes, N. Y.	23,226	223	177	46	None	233,993	None	N	4
Collingswood, N. J.	12,723	97	97	None	None	95,500	None	N	4
Columbia, Mo.	14,967	147	135	12	None	184,580	None	N	1
Columbia, Pa.	11,349	15	15	None	L	15,500	None	N	None
Columbus, Miss.	10,743	67	60	7	None	62,232	None	N	None
Compton, Calif.	12,516	72	57	15	L	103,620	3	N	2
Concord, N. H.	25,228	240	200	40	U	333,068	None	N	None
Concord, N. C.	11,820	70	70	None	None	60,000	2	N	1
Connellsville, Pa.	13,290	36	33	3	L	53,177	1	N	1
Connersville, Ind.	12,795	67	67	None	L	84,885	None	N	None
Corning, N. Y.	15,777	136	106	30	None	116,672	8	2	10
Cortland, N. Y.	15,043	48	44	4	L,U	60,695	None	N	2
Coshocton, Ohio	10,908	91	91	None	L	91,845	None	N	None
Crawfordsville, Ind.	10,355	132	118	14	L	137,750	1	N	3
Cudahy, Wis.	10,631	65	55	10	L,U	91,048	None	N	None
Cumberland, R. I.	10,304	25	20	5	None	....	12	N	12
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	19,797	101	86	15	L	171,501	4	N	4
Danbury, Conn.	22,261	140	140	None	L	200,564	None	N	None
Danvers, Mass.	12,957	89	89	None	L*	....	None	N	None
Danville, Va.	22,247	443	433	10	None	477,081	None	N	None
Daytona Beach, Fla.	16,598	200	160	40	L	320,000	30	N	25
Decatur, Ala.	15,593	45	45	None	L	41,880	6	N	5
Decatur, Ga.	13,276	60	60	None	L	73,000	1	N	3
Denison, Tex.	13,850	62	62	None	None	....	None	N	None
Dickson City, Pa.	12,395	83	8	75	None	49,000	None	N	None
Dodge City, Kan.	10,059	70	50	20	None	65,000	None	N	None
Donora, Pa.	13,905	32	32	None	None	45,000	None	N	None
Dothan, Ala.	16,046	90	80	10	L	89,960	12	N	5
Dover, N. H.	13,573	127	117	10	None	208,445	1	N	None
Du Bois, Pa.	11,595	50	40	10	L,U	43,805	None	N	None
Dunkirk, N. Y.	17,802	122	117	5	L,U	142,675	11	N	2
Duquesne, Pa.	21,396	80	80	None	L	104,000	None	N	None
Easthampton, Mass.	11,323	82	72	10	U	95,500	None	N	None
East Hartford, Conn.	17,125	153	150	3	None	125,000	None	N	3
East Liverpool, Ohio	23,329	128	128	None	L	177,400	None	N	30
East Moline, Ill.	10,107	52	42	10	L	42,096	None	N	1
Eau Claire, Wis.	26,287	216	205	11	L	....	None	N	None
Ecorse, Mich.	12,716	113	73	40	L	167,225	6	N	None
El Dorado, Ark.	16,421	45	45	None	L,U	53,580	None	N	None
El Dorado, Kan.	10,311	59	58	1	L	56,958	1	1	1
Elizabeth City, N. C.	10,037	45	45	None	U	53,500	None	N	None
Ellwood City, Pa.	12,323	37	37	None	L	56,500	1	1	2
Elmhurst, Ill.	14,055	90	81	9	None	119,840	3	N	7
Elwood, Ind.	10,685	57	50	7	L,U	44,698	None	N	None
Elyria, Ohio	25,633	170	170	None	L	238,000	5	N	2
Emporia, Kan.	14,067	77	77	None	None	91,173	None	N	None
Endicott, N. Y.	16,231	180	180	None	L	200,700	1	N	None
Englewood, N. J.	17,805	156	156	None	None	284,868	None	N	2
Enid, Okla.	26,399	104	104	None	None	135,000	None	N	None
Escanaba, Mich.	14,524	123	115	8	None	186,630	5	1	3
Euclid, Ohio	12,751	130	90	40	None	171,455	4	N	3
Eugene, Ore.	18,901	52	52	None	L,U	76,151	None	N	None

TABLE V.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 816 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1936—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, yearly basis, (Except Schools)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1936 Salary and Wage Expenditure	No. of Original Appointments	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments	No. of Separations
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
Eureka, Calif.	15,752	169	169	....	None	$193,420	None	N	....
Fairfield, Ala.	11,059	27	25	2	L	28,000	None	N	None
Fairmont, W. Va.	23,159	126	126	None	None	168,414	None	N	None
Faribault, Minn.	12,767	73	49	24	None	62,800	34	N	None
Farrell, Pa.	14,359	52	40	12	L	58,161	None	N	1
Fayetteville, N. C.	13,049	71	65	6	L	74,408	None	N	None
Ferndale, Mich.	20,855	97	93	4	None	164,689	12	N	8
Findlay, Ohio	19,363	134	134	None	None	160,930	None	N	1
Floral Park, N. Y.	10,016	42	42	None	None	77,000	None	N	None
Florence, Ala.	11,729	78	68	10	None	81,797	None	N	2
Florence, S. C.	14,774	85	85	None	None	61,692	2	N	2
Fond du Lac, Wis.	26,449	310	280	30	None	285,102	2	N	25
Forest Park, Ill.	14,555	54	50	4	L	72,655	None	N	None
Fort Collins, Colo.	11,489	85	82	3	*	90,000	None	N	None
Fort Scott, Kan.	10,763	66	41	25	L	64,657	None	N	None
Fort Thomas, Ky.	10,008	36	26	10	U	49,927	None	N	None
Fostoria, Ohio	12,790	75	75	None	None	100,000	3	N	None
Framingham, Mass.	22,210	375	200	175	U	400,000	3	N	None
Frankfort, Ind.	12,196	78	70	8	L,U	86,701	None	N	3
Frankfort, Ky.	11,626	47	32	15	L	30,750	None	N	None
Franklin, Pa.	10,254	45	45	None	L	69,809	2	N	None
Frederick, Md.	14,434	94	84	10	L	77,572	None	N	None
Freeport, Ill.	22,045	47	47	None	U	88,000	None	N	None
Freeport, N. Y.	15,467	181	175	6	L	336,000	4	N	2
Fremont, Neb.	11,407	79	69	10	None	107,900	None	N	None
Fremont, Ohio	13,422	90	70	20	L	90,320	None	N	3
Fullerton, Calif.	10,860	75	70	5	None	108,026	2	N	2
Fulton, N. Y.	12,462	289	259	30	L,U	207,095	None	N	None
Gadsden, Ala.	24,042	180	160	20	None	150,531	None	N	None
Gainesville, Fla.	10,465	109	109	None	*	88,333	5	N	3
Galesburg, Ill.	28,830	150	125	25	L,U	223,905	None	N	10
Gardner, Mass.	19,399	291	216	75	None	225,000	10	N	8
Garfield, N. J.	29,739	110	60	50	None	166,280	None	N	None
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	15,589	80	65	15	None	99,500	3	N	None
Gastonia, N. C.	17,093	126	126	None	L	120,196	7	N	4
Geneva, N. Y.	16,053	99	99	None	L,U	87,921	3	N	None
Glen Cove, N. Y.	11,430	113	83	30	L	144,463	None	N	None
Glens Falls, N. Y.	18,531	157	122	35	L,U	150,000	22	N	24
Gloucester, Mass.	24,204	343	218	125	L,U	482,400	8	N	6
Gloversville, N. Y.	23,099	168	128	40	L,U	218,666	4	N	3
Goldsboro, N. C.	14,985	65	65	None	L	100,800	3	N	3
Goshen, Ind.	10,397	42	37	5	L,U	36,000	None	N	None
Grand Forks, N. D.	17,112	125	75	50	L	139,000	1	N	None
Grand Island, Neb.	18,041	156	141	15	L	170,396	None	N	None
Grand Junction, Colo.	10,247	65	59	6	None	122,792	6	N	4
Granite City, Ill.	25,130	49	49	None	None	62,798	None	N	None
Great Falls, Mont.	28,822	140	140	None	U*	229,402	None	N	10
Greenfield, Mass.	15,500	270	188	82	None	222,500	None	N	1
Greensburg, Pa.	16,508	34	34	None	*	52,275	None	N	None
Greenville, Miss.	14,807	107	107	None	None	119,533	1	N	None
Greenville, S. C.	29,154	238	238	None	L,U	240,000	None	N	None
Greenville, Tex.	12,407	87	84	3	None	93,618	12	N	12
Greenwood, Miss.	11,123	100	100	None	L,U	90,527	None	N	None
Griffin, Ga.	10,321	100	88	12	L	92,718	None	N	None
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	11,174	104	83	21	None	221,000	None	N	None
Gulfport, Miss.	12,547	74	74	None	L	77,680	None	N	None
Hackensack, N. J.	24,568	245	225	20	None	336,330	4	N	None
Hannibal, Mo.	22,761	214	201	13	None	215,532	None	N	4
Hanover, Pa.	11,805	15	15	None	L,U	16,382	None	N	None
Harrisburg, Ill.	11,625	17	17	None	L,U	12,240	None	N	None

TABLE V.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 816 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1936—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, yearly basis, (Except Schools)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1936 Salary and Wage Expenditure	No. of Original Appointments	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments	No. of Separations
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
Harrison, N. J.	15,601	157	156	1	U	$341,061	None	N	2
Harvey, Ill.	16,374	66	60	6	None	72,000	None	N	1
Hastings, Neb.	15,490	181	148	33	None	155,914	11	N	8
Hattiesburg, Miss.	18,601	81	71	10	None	67,382	2	N	1
Hawthorne, N. J.	11,868	51	43	8	L	60,900	None	N	9
Helena, Mont.	11,803	98	98	None	None	....	....	N	None
Hempstead, N. Y.	12,650	192	182	10	L	328,000	10	N	5
Hibbing, Minn.	15,666	335	200	135	U	664,472	None	N	10
Highland Park, Ill.	12,203	85	40	45	L	150,000	None	N	1
Holland, Mich.	14,346	185	180	5	None	187,511	None	N	None
Hopewell, Va.	11,327	70	70	None	U	85,000	2	N	None
Hopkinsville, Ky.	10,746	75	75	None	U	60,000	None	N	None
Hoquiam, Wash.	12,766	75	75	None	None	89,455	None	N	None
Hudson, N. Y.	12,337	61	51	10	L,U	90,027	8	N	10
Huntington, Ind.	13,420	140	140	None	L	99,300	2	1	2
Huntington Park, Calif.	24,591	131	119	12	None	165,786	21	N	18
Huntsville, Ala.	11,554	102	102	None	None	94,300	None	N	None
Huron, S. D.	10,946	58	53	5	L	81,876	None	....	None
Hutchinson, Kan.	27,085	172	152	20	L,U	244,293	None	N	None
Independence, Kan.	12,782	85	45	40	L	60,792	3	N	2
Independence, Mo.	15,296	95	95	None	L	....	None	N	3
Inglewood, Calif.	19,480	132	131	1	L	174,840	18	N	9
Irondequoit, N. Y.	18,024	30	30	None	U	60,000	4	N	1
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11,652	63	53	10	L	58,717	None	N	6
Ironton, Ohio	16,621	82	78	4	L	93,777	2	N	3
Ithaca, N. Y.	20,708	189	165	24	L	302,000	6	N	4
Jackson, Tenn.	22,172	115	115	None	L	112,500	None	N	None
Jacksonville, Ill.	17,747	103	93	10	L	102,418	1	N	None
Janesville, Wis.	21,628	153	93	60	L	169,195	None	N	None
Jeannette, Pa.	15,126	35	35	None	L	37,600	None	N	None
Johnson City, Tenn.	25,080	99	94	5	L	104,454	None	N	None
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,801	50	50	None	L	78,944	None	N	1
Jonesboro, Ark.	10,326	41	31	10	L,U	51,186	None	N	None
Kankakee, Ill.	26,620	105	55	50	L	110,000	None	N	None
Keene, N. H.	13,794	87	87	None	None	134,416	None	N	None
Kenmore, N. Y.	16,482	83	83	None	None	113,650	None	N	None
Keokuk, Iowa	15,106	70	43	27	None	93,429	11	N	None
Kewanee, Ill.	17,093	80	75	5	L	72,000	None	N	None
Kingsport, Tenn.	11,914	68	63	5	None	71,941	15	5	11
Kingston, N. Y.	28,088	525	225	300	L	505,089	5	N	5
Kingston, Pa.	21,600	46	31	15	L	60,000	None	N	None
Kinston, N. C.	11,362	123	108	15	None	103,705	None	N	None
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16,093	52	50	2	U	70,000	3	N	3
Lackawanna, N. Y.	23,948	55	51	4	None	78,113	None	N	6
Laconia, N. H.	12,471	21	11	10	L,U	....	....	N	None
Lafayette, La.	14,635	125	125	None	None	....	None	N	None
Lagrange, Ga.	20,131	149	149	None	L	139,073	None	N	None
La Grange, Ill.	10,103	50	50	None	L,U	59,194	None	N	None
Lake Charles, La.	15,791	83	83	None	L	61,091	None	N	2
Lakeland, Fla.	18,554	325	325	None	None	322,879	....	N	....
Lancaster, Ohio	18,716	210	110	100	None	172,719	6	N	4
La Porte, Ind.	15,755	121	96	25	L,U	110,000	None	N	None
Latrobe, Pa.	10,644	20	20	None	L	28,528	None	N	1
Laurel, Miss.	18,017	77	77	None	L	82,710	8	N	None
Lawrence, Kan.	13,726	93	90	3	L	99,629	3	N	3
Lawton, Okla.	12,121	37	35	2	L	47,170	2	N	3
Lebanon, Pa.	25,561	103	103	None	None	112,535	None	N	None
Leominster, Mass.	21,810	225	210	15	None	229,542	1	1	1
Lewistown, Pa.	13,357	17	17	None	U	21,929	None	N	None
Lincoln, Ill.	12,855	33	23	10	None	12,000	None	N	None

TABLE V.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 816 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1936—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, yearly basis, (Except Schools)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1936 Salary and Wage Expenditure	No. of Original Appointments	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments	No. of Separations
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
Lincoln Park, Mich.	12,336	66	66	None	None	$ 96,790	None	N	None
Linden, N. J.	21,206	133	131	2	None	268,065	13	N	None
Little Falls, N. Y.	11,105	101	101	None	L	90,722	1	N	2
Lockport, N. Y.	23,160	253	233	20	L	268,228	18	N	1
Lodi, N. J.	11,549	55	55	None	None	95,344	None	N	None
Logansport, Ind.	18,508	237	213	24	L	267,851	None	N	None
Longview, Wash.	10,652	38	32	6	U	33,030	None	N	None
Lubbock, Tex.	20,520	137	101	36	L	199,623	None	N	1
Lynbrook, N. Y.	11,993	81	81	None	None	137,998	4	N	1
McKees Rocks, Pa.	18,116	55	50	5	None	65,817	6	N	1
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	11,766	105	85	20	None	175,187	None	N	2
Manhattan, Kan.	10,136	78	78	None	L	78,862	10	N	None
Manitowoc, Wis.	22,963	181	101	80	L,U	287,723	3	N	None
Mankato, Minn.	14,038	55	55	None	None	60,000	None	N	None
Maplewood, Mo.	12,657	55	55	None	None	....	None	N	None
Marietta, Ohio	14,285	156	156	None	L	....	1	N	1
Marinette, Wis.	13,734	113	93	20	L	100,000	1	1	1
Marion, Ind.	24,496	150	140	10	L	181,000	None	N	None
Marlborough, Mass.	15,587	164	151	13	None	198,374	None	N	None
Marquette, Mich.	14,789	152	122	30	None	200,000	None	N	None
Marshall, Tex.	16,203	87	45	42	None	96,630	None	N	None
Marshalltown, Iowa	17,373	58	55	3	L,U	69,668	3	1	None
Martinsburg, W. Va.	14,857	59	57	2	None	51,636	57	N	6
Martins Ferry, Ohio	14,524	80	80	None	L	137,429	None	N	None
Mason City, Iowa	23,304	108	108	None	L	173,999	None	N	None
Massena, N. Y.	10,637	42	12	30	L	30,000	None	N	None
Massillon, Ohio	26,400	70	60	10	L	114,043	None	N	None
Mattoon, Ill.	14,631	39	39	None	L	50,000	None	N	None
Maywood, Ill.	25,829	115	115	None	L	165,747	None	N	None
Meadville, Pa.	16,698	70	60	10	L,U*	91,097	3	N	None
Medford, Ore.	11,007	54	48	6	L,U	68,621	1	1	None
Melrose, Mass.	23,170	320	310	10	None	472,162	3	N	1
Melrose Park, Ill.	10,741	53	50	3	L	60,000	None	N	None
Menominee, Mich.	10,320	82	57	25	U	85,195	None	N	None
Methuen, Mass.	21,069	30	30	....	U	30,000	None	N	2
Michigan City, Ind.	26,735	119	119	None	L,U	164,275	None	N	None
Middlesborough, Ky.	10,350	27	27	None	L,U	29,145	None	N	None
Middletown, Conn.	24,554	273	223	50	L	217,067	None	N	None
Middletown, Ohio	29,992	163	149	14	None	250,041	9	N	8
Minot, N. D.	16,099	70	70	None	L	86,107	2	N	2
Mishawaka, Ind.	28,630	193	187	6	L	262,382	None	N	2
Missoula, Mont.	14,657	80	50	30	U	113,118	1	N	1
Mitchell, S. D.	10,942	70	60	10	L,P	74,599	2	1	4
Moberly, Mo.	13,772	85	79	6	None	73,165	None	N	None
Modesto, Calif.	13,842	133	124	9	L	180,187	18	2	12
Monessen, Pa.	20,268	67	62	5	None	81,984	None	N	None
Monroe, Mich.	18,110	131	131	None	L	152,412	None	N	None
Monrovia, Calif.	10,890	81	81	None	L	105,373	1	N	2
Morgantown, W. Va.	16,186	66	62	4	*	74,445	11	N	2
Morristown, N. J.	15,197	102	100	2	U	130,000	None	N	None
Moundsville, W. Va.	14,411	26	22	4	L	24,150	1	N	1
Mount Clemens, Mich.	13,497	90	80	10	L,U	114,750	None	N	2
Mount Vernon, Ill.	12,375	32	32	None	L	15,030	17	N	5
Muscatine, Iowa	16,778	74	74	None	L,P,U*	73,322	None	N	None
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	15,584	80	80	None	None	93,000	None	N	None
Nanticoke, Pa.	26,043	90	90	None	None	....	None	N	None
Needham, Mass.	10,845	100	80	20	None	....	None	N	2
New Albany, Ind.	25,819	169	119	50	L	103,085	4	N	4
New Bern, N. C.	11,981	80	70	10	None	70,000	None	N	None

TABLE V.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 816 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1936—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, yearly basis, (Except Schools)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1936 Salary and Wage Expenditure	No. of Original Appointments	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments	No. of Separations
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
Newburyport, Mass.	15,084	130	130	None	U	$100,211	None	N	None
New Castle, Ind.	14,027	89	89	None	L	83,595	4	N	4
New Kensington, Pa.	16,762	67	67	None	L	95,093	None	N	None
New London, Conn.	29,640	272	255	17	L,U	470,319	1	N	1
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12,365	53	45	8	L	75,000	2	N	None
Newport, Ky.	29,744	275	275	None	L	379,328	27	N	27
Newport, R. I.	27,612	85	65	20	L*	83,222	None	N	None
Newton, Iowa	11,560	122	52	70	L	141,500	None	N	None
Newton, Kan.	11,034	52	52	None	L	64,836	None	N	None
Niles, Mich.	11,326	46	42	4	None	56,000	None	N	None
Niles, Ohio	16,314	96	96	None	L	127,000	None	N	None
Norfolk, Neb.	10,717	55	50	5	L,P	56,072	None	N	2
North Adams, Mass.	21,621	180	160	20	U	276,472	None	N	None
Northampton, Mass.	24,381	239	214	25	L	395,217	2	1	3
North Attleborough, Mass.	10,197	165	75	90	None	....	....	N	None
North Braddock, Pa.	16,782	67	62	5	U	73,088	8	N	7
North Little Rock, Ark.	19,418	106	106	None	None	....	None	N	None
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	19,019	150	150	None	L*	229,785	None	N	None
Norwood, Mass.	15,049	198	170	28	L*	340,000	6	N	1
Nutley, N. J.	20,572	86	86	None	None	150,689	28	N	None
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,915	110	85	25	None	115,000	None	N	5
Oil City, Pa.	22,075	106	101	5	L	165,000	4	N	6
Okmulgee, Okla.	17,097	92	82	10	None	123,000	None	N	None
Old Forge, Pa.	12,661	25	15	10	L,U	20,758	None	N	None
Olean, N. Y.	21,790	119	113	6	L	149,369	1	N	2
Olympia, Wash.	11,733	57	57	None	None	91,028	None	N	None
Oneida, N. Y.	10,558	50	50	None	L,U	77,453	None	N	None
Oneonta, N. Y.	12,536	141	116	25	U	104,485	4	N	3
Ontario, Calif.	13,583	80	80	None	L	108,769	4	N	3
Orlando, Fla.	27,330	344	344	None	L,U	290,946	30	N	33
Oskaloosa, Iowa	10,123	75	40	35	L,U	57,742	None	N	None
Ossining, N. Y.	15,241	67	32	35	L,U	119,460	1	N	1
Oswego, N. Y.	22,652	182	182	None	L	246,501	None	N	None
Ottawa, Ill.	15,094	76	56	20	L*	70,040	None	N	None
Ottumwa, Iowa	28,075	82	75	7	L,U	95,250	None	N	None
Owensboro, Ky.	22,765	225	225	None	L	255,400	None	N	4
Owosso, Mich.	14,496	83	79	4	U	96,425	None	N	1
Painesville, Ohio	10,944	124	114	10	L	166,060	1	N	5
Palestine, Tex.	11,445	40	40	None	L,U	45,706	None	N	None
Palo Alto, Calif.	13,652	200	175	25	None	359,105	5	N	5
Pampa, Tex.	10,470	59	39	20	L	69,000	9	3	2
Paris, Tex.	15,649	115	115	None	L,U	102,964	3	N	3
Parkersburg, W. Va.	29,623	130	130	None	L	168,000	None	N	None
Park Ridge, Ill.	10,417	78	78	None	L,P	78,024	None	N	2
Parma, Ohio	13,899	30	30	None	*	60,379	None	N	None
Parsons, Kan.	14,903	82	70	12	None	92,942	None	N	None
Peabody, Mass.	21,345	370	345	25	L	394,000	2	N	4
Peekskill, N. Y.	17,125	110	85	25	L,P,U	175,686	2	N	None
Pekin, Ill.	16,129	68	48	20	L*	63,255	44	N	1
Peru, Ind.	12,730	113	110	3	L	173,579	14	N	26
Petersburg, Va.	28,564	282	272	10	None	257,272	8	1	4
Phillipsburg, N. J.	19,255	65	40	25	None	75,204	None	N	None
Phoenixville, Pa.	12,029	33	31	2	L*	48,091	3	N	None
Pine Bluff, Ark.	20,760	90	75	15	L	90,000	None	N	None
Piqua, Ohio	16,009	128	125	3	L	188,980	5	N	5
Pittsburg, Kan.	18,145	80	80	None	None	108,000	None	N	None
Pittston, Pa.	18,246	57	41	16	None	107,670	None	N	3
Plattsburg, N. Y.	13,349	97	57	40	*	90,065	4	N	4
Pleasantville, N. J.	11,580	46	46	None	L	54,880	None	N	1

TABLE V.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 816 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1936—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, yearly basis, (Except Schools)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1936 Salary and Wage Expenditure	No. of Original Appointments	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments	No. of Separations
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
Plymouth, Pa.	16,543	20	20	None	None	$	None	N	None
Pocatello, Idaho	16,471	213	113	100	None	147,284	2	N	2
Pomona, Calif.	20,804	130	100	30	L,U	143,844	None	N	None
Ponca City, Okla.	16,136	115	100	15	None	200,000	12	N	1
Port Angeles, Wash.	10,188	75	70	5	None	102,548	None	N	None
Port Chester, N. Y.	22,662	158	152	6	None	252,443	None	N	None
Port Jervis, N. Y.	10,243	72	43	29	None	103,300	None	N	1
Portsmouth, N. H.	14,495	200	125	75	None	200,000	None	N	None
Pottstown, Pa.	19,430	45	45	None	L	48,096	None	N	None
Pottsville, Pa.	24,300	63	63	None	L	56,020	None	N	None
Provo, Utah	14,766	67	47	20	None	54,000	None	N	None
Rapid City, S. D.	10,404	64	52	12	L	80,000	None	N	None
Red Bank, N. J.	11,622	70	70	None	None	108,000	None	N	None
Redlands, Calif.	14,177	125	120	5	L	143,584	4	1	3
Reno, Nev.	18,529	136	129	7	L,U	225,346	None	N	None
Richmond, Calif.	20,093	182	177	5	None	321,027	5	N	3
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	10,764	45	45	None	None	87,069	None	N	1
River Rouge, Mich.	17,314	161	116	45	L	183,786	2	2	3
Riverside, Calif.	29,696	335	290	45	None	497,251	30	N	20
Rochester, Minn.	20,621	239	166	73	L*	313,963	10	1	6
Rochester, N. H.	10,209	55	55	None	None	70,000	None	N	None
Rock Hill, S. C.	11,322	110	100	10	L	103,000	14	N	None
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	13,718	220	160	60	None	350,852	8	N	5
Rocky Mount, N. C.	21,412	154	154	None	None	245,000	2	N	None
Roselle, N. J.	13,021	48	48	None	None	91,000	1	N	2
Roswell, N. M.	11,173	40	34	6	L	52,200	None	N	None
Royal Oak, Mich.	22,904	150	140	10	None	222,496	12	N	10
Rutherford, N. J.	14,915	86	78	8	L	133,000	None	N	None
Rutland, Vt.	17,315	97	97	None	L	140,609	None	N	2
St. Augustine, Fla.	12,111	108	96	12	L	96,000	None	N	8
St. Charles, Mo.	10,491	55	52	3	None	63,046	None	N	None
St. Cloud, Minn.	21,000	120	95	25	None	158,000	10	N	3
Salem, Ohio	10,622	55	55	None	L,U	75,000	None	N	None
Salina, Kan.	20,155	105	85	20	None	117,000	1	1	1
Salinas, Calif.	10,263	70	70	None	None	124,823	None	N	None
Salisbury, Md.	10,997	75	50	25	L,U	52,000	13	N	1
Sandusky, Ohio	24,622	147	135	12	L	202,000	2	N	None
Sanford, Fla.	10,100	55	55	None	None	50,283	1	N	1
San Leandro, Calif.	11,455	36	36	None	None	59,860	2	N	1
San Mateo, Calif.	13,444	91	86	5	None	126,948	5	N	2
Santa Cruz, Calif.	14,395	116	116	None	None	154,359	....	N	....
Santa Rosa, Calif.	10,636	65	50	15	None	75,000	None	N	5
Sapulpa, Okla.	10,533	55	55	None	None	60,593	2	1	1
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,169	150	125	25	None	288,760	5	N	2
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	13,755	210	47	163	L	160,320	None	N	1
Sedalia, Mo.	20,806	102	102	None	None	75,000	77	N	None
Selma, Ala.	18,012	85	84	1	U	82,045	5	N	5
Shaker Heights, Ohio	17,783	153	135	18	U	229,863	1	N	20
Shamokin, Pa.	20,274	35	35	None	None	45,000	None	N	None
Sharon, Pa.	25,908	98	98	None	L	96,000	2	N	3
Shawnee, Okla.	23,283	147	135	12	None	165,924	20	N	10
Shelby, N. C.	10,789	76	56	20	None	50,670	None	N	None
Shelbyville, Ind.	10,618	52	50	2	L*	37,564	2	N	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	21,782	44	39	5	L	58,800	39	N	None
Sherman, Tex.	15,713	95	85	10	*	129,086	12	N	9
Shorewood, Wis.	13,479	99	93	6	None	160,024	8	2	5
Southbridge, Mass.	14,264	114	54	60	None	....	1	N	None
South Gate, Calif.	19,632	79	79	None	None	84,793	None	N	None

TABLE V.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 816 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1936—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, yearly basis, (Except Schools)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1936 Salary and Wage Expenditure	No. of Original Appointments	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments	No. of Separations
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
South Milwaukee, Wis.	10,706	43	43	None	L	$ 90,690	None	N	None
South Orange, N. J.	13,630	110	90	20	L	209,000	1	N	None
South Pasadena, Calif.	13,730	103	103	None	None	144,773	13	N	8
South Portland, Me.	13,840	75	65	10	L,U	103,278	1	N	2
South St. Paul, Minn.	10,009	20	20	None	L*	17,000	None	N	None
Spartanburg, S. C.	28,723	176	176	None	L,U	159,492	None	N	3
Statesville, N. C.	10,490	70	70	None	L	70,300	None	N	None
Staunton, Va.	11,990	90	75	15	None	86,000	2	N	3
Sterling, Ill.	10,012	30	25	5	L,U*	38,000	None	N	None
Stevens Point, Wis.	13,623	132	66	66	L,U	120,956	None	N	3
Stoneham, Mass.	10,060	145	60	85	None	129,930	2	N	1
Stratford, Conn.	19,212	65	65	None	L	105,850	1	N	None
Streator, Ill.	14,728	40	40	None	L	34,000	None	N	None
Struthers, Ohio	11,249	52	35	17	None	53,685	None	N	None
Suffolk, Va.	10,271	92	92	None	L	89,915	1	N	None
Summit, N. J.	14,556	109	105	4	L*	183,562	2	N	2
Sumter, S. C.	11,780	74	53	21	L*	71,368	8	N	6
Sunbury, Pa.	15,626	30	20	10	None	35,000	None	N	None
Sweetwater, Tex.	10,848	89	85	4	U	87,861	None	N	None
Swissvale, Pa.	16,029	47	29	18	L,U	58,845	None	N	3
Tallahassee, Fla.	10,700	150	150	None	L	170,243	None	N	None
Tamaqua, Pa.	12,936	65	15	50	L,U	....	None	N	None
Temple, Tex.	15,345	86	86	None	L	130,651	3	1	4
Texarkana, Ark.	10,764	41	41	None	L	52,000	None	N	None
Texarkana, Tex.	16,602	80	80	None	None	76,788	None	N	None
Thomasville, N. C.	10,090	32	32	None	L	43,654	None	N	None
Tiffin, Ohio	16,428	60	40	20	L,U	89,798	None	N	None
Torrington, Conn.	26,040	184	184	None	L	223,854	None	N	2
Traverse City, Mich.	12,539	78	78	None	None	90,000	None	N	None
Trinidad, Colo.	11,732	52	42	10	L,P*	61,390	33	N	2
Turtle Creek, Pa.	10,690	24	19	5	L	....	19	N	2
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	20,659	125	125	None	L	108,000	None	N	None
Two Rivers, Wis.	10,083	120	115	5	None	150,000	2	1	2
Tyler, Tex.	17,113	197	187	10	L*	168,257	12	2	6
Uniontown, Pa.	19,544	84	72	12	L	85,672	2	N	2
University City, Mo.	25,809	170	150	20	None	120,000	3	N	1
Valdosta, Ga.	13,482	90	85	5	L	84,396	4	N	4
Vallejo, Calif.	14,476	114	114	None	None	203,300	10	N	3
Valley Stream, N. Y.	11,790	81	63	18	L	83,000	5	N	1
Vancouver, Wash.	15,766	43	43	None	None	61,758	40	N	None
Ventura, Calif.	11,603	93	83	10	None	161,917	8	N	5
Vicksburg, Miss.	22,943	150	150	None	None	200,000	None	N	None
Vincennes, Ind.	17,564	75	65	10	L,U	93,598	None	N	None
Virginia, Minn.	11,963	135	35	100	L,U	180,000	15	N	1
Wallingford, Conn.	11,170	38	38	None	L	35,808	None	N	None
Warren, Pa.	14,863	50	49	1	L	80,069	7	N	None
Washington, Pa.	24,545	81	81	None	L,U	60,974	None	N	None
Watertown, S. D.	10,214	73	73	None	L	81,593	14	N	14
Waterville, Me.	15,454	60	60	None	L*	35,000	None	N	1
Watervliet, N. Y.	16,083	113	98	15	U	....	None	N	None
Wauwatosa, Wis.	21,194	169	151	18	L	301,070	None	N	2
Waycross, Ga.	15,510	75	75	None	L	80,000	None	N	None
Waynesboro, Pa.	10,167	27	27	None	L	29,550	2	N	None
Webster Groves, Mo.	16,487	68	68	None	L	108,534	None	N	None
Wenatchee, Wash.	11,627	70	50	20	None	113,421	None	N	None
Westbrook, Me.	10,807	16	16	None	L	20,500	15	N	15
West Chester, Pa.	12,325	46	46	None	L*	48,522	None	N	1
Westerly, R. I.	10,997	85	85	None	None	121,172	2	N	3
West Frankfort, Ill.	14,683	23	19	4	U	16,206	None	N	None

TABLE V.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 816 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1936—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, yearly basis, (Except Schools)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1936 Salary and Wage Expenditure	No. of Original Appointments	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments	No. of Separations
10,000 to 30,000—continued									
West Hartford, Conn.	24,941	144	128	16	*	$260,000	1	N	1
West Orange, N. J.	24,327	195	170	25	None	311,261	None	N	None
West Palm Beach, Fla.	26,610	350	350	None	None	312,000	None	N	None
West Springfield, Mass.	16,684	215	215	None	U	....	None	N	None
West Warwick, R. I.	17,696	23	23	None	L	27,600	None	N	None
Wewoka, Okla.	10,401	34	33	1	None	36,255	2	N	None
Whiting, Ind.	10,880	104	74	30	L	177,224	None	N	None
Whittier, Calif.	14,822	125	125	None	None	150,724	2	N	None
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	29,639	88	88	None	None	116,810	4	N	2
Willimantic, Conn.	12,102	60	60	None	None	90,000	None	N	None
Wilmette, Ill.	15,233	90	90	None	L	159,028	4	N	2
Wilson, N. C.	12,613	110	110	None	None	126,000	None	N	3
Winchester, Va.	10,855	65	65	None	L	47,535	None	N	3
Winnetka, Ill.	12,166	125	117	8	L,P	266,381	8	4	4
Winona, Minn.	20,850	80	80	None	None	120,000	None	N	None
Winthrop, Mass.	16,852	115	90	25	U	110,674	5	N	5
Wooster, Mass.	10,742	40	28	12	None	57,340	2	N	2
Wyandotte, Mich.	28,507	186	166	20	L,U	233,270	1	N	None
Xenia, Ohio	10,507	38	38	None	L	54,708	None	N	None
Yakima, Wash.	22,101	210	200	10	None	239,517	1	N	5
Ypsilanti, Mich.	10,143	119	104	15	L	162,000	None	N	None

NOTES ON PERSONNEL DATA IN CITIES OVER 10,000

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities in alphabetical order without regard to population.)

AMES, IOWA: Municipal hospital employees excluded.

ANNISTON, ALABAMA: Municipal hospital employees excluded.

ATCHISON, KANSAS: Public health nurses excluded.

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN: Sewage disposal plant having nine employees is self-liquidating government project and therefore employees are excluded.

BEDFORD, INDIANA: Park and recreation employees donate services, therefore excluded.

BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON: Port employees excluded.

BURLINGTON, IOWA: Municipal band excluded.

CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA: Volunteer fire department employees excluded.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA: Municipal Court of Domestic Relations employees excluded.

COLUMBUS, OHIO: Municipal court employees excluded.

DANVERS, MASSACHUSETTS: Municipal hospital employees excluded.

DAVENPORT, IOWA: Levee and art gallery employees excluded.

ELGIN, ILLINOIS: Employees of sanitary district excluded.

FORT COLLINS, COLORADO: Includes water works and municipal railway but light and power department employees excluded.

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA: Water and electric department employees excluded.

GALVESTON, TEXAS: Municipal hospital employees excluded.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN: Tuberculosis and Isolation Hospitals operated by city, but costs refunded by county and therefore employees are excluded.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA: Garbage and boulevard employees excluded.

GREENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA: Garbage collection and street labor employees excluded.

HOUSTON, TEXAS: Port commission and employees of Jefferson Davis City-County Hospital excluded.

JACKSON, MICHIGAN: Municipal hospital employees excluded.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS: Drainage board employees excluded.

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA: City attorney, prosecutor, auditor, municipal court, and play directors are excluded.

MCKEESPORT, PENNSYLVANIA: Playground employees excluded.

MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA: Recreation employees excluded.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: Employees of sewerage commission excluded.

MOLINE, ILLINOIS: City hospital and cemetery employees excluded.

NOTES ON PERSONNEL DATA IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA: Garbage collection employees excluded because on fee basis.
MUSCATINE, IOWA: Employees of levee excluded.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: Hospital and juvenile court employees excluded.
NEWARK, OHIO: Civil service commission and city council excluded.
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT: Police and firemen excluded.
NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Election inspectors excluded.
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND: Police and firemen excluded.
NORTH TONAWANDA, NEW YORK: Election and welfare officials excluded.
NORWOOD, MASSACHUSETTS: Playground employees excluded.
OTTAWA, ILLINOIS: Municipal hospital employees excluded.
PARMA, OHIO: Street department labor excluded.
PEKIN, ILLINOIS: Three call firemen excluded.
PEORIA, ILLINOIS: Tuberculosis sanitarium employees excluded.
PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY: Water department employees excluded.
PHOENIXVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA: Health department employees excluded.
PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK: Aldermen and other "per meeting paid" employees excluded.
ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA: Employees of city farm excluded.
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA: Health department and jail employees excluded.
SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA: Municipal hospital employees excluded.
SHERMAN, TEXAS: Day laborers excluded.
SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA: Fire and police employees excluded.
SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI: Children's home employees excluded.
STERLING, ILLINOIS: Municipal hospital employees excluded.
SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY: Board of recreation excluded.
SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA: Volunteer firemen and board of health excluded.
SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN: Street cleaning and garbage disposal employees excluded.
TOLEDO, OHIO: Employees of municipal university excluded.
TRINIDAD, COLORADO: Street and bridge department employees excluded.
TYLER, TEXAS: Municipal band excluded.
WATERVILLE, MAINE: Day laborers in street department excluded.
WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA: Street labor, board of health and policemen excluded.
WEST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT: Fire department employees excluded.

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

THE percentage of out-of-town to total city-manager appointments rose in 1936 to the highest point since 1931; the average length of service of city managers reached the high point of six years, seven months at the end of the year; the number of managers serving three years or more reached a new peak at the end of 1936; the number of separations during the year was the lowest in several years. These were high spots during 1936 in the city-manager profession. It will be noticed that these advances touch largely on stability of tenure. The profession has not yet developed precise standards of qualification for new appointees which permit it to measure the advances which have undoubtedly been made along this line. The managers continued, however, to demonstrate their interest in training and qualification through the extension courses in municipal administration offered by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration which is conducted by the International City Managers' Association.

TABLE I

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS, 1931–1936

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Promotions from administrative staff within city	31	30	26	23	24	19
Promotions from administrative positions outside city	13	14	9	8	9	11
Promotions from one city to another	18	8	3	5	6	4
Former managers receiving appointments	11	5	9	16	8	12
Entering from non-governmental positions	22	31	44	29	20	17
Unknown					7	2
Total appointments	95	88	91	81	74	65
Number of out-of-town appointments	39	25	15	26	21	22
Per cent of out-of-town to total	41	28	17	32	28	34

Sixty-five manager appointments were made in 1936, the lowest number in several years. Of these, 46, or 71 per cent, had had previous public experience, a percentage which parallels the experience of recent years. Four managers were promoted from one city to another, and twelve former managers re-entered the profession by appointment to manager positions. The distribution of city-manager appointments for the past six years is shown in Table 1.

Local promotions from the administrative staff of the city were received by three city engineers, three mayors, two city clerks, two treasurers, two purchasing agents, one assessor, one poor commissioner, one assistant city manager, one inspector of weights and measures, one councilman, and one county clerk (appointed as county manager). New appointees holding public administrative positions outside the city included nine public works engineers, one assistant city manager, one manager of an "unofficial" council-manager city, one county clerk, and one member of the United States Employment Service. Of the 15 appointees from non-governmental positions, 13 were local business men, and two were private engineers.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF CITIES SERVED BY MANAGERS IN SERVICE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1931–1936

Number of Cities Served	Number of Managers in Service December 31 [1]					
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
One	324	345	362	356	378	383
Two	53	54	56	64	54	50
Three	15	16	17	17	13	16
Four	3	3	2	2	2	4
Five	4	3	2	2	2	2
Six	2	2	0	0	0	1
Seven	1	1	1	1	0	0
Total	402	424	440	442	449	456

[1] The total number of managers in service at the end of each year does not represent the total number of manager cities as there are always some vacant positions. Prior to 1935 managers who had served the same city twice at different periods were counted as having served different cities. In 1935 and 1936 such managers were counted as having served only one city. There were 22 such cases at the end of 1936.

Twenty-two, or 34 per cent, of the 65 appointees resided outside the city at the time of appointment. This was the highest proportion of out-of-town appointments since 1931, when it was 41 per cent. Seven of the nine cities and counties which appointed their first managers in 1936 went outside the city, five of them selecting men who had already acquired experience as city managers. Of the 110 cities and counties in which the council-manager plan was made effective during the years 1929 to 1936 inclusive, 74, or 67 per cent, appointed out-of-town men as their first managers.

The four city managers promoted from one city to another during 1936 made a total of 232 promotions in the city-manager profession since 1908, the year the plan was first adopted. Promotions from one city to another and the appointment of former managers to new positions are reflected in Table 2, which shows that at the end of 1936, 73 managers still in service had managed more than one city. This figure was still below the peak of 86 managers so serving in 1934.

Length of Service. The average length of service, including all cities served, of the 456 managers holding office at the end of 1936 increased five months during the year to six years, seven months. This constitutes an increase of one year and eight months since 1930, as shown by Table 3.

TABLE 3

AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICE OF CITY MANAGERS INCLUDING ALL CITIES SERVED

End of Year	No. of Managers in Service	Average Tenure for all City Managers in Service
1915	53	1 year, 7 months
1920	171	2 years, 1 month
1925	332	3 years, 4 months
1930	401	4 years, 11 months
1935	449	6 years, 2 months
1936	456	6 years, 7 months

Of the 456 managers in service at the end of the year, Table 4 shows that 95, or 21 per cent, have been managers less than two years, and that 211, or 46 per cent, have managed cities for six years or longer. Twenty-two per cent of all managers in office at the end of 1936 had had ten or more years of manager experience.

TABLE 4

LENGTH OF SERVICE OF MANAGERS INCLUDING ALL CITIES SERVED AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1931–1936

Completed Service in Years	Number of Managers in Service					
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Less than 1	50	50	52	39	52	47
1	46	65	51	63	38	48
2	48	36	61	44	51	34
3	44	40	37	53	35	43
4	35	40	35	26	46	30
5	31	27	36	32	25	43
6	35	26	26	34	28	24
7	22	35	21	25	32	24
8	22	14	31	18	25	32
9	11	25	13	28	16	21
10	12	14	21	11	27	15
11	12	10	14	21	11	25
12	9	10	10	11	20	10
13	12	12	10	9	11	19
14	8	8	7	8	6	11
15	3	6	7	8	7	6
16	1	3	5	6	8	7
17	1	1	2	5	6	6
18	0	1	0	1	4	7
19	0	1	0	0	1	3
20	0	0	1	0	0	1
	402	424	440	442	449	456

Education of City Managers. Of the 456 city managers in service at the end of 1936, 175, or 39 per cent, had at least one college degree, and an additional 109 or 24 per cent, had attended college (Table 5).

TABLE 5

EDUCATION OF 456 CITY MANAGERS ON DECEMBER 31, 1936

Education	Number	Per Cent
Graduate Degrees	11	2.4
Bachelor Degrees in Engineering	126	28.0
Bachelor Degrees in Other Subjects	38	8.3
Attended College	109	23.9
Extension Courses Only	18	3.9
No College	118	25.7
Unknown	36	7.8
Total	456	100.0

Separations from the Service. During 1936, 47 managers resigned or were removed by the council, and two died, making a total of 49 separations as compared with 57 in 1935 and more than 60 in each of the four previous years. Of the 47 managers who resigned or were removed, 21 appear to have been ousted, 9 seem to have been forced to resign, and 17 apparently resigned voluntarily. Sixteen of the 47 managers leaving the profession in 1936 accepted other positions of a public or quasi-public nature: five resumed subordinate positions in the cities they had been serving as city managers, four were employed by the federal government (three of these by Resettlement Administration), three were hired by state governments, two went to work for other cities, one became the Washington representative of the American Municipal Association, and one was appointed director of training for a state municipal league. Nineteen managers secured private employment, four retired, three are at present unemployed, and the present occupation of four is unknown.

TABLE VI

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

459 CITIES AND 7 COUNTIES AS OF MARCH 1, 1937

The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers to date and in the column headed "Plan" the letter "C" indicates adoption of the plan by charter, "O" by ordinance. (M) after the manager's name indicates Member and (Assoc. M) Associate Member in the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates he has served more than one city. A summary of 1936 developments in the city-manager profession appears on the pages preceding this table. For other developments in council-manager government see page 119.

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
ARIZONA					
Phoenix (16)	48,118	C	1914	Evan S. Stallcup (Assoc. M)	1936
Tucson (3)	32,506	C	1930	R. E. Butler (M)	1931
ARKANSAS					
Marianna (1)	4,314	O	1925	C. C. Mitchener	1926
CALIFORNIA					
Alhambra (8)	29,472	C	1916	O. S. Roen 3	1934
Avalon (3)	1,897	O	1919	E. R. Pollok	1931
Bakersfield (7)	26,015	C	1915	Fred W. Nighbert	1933
Berkeley (2)	82,109	C	1923	Hollis R. Thompson (M)	1930
Burbank (3)	16,662	C	1927	H. I. Stites (M)	1933
Chico (2)	7,961	C	1923	Harry H. Hume (M)	1929
Compton (7)	12,516	C	1925	A. B. Gidley (M) 2	1934
Coronado (4)	5,425	O	1920	Edwin A. Ingham (M)	1928
Fillmore (1)	2,893	O	1918	Clarence Arrasmith (Assoc. M)	1918
Glendale (6)	62,736	C	1914	(Vacancy)	
Hillsborough (1)	1,891	C	1928	John C. Nowell (M)	1928
Long Beach (9)	142,032	C	1921	R. M. Dorton (M) 3	1934
Monterey (2)	9,141	C	1925	B. J. Pardee (M) 2	1934
Oakland (2)	284,063	C	1931	John F. Hassler (M)	1933
Pacific Grove (2)	5,558	C	1927	Erwin Dames (M)	1929
Pasadena (4)	76,086	C	1921	C. W. Koiner (M)	1933
Pittsburg (1)	9,610	O	1935	H. L. Denham (Assoc. M)	1935
Porterville (3)	5,303	C	1927	F. M. Pfrimmer	1934
Redwood City (1)	8,962	C	1929	C. L. Dimmitt (Assoc. M)	1935
Richmond (1)	20,093	O	1920	J. A. McVittie (M)	1920
Sacramento (4)	93,750	C	1921	James S. Dean (M)	1930
Sacramento County (1)	141,999	C	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933
San Diego (5)	147,995	C	1932	Robert W. Flack (M) 3	1935
San Jose (3)	57,651	C	1916	C. B. Goodwin (M)	1920
San Leandro (3)	11,455	C	1928	Frank R. Chilton (Assoc. M)	1935
San Mateo (3)	13,444	C	1923	E. P. Wilsey (M)	1930
San Mateo County (1)	77,405	C	1933	Walter T. Kellogg	1933
Santa Rosa (5)	10,636	C	1923	Arthur P. Noyes	1936
So. Pasadena (4)	13,730	O	1920	Burton A. Garlinghouse	1934
Stockton (2)	47,963	C	1923	Walter B. Hogan (M)	1928
Tulare (5)	6,207	C	1923	Hugh A. Pennebaker (Assoc. M)	1935
Upland (1)	4,713	O	1930	R. G. Manley (Assoc. M)	1930
Ventura (2)	11,603	C	1933	Don C. McMillan (M)	1934
Visalia (2)	7,263	C	1923	J. J. Philippe	1933

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
COLORADO					
Boulder (5)	11,223	C	1918	Harold C. McClintock (Assoc. M)	1932
Colorado Springs (2)	33,237	C	1921	E. L. Mosley (M)	1930
Durango (3)	5,400	C	1915	W. H. Wigglesworth (M)	1929
Grand Junction (3)	10,247	C	1922	J. P. Soderstrum (M) 2	1930
Montrose (8)	3,566	C	1914	Robert A. Finlayson (Assoc. M)	1936
CONNECTICUT					
New London (3)	29,640	C	1921	John W. Sheedy	1936
Stratford (5)	19,212	C	1921	William H. Shea (M)	1935
West Hartford (1)	24,941	C	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (Assoc. M)	1935
DELAWARE					
Dover (1)	4,800	C	1929	L. D. Shank (M)	1929
Milford (1)	3,719	C	1932	Charles E. Banning (M)	1932
FLORIDA					
Bartow (5)	5,269	C	1922	C. S. James	1933
Clearwater (4)	7,607	C	1923	A. C. Nichols (M)	1934
Coral Gables (3)	5,697	C	1925	E. M. Williams (M)	1931
Daytona Beach (9)	16,598	C	1922	M. S. Couch	1934
DeLand (2)	5,246	C	1926	Grant Bly (Assoc. M)	1933
Dunedin (2)	1,435	C	1926	W. Lovett Douglas	1928
Fernandina (4)	3,023	C	1923	O. H. Anderson	1936
Ft. Lauderdale (6)	8,666	C	1925	A. J. Merrill	1935
Ft. Meade (6)	1,981	C	1925	Wilma D. Murdaugh	1934
Ft. Pierce (8)	4,803	C	1923	E. G. Gustafson	1933
Gainesville (4)	10,465	C	1921	Robert T. Hargrave (Assoc. M)	1936
Haines City (4)	3,037	C	1925	R. E. Keagle	1934
Hollywood (11)	2,869	C	1926	F. C. Dickey	1935
Kissimmee (4)	3,163	C	1923	Edward Newton	1928
Lakeland (5)	18,554	C	1914	Charles Larsen (M)	1931
Largo (9)	1,429	C	1913	Finley McMullen	1930
Leesburg (2)	4,113	C	1923	O. Raymond Skiles (M)	1931
Melbourne (5)	2,677	C	1926	Charles R. Stickel (Assoc. M)	1934
Miami (5)	110,637	C	1921	L. L. Lee (Assoc. M)	1931
Miami Beach (2)	6,494	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Moore Haven (4)	612	C	1925	J. R. Dowd	1933
New Smyrna (6)	4,149	C	1921	W. W. Gunn	1932
Ocala (9)	7,281	C	1918	E. P. Clark	1934
Palatka (3)	6,500	C	1924	R. M. Ingram, Jr.	1929
Palm Beach (1)	1,707	C	1922	L. Trevette Lockwood (M)	1922
Pensacola (1)	31,579	C	1931	George J. Roark (M) 2	1931
Plant City (5)	6,800	C	1927	G. H. Bates	1934
Polk City (6)	222	C	1925	W. T. Bridges	1933
Punta Gorda (4)	1,833	C	1921	John R. Jack, Sr.	1930
Quincy (2)	3,788	C	1923	Steve Edwards	1925
St. Augustine (5)	12,111	C	1915	Eugene Masters	1932
St. Petersburg (3)	40,425	C	1931	A. F. Thomasson (Assoc. M)	1935
Sanford (4)	10,100	C	1920	F. S. Lamson	1930
Stuart (2)	1,924	O	1926	C. E. Schroeder	1928
Tallahassee (4)	10,700	C	1920	H. P. Ford (Assoc. M) 2	1936
W. Palm Beach (7)	26,610	C	1919	Frank Hannon (Assoc. M)	1934
Winter Haven (7)	7,130	C	1923	W. W. Jamison (Assoc. M)	1934
GEORGIA					
Albany (2)	14,507	C	1924	C. Q. Wright (M)	1925
Brunswick (5)	14,022	C	1921	F. J. Torras (M)	1931
Cartersville (4)	5,250	C	1917	John W. Dent	1932
Columbus (4)	43,131	C	1922	Marshall Morton (M)	1933
Cordele (2)	6,880	C	1923	John R. Brown (Assoc. M)	1930
Cornelia (4)	1,542	C	1928	V. C. Philyaw	1934

GEORGIA (Continued)

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Decatur (3)	13,276	C	1921	A. F. Newman (Assoc. M)	1935
Eastman (3)	3,022	C	1922	John Harrell	1936
Gainesville (4)	8,624	C	1922	Samuel C. Dunlap	1933
Griffin (4)	10,321	C	1918	Richard A. Drake (Assoc. M)	1935
Quitman (4)	4,149	C	1922	R. W. Hunter	1934
Rome (2)	21,843	C	1919	S. S. King	1937
Tifton (4)	3,390	C	1921	S. A. Youmans	1936
Toccoa (1)	4,602	C	1932	E. P. Bridges 2	1932
Waycross (5)	15,510	C	1923	H. M. Pafford (Assoc. M)	1935
ILLINOIS					
Glencoe (2)	6,295	O	1914	George R. Young (M)	1927
Glenview (2)	1,886	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (Assoc. M)	1935
Kenilworth (2)	2,501	O	1920	C. M. Osborn (M) 5	1936
Riverside (2)	6,770	O	1925	G. L. Opper	1934
Wilmette (3)	15,233	O	1930	(Vacancy)	
Winnetka (2)	12,166	O	1915	H. L. Woolhiser (M)	1917
IOWA					
Ames (2)	10,261	O	1920	John H. Ames (M)	1927
Clarinda (6)	4,962	O	1913	Warren D. Toyne (M)	1927
Dubuque (4)	41,679	C	1920	Roger M. Evans (M) 2	1930
Iowa Falls (3)	4,112	O	1914	Floyd Klippel	1931
Maquoketa (4)	3,595	O	1920	J. G. Thorne (M)	1935
Mason City (3)	23,304	C	1927	Herbert T. Barclay (Assoc. M)	1935
Mt. Pleasant (1)	3,743	O	1916	T. W. McMillan	1916
Villisca (3)	2,032	O	1919	Edwin E. Jenkins	1928
Webster City (4)	7,024	C	1915	E. R. Compton	1935
West Liberty (2)	1,679	O	1920	C. J. Mackey	1928
KANSAS					
Arkansas City (1)	13,946	C	1931	Clyde B. King (Assoc. M) 2	1931
Atchison (2)	13,024	C	1921	A. W. Seng (M) 2	1927
Belleville (2)	2,383	C	1921	G. C. Pierce	1932
El Dorado (7)	10,311	C	1917	Frank L. Seymour 3	1936
Hays (3)	4,618	C	1919	F. J. Haffamier	1928
Hoisington (2)	3,001	C	1924	Ralph B. Call	1927
Kinsley (4)	2,270	C	1922	W. H. Craft	1932
La Crosse (2)	1,355	C	1925	Jess C. Moser	1926
McCracken (3)	594	C	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (3)	11,034	C	1927	Knowland L. Brode (M)	1931
St. Marys (4)	1,304	C	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (4)	20,155	C	1921	Herbert L. Brown (M)	1931
Sterling (3)	1,868	C	1925	Robert Peart (Assoc. M)	1934
Stockton (2)	1,291	C	1921	O. M. Goodrich	1922
Wichita (4)	111,110	C	1917	Bert C. Wells (M) 3	1927
Winfield (3)	9,398	C	1921	Ph. Frankenfeld	1937
KENTUCKY					
Ashland (2)	29,074	C	1934	John Kobs	1936
Covington (3)	65,252	C	1932	Theodore Kluemper	1934
Hazard	7,021	C	1937	(Vacancy)	
Lexington (4)	45,736	C	1932	Will White	1937
Newport (2)	29,744	C	1932	John T. Rawlings (Assoc. M)	1936
Paducah (1)	33,541	C	1934	L. V. Bean (M) 2	1934
MAINE					
Ashland (1)	2,198	C	1935	Robert W. Palmer	1935
Auburn (6)	18,571	C	1918	F. W. Ford, Jr. (M)	1926
Baileyville (Woodland) (1)	2,017	C	1934	C. B. MacIninch (Assoc. M)	1934
Bangor (1)	28,794	C	1932	James G. Wallace (M)	1932
Belfast (1)	4,993	C	1930	Harrie D. Eckler (M)	1930
Brewer (1)	6,392	C	1932	F. D. Farnsworth (M) 2	1932

MAINE (Continued)

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Camden (2)	3,606	C	1925	Percy Keller (Assoc. M)	1932
Dexter (2)	4,063	O	1931	Frank W. Haines (Assoc. M)	1935
Eastport (1)	3,466	C	1936	Edward C. Peterson (M) 2	1936
Ellsworth (1)	3,447	C	1934	Melvin F. McFarland (Assoc. M)	1934
Ft. Fairfield (3)	2,616	C	1929	William B. Burns	1936
Mt. Desert (1)	2,022	C	1932	Herbert A. Thomas 2	1932
Oakland (1)	2,664	C	1935	W. E. Brackett (M) 2	1935
Portland (2)	70,810	C	1923	James E. Barlow (M) 3	1928
Presque Isle (2)	4,662	C	1933	Mark Trafton (Assoc. M)	1935
South Portland (1)	13,840	C	1934	Harry A. Brinkerhoff 2	1934
Washburn (3)	1,974	C	1931	Herman P. Bell	1936

MASSACHUSETTS

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Mansfield (4)	6,364	C	1921	Harold H. Everett (M)	1928
Middleboro (1)	8,608	C	1921	H. J. Goodale (M)	1921
Norwood (4)	15,049	C	1915	William C. Kendrick (M)	1933
Stoughton (1)	8,204	C	1922	B. L. Winslow (M)	1922

MICHIGAN

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alma (3)	6,734	C	1919	J. Donald Sullivan	1928
Alpena (5)	12,166	C	1916	Arnold M. Hopperstead (Assoc. M)	1934
Bay City (5)	47,355	C	1921	J. Harry Nelson (Assoc. M)	1936
Benton Harbor (5)	15,434	C	1921	Harry H. Crow (Assoc. M)	1934
Big Rapids (4)	4,671	C	1914	Dan H. Vincent	1918
Birmingham (6)	9,539	C	1918	Donald C. Egbert (Assoc. M)	1936
Cadillac (3)	9,570	C	1914	George Johnston	1918
Crystal Falls (2)	2,995	C	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936
East Detroit (1)	5,955	C	1929	A. H. Arens, Acting	1930
Escanaba (3)	14,524	C	1922	George E. Bean (Assoc. M)	1936
Ferndale (2)	20,855	C	1924	Jay F. Gibbs (M)	1929
Flint (6)	156,492	C	1930	William G. Findlater	1937
Gladstone (3)	5,170	C	1923	E. H. Waterhouse (M) 2	1935
Grand Haven (6)	8,345	C	1915	Seymour Justema	1935
Grand Rapids (5)	168,592	C	1917	C. Sophus Johnson (M)	1934
Grayling (2)	1,973	C	1935	George Granger (Assoc. M)	1936
Grosse Pte. Shores (4)	621	O	1916	Arthur H. Bennett (M)	1923
Harbor Springs (3)	1,200	C	1932	David King	1937
Iron River (2)	4,665	C	1926	D. M. Youngs	1930
Ironwood (5)	14,299	C	1925	W. W. Woodward	1937
Jackson (11)	55,187	C	1915	I. R. Ellison 4	1937
Kalamazoo (5)	54,786	C	1918	Edward C. Rutz (M)	1931
Kingsford (4)	5,526	C	1924	C. A. Miller (Assoc. M) 2	1936
Lapeer (3)	5,008	C	1919	A. W. Cox	1931
Manistee (4)	8,078	C	1914	Otto M. Damrow (M)	1927
Manistique (4)	5,198	C	1926	P. H. Beauvais (M) 3	1936
Marysville (3)	1,405	C	1920	Walter Elliott	1935
Mt. Pleasant (3)	5,211	C	1921	W. K. Willman (M) 2	1930
Muskegon (4)	41,390	C	1920	Carl H. Peterson (M) 3	1934
Muskegon Hgts. (4)	15,584	C	1922	George F. Liddle (M)	1933
Oak Park (Ferndale) (6)	1,079	C	1927	Clarence O. Kirby	1936
Otsego (5)	3,245	C	1918	(Vacancy)	
Petoskey (6)	5,740	C	1916	P. T. Mitchell (M) 2	1925
Pleasant Ridge (2)	2,885	C	1919	A. J. Berst (Assoc. M)	1926
Plymouth (6)	4,484	C	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (Assoc. M) 2	1936
Pontiac (6)	64,928	C	1920	W. P. Edmonson (M)	1933
Portland (1)	1,902	C	1919	F. L. Jenkins	1919
Rockford (1)	1,613	C	1935	(Vacancy)	
Royal Oak (5)	22,904	C	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (1)	80,715	C	1936	L. P. Cookingham (M) 3	1936
St. Johns (2)	3,929	C	1919	Theodore H. Townsend	1919
St. Joseph (1)	8,349	C	1928	H. G. Crow (M)	1929
Sault Ste. Marie (3)	13,755	C	1917	Henry A. Sherman (M)	1920

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Stambaugh (1)	2,400	C	1924	Charles A. Nelson	1924
Sturgis (6)	6,950	C	1921	Lloyd Waterstraut	1932
Three Rivers (4)	6,863	C	1918	C. J. Pratt	1936
MINNESOTA					
Albert Lea (2)	10,169	C	1929	R. L. Van Nocker (M)	1933
Anoka (3)	4,851	C	1914	Wayne Ridge	1931
Columbia Hgts. (6)	5,613	C	1921	E. A. Huset	1935
Morris (4)	2,474	C	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
White Bear Lake (4)	2,600	C	1921	William Holzheid	1928
MISSOURI					
Excelsior Springs (7)	4,565	C	1922	Bernard S. Alnutt (M)	1931
Kansas City (1)	399,746	C	1926	H. F. McElroy	1926
Maryville (3)	5,217	C	1919	O. L. Robey	1933
MONTANA					
Bozeman (3)	6,855	C	1921	G. O. Arnold (M)	1929
NEBRASKA					
Alliance (5)	6,669	C	1919	Clarence H. Hoper (Assoc. M)	1936
NEW JERSEY					
Asbury Park (3)	14,981	C	1933	M. G. Farley (Assoc. M)	1935
Cape May (4)	2,637	C	1924	T. Lee Lemmon	1936
Clifton (1)	46,875	C	1934	William A. Miller (Assoc. M)	1934
Hackensack (1)	24,568	C	1933	Wilder M. Rich (M) 5	1933
Keansburg (3)	2,190	C	1925	Clinton B. Lohsen	1927
Teaneck (1)	16,513	C	1930	Paul A. Volcker (M) 2	1930
Trenton (1)	123,356	C	1935	Paul Morton (M) 4	1935
NEW MEXICO					
Albuquerque (6)	26,570	C	1918	Charles E. Wells	1934
Clayton (6)	2,518	O	1921	J. H. Bender (M) 3	1934
Clovis (8)	8,027	C	1922	R. B. Worthington	1937
Roswell (3)	11,173	O	1914	Clyde D. Fulton	1920
NEW YORK					
Auburn (4)	36,652	C	1920	John Aiken	1936
Binghamton (1)	76,662	C	1932	(Vacancy)	
Elmira (2)	47,397	C	1934	(Vacancy)	
Mamaroneck (2)	11,766	C	1931	R. J. Whitney (M) 2	1931
Monroe County (1)	423,881	C	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
Newburgh (7)	31,275	C	1916	William J. Blake	1937
New Rochelle (2)	54,000	C	1932	I. C. Brower (M) 4	1934
Niagara Falls (3)	75,460	C	1916	William D. Robbins (M)	1924
Rochester (4)	328,132	C	1928	Harold W. Baker (M)	1934
Saranac Lake (2)	8,020	C	1929	Millar S. Johnson	1935
Schenectady (2)	95,692	C	1936	C. A. Harrell (M) 3	1937
Sherrill (6)	2,150	C	1916	V. L. Allen	1934
Watertown (3)	32,205	C	1920	Paul B. Sutton (M)	1930
Watervliet (4)	16,083	O	1920	Frank Mahar (Assoc. M)	1932
NORTH CAROLINA					
Asheville (3)	50,193	C	1931	P. M. Burdette (Assoc. M)	1935
Chapel Hill (3)	2,699	C	1922	J. L. Caldwell	1932
Charlotte (3)	82,675	C	1929	J. B. Marshall (Assoc. M)	1935
Durham (4)	52,037	C	1917	H. A. Yancey (M) 3	1935
Durham County (1)	67,190	C	1930	D. W. Newsom (M)	1930
Elizabeth City (7)	10,037	C	1915	J. B. Flora	1931
Gastonia (3)	17,093	C	1919	H. Rutter	1929
Goldsboro (5)	14,985	C	1917	Zeno G. Hollowell (M)	1926
Greensboro (2)	53,569	C	1921	Andrew Joyner, Jr. (M)	1932
Hickory (7)	7,363	C	1913	R. L. Hefner (M)	1932
High Point (5)	36,745	C	1915	E. M. Knox (M) 2	1928
Monroe (1)	6,100	O	1932	H. L. Burdette (M)	1932

NORTH CAROLINA (Continued)

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Morganton (10)	6,001	C	1913	W. I. Davis	1929
Reidsville (3)	6,851	C	1921	J. L. Womack	1926
Rocky Mount (2)	21,412	C	1927	L. B. Aycock (M)	1929
Roxboro (4)	3,657	O	1928	James G. Harris (Student M)	1935
Salisbury (3)	16,951	C	1927	H. C. Holmes	1933
Thomasville (7)	10,090	C	1915	R. M. Cooksey (Assoc. M)	1923
Wilson (1)	12,613	C	1933	W. M. Wiggins (Assoc. M)	1933
NORTH DAKOTA					
Minot (1)	16,099	C	1933	J. W. Bliss (M)	1933
OHIO					
Ashtabula (6)	23,301	C	1916	Carey S. Sheldon (Assoc. M)	1934
Bedford (1)	6,814	C	1932	Arthur H. Wedge (M)	1932
Celina (1)	4,664	O	1926	W. R. Cook	1926
Cincinnati (2)	451,160	C	1926	Clarence A. Dykstra (M)	1930
Cleveland Heights) (1)	50,945	C	1922	H. H. Canfield (M)	1922
Dayton (4)	200,982	C	1914	F. O. Eichelberger (M)	1921
East Cleveland (2)	39,667	C	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Gallipolis (7)	7,106	C	1918	John R. Gwinn	1936
Hamilton (1)	52,176	C	1928	Russell P. Price (M)	1928
Ironton (2)	16,621	C	1930	Leonard G. Howell (M)	1930
Middletown (5)	29,992	O	1921	Walter J. Braun (Assoc. M)	1934
Oakwood (Dayton) (1)	6,494	C	1932	Lawrence M. Dissinger (M)	1932
Oberlin (3)	4,292	C	1926	Victor Zahm	1935
Painesville (4)	10,944	C	1920	Clifford S. Fullerton (Assoc. M)	1935
Piqua (2)	16,009	C	1930	F. R. Buechner (M) [3]	1935
Portsmouth (2)	42,560	C	1930	Frank E. Sheehan (Assoc. M)	1932
Sandusky (6)	24,622	C	1916	A. J. Lauber (Assoc. M)	1936
South Charleston (4)	1,208	C	1918	Ralph Pancake	1936
Springfield (9)	68,743	C	1914	Wilbur H. Story	1936
Toledo (1)	290,718	C	1936	John N. Edy (M) [4]	1936
Washington Ct. House (1)	8,426	C	1936	Gilbert H. Sollars	1936
Westerville (5)	2,879	C	1916	Ross E. Windom (M)	1930
Xenia (3)	10,507	C	1918	M. C. Smith	1930
OKLAHOMA					
Ardmore (6)	15,741	C	1921	Virgil R. Short	1936
Bartlesville (1)	14,763	O	1927	Ross Taylor (M) [2]	1927
Chandler (3)	2,717	C	1925	L. C. Green	1928
Cleveland (2)	2,959	C	1931	George H. Greiner (Assoc. M)	1932
Coalgate (7)	2,064	C	1914	R. M. Lacy (Assoc. M)	1925
Cushing (1)	9,301	C	1929	James W. Flint (M) [2]	1929
Devol (3)	328	C	1920	J. C. Dulaney	1924
Duncan (7)	8,363	C	1920	J. B. McLendon	1932
Edmond (2)	3,576	C	1925	Fred M. Stephenson	1931
Elk City (7)	5,666	C	1929	W. C. Jones	1935
El Reno (3)	9,384	C	1926	C. C. Holden (M)	1933
Grandfield (3)	1,416	C	1921	Frank H. Lawrence	1929
Guthrie (2)	9,582	C	1929	John T. Hamill (Assoc. M) [2]	1935
Heavener (4)	2,269	C	1922	C. W. Mizell	1935
McAlester (7)	11,804	C	1919	Lee Harned	1935
Madill (6)	2,203	C	1917	Milam E. Ewing	1934
Mangum (9)	4,806	C	1914	J. R. Willis (Assoc. M)	1936
Muskogee (8)	32,026	C	1920	Phifer B. Bostic	1937
Norman (5)	9,603	C	1919	R. E. Clement (M)	1931
Nowata (5)	3,531	C	1920	Ed Chouteau, Jr.	1928
Oklahoma City (6)	185,389	C	1927	F. G. Baker (Assoc. M)	1937
Pawhuska (8)	5,931	C	1921	Walter Johnson	1936
Sallisaw (1)	1,785	C	1919	Fred E. Johnston (M)	1919
Sapulpa (4)	10,533	C	1922	Fred M. Boone	1932
Shawnee (1)	23,283	C	1930	T. E. Thompson (M) [2]	1930
Tecumseh (3)	2,419	C	1929	Clyde McMahan (Assoc. M)	1933

OKLAHOMA (Continued)

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Walters (5)	2,252	C	1919	Andy Carver (M)	1931
Woodward (3)	5,056	C	1929	C. C. Miller (Assoc. M)	1934
Yale (7)	1,734	C	1921	J. H. Bennington	1933
OREGON					
Astoria (3)	10,349	C	1923	James O. Convill (M)	1934
Bend (1)	8,848	C	1929	C. G. Reiter (M) 2	1929
Hillsboro (2)	3,039	C	1924	George McGee (Assoc. M)	1929
La Grande (9)	8,050	C	1913	Angus McAllister (M)	1931
Oregon City (1)	5,761	C	1924	J. L. Franzen (M)	1925
Warrenton (7)	683	C	1923	George Kelly	1933
PENNSYLVANIA					
Ambridge (4)	20,227	O	1918	T. Ben Gibson	1936
Aspinwall (1)	4,263	O	1925	Harry C. Lea	1925
Avalon (1)	5,940	O	1927	Joseph N. Arthur (M)	1928
Blairsville (2)	5,296	O	1922	H. C. McCrea (Assoc. M)	1934
Carlisle (2)	12,596	O	1921	George P. Searight (M)	1927
Edgewood (Pittsburgh) (1)	4,821	O	1931	E. O. Garrett (M) 2	1931
Edgeworth (Sewickley) (4)	1,679	O	1914	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Ellwood City (1)	12,323	O	1928	Lowell W. Monroe (M)	1928
Hanover (1)	11,805	O	1928	C. A. Eckbert (Assoc. M) 2	1928
Lansdowne (1)	9,542	O	1922	Frank B. Titus	1922
Milton (2)	8,552	O	1925	C. C. Congdon (M)	1928
Mt. Lebanon (3)	13,403	O	1928	F. W. Cooke (Assoc. M)	1931
Northampton (2)	9,730	O	1932	J. H. Immel	1936
Osborne (2)	506	O	1921	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Phoenixville (1)	12,029	O	1930	Norman G. Young (M) 2	1930
Sewickley (2)	5,599	O	1918	John C. Hiteshew (M)	1921
Sewickley Heights (1)	1,000	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (Assoc. M)	1936
Towanda (1)	4,104	O	1918	William T. Howie	1918
Waynesboro (1)	10,167	O	1922	A. Stover Fitz	1922
West Reading (2)	4,908	O	1926	D. C. Wagner (M)	1927
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Beaufort (7)	2,776	C	1915	Ed Nelson, Acting	1935
Florence (4)	14,774	C	1921	D. G. Adams (Assoc. M)	1933
Rock Hill (4)	11,322	C	1915	T. C. Marshall (M)	1933
Sumter (10)	11,780	C	1912	J. A. Raffield (Assoc. M)	1934
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Clark (2)	1,290	O	1912	Elmer Kirkeby	1924
Huron (1)	10,946	C	1935	Dow I. Sears (M) 2	1935
Rapid City (4)	10,404	C	1921	A. S. Holm (Assoc. M)	1936
TENNESSEE					
Alcoa (1)	5,255	C	1919	V. J. Hultquist (M)	1919
Elizabethton (5)	8,093	C	1921	Nat C. Nave	1936
Kingsport (3)	11,914	C	1917	F. L. Cloud (M)	1923
Knoxville (6)	105,802	C	1923	George R. Dempster (M)	1936
Murfreesboro (2)	7,993	C	1920	S. S. Cox (M)	1927
TEXAS					
Amarillo (9)	43,132	C	1913	H. R. Smith (M)	1933
Austin (2)	53,120	C	1926	Guiton Morgan (M)	1933
Beaumont (6)	57,732	C	1919	G. H. Petkovsek	1934
Belton (1)	3,779	C	1931	A. E. Taylor	1931
Big Spring (3)	13,735	C	1926	E. V. Spence (M) 2	1931
Borger (3)	6,532	C	1930	Lloyd S. McCann (Assoc. M)	1935
Brenham (3)	5,974	C	1923	Reese B. Lockett	1936
Brownsville (5)	22,021	C	1915	Z. A. Rosenthal (M)	1930
Bryan (5)	7,814	C	1917	Richard G. Williams (M)	1930
Burkburnett (4)	3,281	C	1923	R. P. Reagan (2)	1929
Dallas (2)	260,475	C	1931	Hal Moseley (Assoc. M)	1935

TEXAS (Continued)

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Eastland (6)	4,648	C	1919	J. F. Little	1935
Fort Worth (2)	163,447	C	1925	George D. Fairtrace (M) 3	1931
Gainesville (2)	8,915	C	1927	E. J. Lacour	1936
Goose Creek (6)	5,208	C	1928	John W. Harkins	1935
Jacksonville (2)	6,748	C	1931	A. E. Garner (Assoc. M)	1936
Kerrville (3)	4,546	O	1927	A. P. Hancock (M) 2	1933
Longview (2)	5,036	C	1923	Bill N. Taylor (M)	1928
Lubbock (4)	20,520	C	1917	W. H. Rodgers (M)	1931
Lufkin (6)	7,311	C	1919	T. L. Dunn	1931
Marshall (1)	16,203	C	1927	H. J. Graeser (M) 3	1927
Mexia (4)	6,579	C	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Pampa (2)	10,470	C	1927	C. L. Stine (M)	1932
Panhandle (3)	2,035	O	1923	J. G. Wadsworth	1930
Port Arthur (1)	50,902	C	1932	R. L. Cooper (M) 2	1932
San Angelo (7)	25,308	C	1916	C. W. Meadows	1936
Sherman (2)	15,713	C	1915	W. Morgan Works (M)	1932
Stamford (5)	4,095	C	1918	R. G. Bowdry (M)	1933
Sweetwater (1)	10,848	C	1928	S. H. Bothwell (M) 2	1928
Taylor (5)	7,463	C	1914	H. G. Richards	1936
Teague (3)	3,509	O	1915	F. F. Sims	1929
Temple (5)	15,345	C	1922	(Vacancy)	
Terrell (4)	8,795	C	1919	L. A. Markham	1924
Tyler (5)	17,113	C	1915	A. H. Balch (Assoc. M)	1935
Waco (5)	52,848	C	1924	W. C. Torrence (Assoc. M)	1934
Wichita Falls (6)	43,690	C	1928	J. Bryan Miller (M) 6	1936
Yoakum (5)	5,656	C	1915	L. W. Sheckles	1935
VERMONT					
Bellows Falls (2)	3,930	C	1927	Morton F. Downing (Assoc. M)	1931
Middlebury (1)	2,003	C	1937	Arthur J. Barry	1937
North Troy (1)	1,898	C	1935	John Campbell	1937
Rockingham (1)	5,302	C	1927	Morton F. Downing (Assoc. M)	1927
St. Johnsbury (3)	7,920	C	1923	C. S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
Springfield (2)	4,943	C	1920	Roy M. Wilcomb	1923
Troy (1)	1,045	C	1935	John Campbell	1937
Windsor (Town) (1)	3,689	C	1931	George Austin	1931
VIRGINIA					
Albemarle County (1)	26,981	C	1933	H. A. Haden	1933
Alexandria (4)	24,149	C	1922	E. C. Dunn (Assoc. M)	1935
Altavista (1)	2,367	O	1936	W. R. Woodbury (Assoc. M)	1936
Appalachia (2)	3,595	C	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (2)	26,615	C	1932	Frank C. Hanrahan (M) 2	1936
Bedford (3)	3,713	O	1920	W. C. Ballard	1930
Big Stone Gap (1)	3,908	O	1936	G. W. Shaw (Assoc. M)	1936
Blackstone (3)	1,772	O	1914	C. H. Hardy (Assoc. M)	1925
Bluefield (2)	3,906	C	1930	Robert E. Baylor	1934
Bristol (7)	8,840	C	1919	James F. McCrary (M)	1928
Charlottesville (7)	15,245	C	1913	Seth Burnley (M)	1932
Covington (2)	6,538	C	1925	J. S. Mathers (M)	1931
Crewe (1)	2,152	C	1926	William P. Taylor	1926
Culpeper (2)	2,379	C	1930	V. Von Gemmingen	1931
Farmville (5)	3,133	C	1915	R. W. Catlin (M) 2	1930
Franklin (3)	2,930	C	1922	J. W. B. Thompson (M)	1927
Fredericksburg (2)	6,819	O	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (1)	2,424	C	1930	L. B. Dutrow (M)	1930
Galax (2)	2,544	O	1922	H. M. Todd	1928
Hampton (2)	6,382	C	1920	J. B. Sinclair, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1923
Henrico County (1)	30,310	C	1934	Willard F. Day (M) 2	1934
Hopewell (3)	11,327	C	1924	W. Guy Ancell (M) 2	1934
Lynchburg (2)	40,661	C	1920	R. W. B. Hart (M)	1926
Manassas (2)	1,215	O	1927	W. F. Cocke	1928
Newport News (3)	34,417	C	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925

VIRGINIA (Continued)

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Norfolk (4)	129,710	C	1918	Thomas P. Thompson (M)	1933
Norton (1)	3,077	C	1936	Roy P. Bishop (M) 2	1936
Orange (1)	1,381	O	1935	Reginald Blankenship (Assoc. M)	1935
Petersburg (5)	28,564	C	1920	John P. Broome (M) 3	1935
Portsmouth (7)	45,704	C	1917	Charles F. Harper	1936
Radford (6)	6,227	C	1920	Henry T. Roberts (Assoc. M)	1935
Roanoke (1)	69,206	C	1918	William P. Hunter (M)	1918
Salem (4)	4,833	C	1922	J. J. Cassady (Assoc. M)	1935
Staunton (5)	11,990	C	1908	W. L. Hall (Assoc. M)	1935
Suffolk (1)	10,271	C	1919	R. H. Brinkley (M)	1919
Vinton (1)	3,610	C	1936	H. W. Coleman (M) 4	1936
Warrenton (3)	1,450	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Waynesboro (1)	6,226	C	1928	I. G. Vass (M) 2	1929
Williamsburg (1)	3,778	C	1932	A. L. Meisel (Assoc. M)	1932
Winchester (4)	10,855	O	1915	A. M. Field (M)	1935
Wytheville (2)	3,327	C	1927	R. W. Arthur (Assoc. M) 2	1929
WEST VIRGINIA					
Bluefield (4)	19,339	C	1921	Kyle L. Bruce (Assoc. M)	1933
Clarksburg (8)	28,866	C	1921	Frank McAndrew	1935
Morgantown (5)	16,186	C	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
St. Marys (2)	2,182	C	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Wheeling (1)	61,659	C	1935	Harry J. Humphrey (Assoc. M)	1935
WISCONSIN					
Beloit (5)	23,611	C	1929	A. D. Telfer (Assoc. M)	1936
Fort Atkinson (1)	5,793	C	1931	A. J. Koenig (M) 2	1931
Janesville (1)	21,628	C	1923	Henry Traxler (M) 2	1923
Kenosha (3)	50,262	C	1922	H. C. Laughlin (M)	1933
Rhinelander (3)	8,019	C	1926	Theodore M. Wardwell (M)	1929
Stevens Point (3)	13,623	C	1928	Selden F. McCreedy	1936
Two Rivers (2)	10,083	C	1925	E. J. Donnelly (M)	1928
CANADA					
ALBERTA					
Lethbridge (1)	13,489	C	1927	J. T. Watson	1928
NEW BRUNSWICK					
Woodstock (5)	3,259	C	1919	A. Gordon Bailey (Assoc. M)	1933
ONTARIO					
Chatham (3)	14,569	C	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Niagara Falls (2)	19,046	O	1923	H. E. Goddard (Assoc. M)	1928
QUEBEC					
Arvida (2)	1,835	O	1926	D. J. Wyber (Assoc. M)	1930
(Grand' Mère) (3)	6,461	C	1920	J. Henri Valiquette (Assoc. M) 3	1934
La Tuque (5)	7,871	C	1921	Jean Asselin (Assoc. M)	1934
Montreal-East (1)	2,242	C	1925	J. N. Langelier 2	1925
Mount Royal (1)	3,153	O	1934	(Vacancy)	
Outremont (2)	27,850	O	1918	R. E. Lacroix (M)	1924
St. Lambert (1)	6,075	C	1924	M. J. Rutledge 2	1927
Shawinigan Falls (2)	15,345	C	1921	N. J. A. Vermette (M)	1927
Temiskaming (2)	3,000	C	1918	A. K. Grimmer (Assoc. M)	1923
Westmount (2)	24,189	C	1913	Percy E. Jarman (M)	1930
IRELAND					
Cork (1)	78,490	C	1929	Philip Monahan	1929
Dublin (1)	400,000	C	1930	Gerald J. Sherlock	1930
Dun Laoghaire (1)	35,111	C	1930	P. J. Hernon	1930
Limerick (1)	39,000	C	1934	T. C. O'Mahony	1935
PUERTO RICO					
San Juan (2)	114,715	C	1931	Carlos M. de Castro (Assoc. M)	1937

Directory of City Officials

THE directory which follows this summary contains the names of 12 municipal officials in the 960 cities of more than 10,000 population. An estimate has been made of the turnover for each group of officials by comparing the names of officials with those reported in the 1936 YEAR BOOK.

Fewer municipal elections are held in even-numbered than in odd-numbered years, and perhaps for this reason turnover for all municipal officials reported here decreased from 19.7 in 1935 to 14.1. However, there was also a decrease from 1934, the last previous even-numbered year, which may indicate increased stability of tenure for these officials.

TURNOVER OF CITY OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 IN 1936

City Official	No. Cities Reporting Name of Official in 1936 and 1937	No. Replaced During 1936	Per Cent of Turnover		
			1936	1935	1934[1]
Mayor	939	158	16.8	34.8	20.6
City Manager[2]	190	29	15.3	13.9	16.1
City Clerk	937	89	9.5	13.4	11.9
Chief Finance Officer	880	163	18.5	21.6	...
City Assessor	869	133	15.3	15.7	12.0
Health Officer	942	154	16.3	24.3	18.2
Director of Public Works	936	200	21.4	...	...
Director of Parks and Recreation	723	150	20.7	38.6	...
Chief of Police	950	135	14.2	18.7	22.6
Fire Chief	947	88	9.3	13.4	14.1
Superintendent of Schools	956	65	6.8	9.0	11.1
Librarian	896	70	7.8	8.2	6.6
All Officials	10,165	1,434	14.1	19.7	16.0

[1] Turnover for 1934 was computed only for cities of over 30,000 population.

[2] Turnover for city managers in 1934 and 1935 was computed for all cities irrespective of size, but in 1936 was computed for cities of over 10,000.

The group with the highest turnover in 1936 was the public works directors (21.4), followed by the directors of public welfare (20.7). School superintendents (6.8) replaced librarians (7.8) as the officials enjoying lowest turnover. Fire chiefs (9.3) and city clerks (9.5) also had a turnover of less than one out of ten. The greatest reduction in turnover in 1936 was among mayors and directors of parks and recreation.

Civic Awards. A large number of awards for outstanding service were made to municipal officials in 1936.[1] Clyde Doyle, president of the Recreation Commission, Long Beach, California, was presented with a meritorious citizenship award by the Council of Service Clubs. Robert Hoffman, city engineer of Cleveland, Ohio, who has served that city for 43 years, was made an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers as "a person of acknowledged eminence in a branch of engineering." Harold W. Baker, city manager of Rochester, New York, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Union College, and C. A. Dykstra, city manager of Cincinnati, Ohio, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Knox College.

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[1] Awards to cities for outstanding work in fire prevention, health protection, traffic safety, and municipal reporting are reported on page 137 ff. this YEAR BOOK.

Charles B. Whitnall, secretary of the Board of Public Land Commissioners, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, received a distinguished service award made by the Cosmopolitan Club of that city. The Marquette University civic service certificate was conferred on S. A. Barrett, director of the Milwaukee Public Museum. A third Milwaukee employee to be recognized was George Kysely, of the safety engineering department, to whom the mayor gave a medal for risking his life in attempting to save others.

W. H. Nicholas, superintendent of parks, Pasadena, California, was recognized by the Junior Chamber of Commerce as that city's leading young man in 1936. The awards for outstanding civic service in 1934 and 1935, made by the Times Picayune newspaper of New Orleans, Louisiana, were given to Charles A. Faviot for founding the city planning commission, and to Felix Dreyfous for directing park activities and the Municipal Boys' Home. Waycross, Georgia, recognized T. M. M. Monroe, city commissioner, as the person who rendered greatest civic service in 1936.

George H. Lysle, mayor of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, was presented with a distinguished service certificate by the American Legion Post. The services of Lee Glenn, retiring mayor of Florence, Alabama, were recognized by the city employees and chamber of commerce of that city. William Sherman, accountant of Albert Lea, Minnesota, was selected for an in-service fellowship at the University of Minnesota. Captain Roy Wallace of the Ventura, California, police department received a medal from the Kiwanis Club for constructing a two-way radio in that city.

Awards or medals for outstanding courage, heroism, or valor were given to the following police and fire employees: Darrell C. Wicke and Dee Williams, Kalamazoo, Michigan; T. J. Cockrell, L. S. Evans, L. W. Devers, Junius Cobean, and C. I. Lankford, firemen, Alexandria, Virginia; C. M. Griswold, assistant fire chief, Charlotte, North Carolina; Sergeant Alexander, and Patrolmen Meyer and Casalaspro, Lynbrook, New York; Earl O'Clair, policeman, Phoenix, Arizona; M. T. Hayes, fireman, and A. E. Brewe, patrolman, San Francisco, California. All drivers in the Binghamton, New York, fire department were presented with certificates for efficiency in safety by the Indemnity Insurance Company of America.

TABLE VII-A

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000

Names of city officials as reported in February, 1937. Under the heading "Chief Finance Officer," "A" indicates that the official's title is city auditor, "C" indicates city comptroller or city controller, and "T" indicates city treasurer. Under "City Assessor," a (†) indicates chairman of board, and (‡) indicates county assessor. Council-manager cities are indicated by (*) after the name of the city.

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Aberdeen, S. D.	Ira Kruger	Lydia W. Kohlhoff	Lydia W. Kohlhoff A	J. G. Barger	C. J. Dalthorpe	Dorothea Heins
Aberdeen, Wash.	Herbert Horrocks	Victor Lindberg	Victor Lindberg C	R. F. Wheeler‡	C. J. Powell	Florence K. Lewis
Abilene, Tex.	C. L. Johnson	Lula C. Jones	C. M. Cooley	Earl Hughes	R. D. Green	Maude Cole
Ada, Okla.	Bill Crawford	Albert Chamberlain	Albert Chamberlain T	Bill Beavers‡	B. R. Stubbs	Verna Benham
Adams, Mass.	William C. Plunkett	Harriet L. Mooney	James N. Young	Arthur J. Hoffmann†	F. J. Farrell	Irene Poirier
Adrian, Mich.	George W. Armstrong	G. Percy Love	Fred L. Johnson T	S. Howard Swift	Ernest J. Reed	Agnes H. Jewell
Akron, Ohio	Lee D. Schroy	Josephine Bauman	Don H. Ebright	J. C. Mong‡	Ralph Waterhouse	Will Howard Collins
Alameda, Calif.	James N. Eschen	D. Elmer Dyer	Fred J. Croll A	Fred J. Croll	William G. Paden	Isabel J. Curtis
Albany, Ga.*	R. F. Armstrong	S. T. Dillingham	S. T. Dillingham T	(Board of 3)	R. E. Brooks	Emma Menko
Albany, N. Y.	John Boyd Thacher, 2nd	Frank V. Hogan	Lawrence J. Ehrhardt C	Nicholas J. Farhenkopf†	Austin R. Coulson	Elizabeth M. Smith
Albert Lea, Minn.*	Edgar L. Hayek	A. E. Carlsen	R. L. Van Nocker	A. E. Carlsen	H. R. Peterson	Elizabeth Dorcas
Albuquerque, N. M.*	Charles H. Lembke	Ida V. Malone	J. B. Horoho T.	John Flaska‡	John Milne	Margaret Stewart
Alexandria, La.	V. V. Lamkin	P. J. Couvillion	V. M. Ake	Trent James‡	H. M. Wells	Lillie J. Thornton
Alexandria, Va.*	E. C. Davison	W. R. P. Taylor	A. C. Moss A	C. H. Callahan	T. C. Williams	Alice J. Green
Alhambra, Calif.*	Val Woodbury	R. B. Wallace	R. B. Wallace A	Ed Hopkins‡	George E. Bettinger	Marian P. Greene
Aliquippa, Pa.	Morgan H. Sohn	J. W. McElheny	J. W. McElheny	W. D. Roberts	H. R. Vanderslice	Susan Himmelright
Allentown, Pa.	Malcolm W. Gross	George W. Kistler	James F. Brown	Elmer W. Osenbach	William L. Connor	Isabel MacTurner
Alliance, Ohio	Guy E. Allott	John M. Boyle	John M. Boyle	Lester S. Lash‡	B. F. Stanton	H. B. Sohn
Alpena, Mich.	John D. Bingham	George R. Nicholson	Charles A. Reynolds T	Anthony A. Nowak	Russell Wilson	Lucille A. Penniman
Alton, Ill.	Otto J. Hoffmann	O. Hemphill	A. W. Lessuer C	Louis Berner	W. R. Curtis	Mrs. James Bassett
Altoona, Pa.	J. Harry Moser	W. H. Baird	Charles H. Cassidy	Guy Z. Pearce	R. E. Laramy	Virginia Krick
Amarillo, Tex.*	Ross D. Rogers	Florence Pittman	J. M. Barker A	Perry C. Burks	Charles M. Rogers	Ruth Delzell
Ambridge, Pa.*	P. J. Caul	S. L. Card	S. L. Card	None	Joseph Miller	Sarah Caldwell
Ames, Iowa*	W. L. Allan	J. W. Prather	J. W. Prather A	M. A. Manning	Jordan L. Larson	Letha M. Davidson
Amesbury, Mass.	Robert H. Hills	Albert M. Grant	Agnes E. Greaney	Albert M. Grant†	Fred C. English	Marguerite Merrill
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Arthur Carter	John H. McClumpha	Frank A. Howlan	John Redpath†	Wilbur H. Lynch	Clara K. Lyons
Anaconda, Mont.	Frank Provost	R. W. Glenn	A. J. Eamon	R. W. Glenn	W. K. Dwyer	Florence E. Catlin
Anaheim, Calif.	Charles H. Mann	Charles E. Griffith	Beatrice Miller A	Harry S. Jayne	Ray L. Adkinson	Elizabeth J. Calnon
Anderson, Ind.	Harry R. Baldwin	Richard L. Kettron	J. J. Netterville C	Hogan Ambrose‡	Arthur Campbell	Margaret Wade
Anderson, S. C.	J. B. Quarles	E. V. Shealy	E. V. Shealy T	W. C. Broadwell	E. C. McCants	Margaret Evans
Annapolis, Md.	Louis N. Phipps	Katherine E. Linthicum	George F. Quaid T	George Cromwell‡	George Fox	(Vacancy)
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Robert A. Campbell	Fred C. Perry	William F. Verner T	Herbert W. Crippen	Otto W. Haisley	Frances A. Hannum

Table VII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Anniston, Ala.	W. S. Coleman	W. T. Morton, Jr.	W. T. Morton	J. H. Killebrew‡	C. C. Moseley	Mildred Goodrich
Ansonia, Conn.	Andrew F. Nolan	Paul E. Schumacher	Abraham Savelewitz	Michael W. Riordan†	John J. Stevens	Anne G. Richards
Appleton, Wis.	John Goodland, Jr.	Carl J. Becher	Carl J. Becher C	George E. Peotter	Ben. J. Rohan	Nancy Thomas
Ardmore, Okla.*	W. D. Taliaferro	L. M. Thurston	L. M. Thurston	W. A. Jolly‡	O. E. Shaw	Myrtle Jones
Arkansas City, Kan.*	P. J. Ruckel	James F. Clough	None	Mabel Hall‡	C. E. St. John	Agnes Hull
Arlington, Mass.	Ernest W. Davis	Earle A. Ryder	Clarence Needham	John D. O'Leary†	Clarence H. Dempsey	Lucinda F. Spofford
Arnold, Pa.	M. F. Horne	Tom Tannas	Charles J. Finnell	None	H. L. Holste	None
Asbury Park, N. J.*	Clarence E. F. Hetrick	Mary E. Vaccaro	J. Linwood Shepherd T	William E. Harrison	Amos E. Kraybill	Josephine W. Porter
Asheville, N. C.*	Robert M. Wells	Mrs. Glenn Morris	R. E. Currence	W. Z. Penland‡	R. H. Latham	Anne Erwin
Ashland, Ky.*	William Simpson	Eden Fannin	A. N. Richardson	Mollie DeBord	W. L. Brooker	Sallie Martin
Ashland, Ohio	W. A. Mason	Lotta Westover	Lotta Westover	None	J. E. Bohn	Lola Grabill
Ashland, Wis.	J. M. Dodd	W. C. Morris	W. C. Morris C	C. J. McGeehan	George W. Bassford	Cele Fennelly
Ashtabula, Ohio*	W. O. Rainnie	J. H. Shaw	J. H. Shaw A	Ray Gilbert‡	M. S. Mitchell	Ethel McDowell
Astoria, Ore.*	J. C. TenBrook		O. K. Atwood A	Guy W. Spicer‡	Arle C. Hampton	Katharine C. Barker
Atchison, Kan.*	A. H. Lehman	Nelle Blythe	A. W. Seng	Andy Clark‡	W. D. Wolfe	Elizabeth Hull
Athens, Ga.	T. S. Mell	James Barrow	James Barrow T	G. E. O'Farrell†	B. M. Grier	None
Athol, Mass.	Warren C. Karner	Walter E. Farnum	William K. Wheeler	Everett Sawyer†	George S. Goodell	Gladys C. Greene
Atlanta, Ga.	W. B. Hartsfield	J. L. Richardson	B. Graham West C	(Board of 3)	Willis A. Sutton	Jessie Hopkins
Atlantic City, N. J.	Charles D. White	Bertram E. Whitman	Frank B. Off T	Harold Cain†	Arthur S. Chenoweth	Jessie F. Adams
Attleboro, Mass.	H. Winslow Brown	Annie A. Wheeler	Edward H. Brown A	Herbert L. Perry†	Lewis A. Fales	Elizabeth L. Palmer
Auburn, Me.*	Ernest E. Estes	Mabel H. Bedell	George A. Arnold	Ernest A. Whitney†	George R. Gardner	Georgiana Lunt
Auburn, N. Y.*	Charles D. Osborne	Herbert T. Anderson	A. P. Briggs C	James McGrath	Charles Hetherington	Theodora Kellogg
Augusta, Ga.	Richard Allen, Jr.	Jesse Westmoreland	C. G. Paschal C	Gordon Lamback	S. D. Copeland	Mrs. J. M. Johnston
Augusta, Me.	Frederick G. Payne	S. Sewall Webster	Alfred J. LaCasse T	A. J. Toulouse†	Fred W. Burrill	Virginia Hill
Aurora, Ill.	Conrad M. Bjorseth	D. D. Ricker	Peter H. Assell T	Recea B. Reed	K. D. Waldo	Julia M. Fink
Austin, Minn.	Hans Marcusen	J. H. Weiland	L. H. Williams T	Alex Campbell	S. T. Neveln	Tanye B. Hines
Austin, Tex.*	Tom Miller	Hallie McKellar	George G. Grant	T. B. Marshall	A. N. McCallum	Mary Rice
Bakersfield, Calif.*	George E. Wilson	V. Van Riper	V. Van Riper A	D. R. Hurley	L. E. Chenoweth	John D. Henderson
Baltimore, Md.	Howard W. Jackson	None	R. Walter Graham C	(Vacancy)	David E. Weglein	Joseph L. Wheeler
Bangor, Me.*	None	Archie R. Lovett	S. G. Robinson A	William J. Largay†	Irving W. Small	Louis F. Ranlett
Barberton, Ohio	Fred Marvin	None	W. L. Carson A	J. C. Mong‡	U. L. Light	Tallulah Kirk
Barre, Vt.	John. A. Gordon	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver T	George Young†	William H. Carter	Mildred Phelps
Bartlesville, Okla.*	R. J. Daugherty	Eva Sanderson	D. A. Beger T	Walter Combs‡	H. E. Wrinkle	Ruth Brown
Batavia, N. Y.	James J. Mahaney	Fred R. Trump	Fred R. Trump	Charles Teresi†	Clyde P. Wells	Mary Bean
Baton Rouge, La.	W. H. Bynum	George F. Brogden	W. H. Perkins	John R. Grand‡	C. B. Turner	May Barrow
Battle Creek, Mich.	J. William Murphy	Thomas H. Thorne	Joseph M. Boos C	William R. Kennedy	Eldon C. Geyer	Adah S. McCutcheon
Bay City, Mich.*	W. H. Tomlinson	E. B. Bennett	O. A. Kasemeyer	Winfield Pearsall	Benjamin Klager	Isabel Ballou
Bayonne, N. J.	Lucius F. Donohoe	William P. Lee	Lucius F. Donohoe	John F. Tomfohrde	Preston H. Smith	Mary G. Peters
Beacon, N. Y.	Irving J. Justus	Thurlow Weed	Harry F. Straney	Thurlow Weed†	Earl D. Hewes	Nancy Lamont
Beatrice, Neb.	Fred A. Wertz	C. M. Carpenter	James A. Terhune T	T. J. Sullivan‡	E. L. Novotny	Madge Evans

Beaumont, Tex.*	P. D. Renfro	Raymond Edmonds	G. H. Petkovsek	C. J. Strack	M. E. Moore	Pearl Burr
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Dennis Mutscheller	Charles Ruhe	C. C. Criswell	Harry Rewbridge	J. Roy Jackson	Elsie Rayl
Bedford, Ind.	Henry S. Murray	Charles Johnson	Charles Johnson T	Elmer Norman‡	Warren J. Yount	Minta Stone
Bellaire, Ohio	W. T. Robertson	Ed Kinkade	Ed Kinkade A	E. E. Taylor‡	J. V. Nelson	Ethel Houston
Belleville, Ill.	George Remnsnider	Carl Siegel	Joseph Minor T	John J. Costello‡	Harold Calhoun	Belle Stuernagel
Belleville, N. J.	William H. Williams	Florence R. Morey	William H. Williams	John F. Coogan	Wayne R. Parmer	Elizabeth A. Shattuck
Bellevue, Pa.	William C. Means	Philip S. Strain	C. E. Braden T	(County)	H. E. Brumbaugh	Mrs. E. Newell
Bellingham, Wash.	W. P. Brown	Harry A. Binzer	Harry A. Binzer C	Harry Ingersoll‡	C. Paine Shangle	Dorothy Alvord
Belmont, Mass.	J. Watson Flett	Arthur E. Hough	Raymond A. Ilg	George H. Webster†	Frank A. Scott	Lucy D. Luard
Beloit, Wis.*		Myrtle F. Sturtevant	None	H. L. McCarthy	D. F. R. Rice	Nell B. McAlpin
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	M. G. Stouck	John Null	George W. Larkworthy T	B. S. Barnes	S. C. Mitchell	Theodosia Falkingham
Berkeley, Calif.*	Edward N. Ament	Florence Turner	Mabel W. Jensen A	Harry Squires	Virgil Dickson	Susan Smith
Berlin, N. H.	Arthur J. Bergeron	Gaston A. Cournoyer	H. B. Haskell A	George Duval†	L. P. Young	Katherine Gothreau
Berwick, Pa.	Arthur E. Arndt	D. William Arndt	Harry H. Straub T	(Board of 4)	M. E. Houck	Mrs. J. H. Bowman
Berwyn, Ill.	Anton Janura	Jerry Jacobson	Ernest W. Mau C	E. J. Drije	Williams Hawkes	Margaret Ely
Bessemer, Ala.	Jap W. Bryant	J. M. Scott	Jap W. Bryant	Roy Johnson‡	J. C. Orr	Mrs. W. T. Warlick
Bethlehem, Pa.	Robert Pfeifle	Bertram L. Nagle	Clifford W. Chapman C	Earl A. Ziegenfus	William H. Weiss	Harriet T. Root
Beverly, Mass.	Daniel E. McLean	Edward P. Eldredge	Bertha L. Hayward A	William R. Brooks†	Starr M. King	Marjorie H. Stanton
Beverly Hills, Calif.	Edward E. Spence	B. J. Firminger	H. L. Blackman T	Edward W. Hopkins‡	Edward Hummel	Mary Boynton
Biddeford, Me.	Frederick H. Mitchell	Armand Duquette	Wilfrid Landry T	Thomas H. Simpson†	A. Alton Garcelon, Jr.	Emma Hatch
Big Spring, Tex.*	C. E. Talbot	H. W. Whitney	H. W. Whitney C	H. W. Whitney	W. C. Blankenship	Theresa Caldwell
Billings, Mont.	C. J. Williams	O. W. Nickey	(Board of 2)	Joseph E. Farrell‡	A. T. Peterson	Margaret Fulmer
Biloxi, Miss.	Louis Braun	F. A. Tucei	F. A. Tucei	F. A. Tucei	George Ditto	Florence Friedhoff
Binghamton, N. Y.*	T. W. Behan	Robert H. Badger	John E. Hogan	M. C. Duffy	D. J. Kelly	Helen Stratton
Birmingham, Ala.	J. M. Jones, Jr.	Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong C	Roy Johnson‡	C. B. Glenn	Lila Mae Chapman
Bismarck, N. D.	A. P. Lenhart	Myron H. Atkinson	Myron H. Atkinson A	John A. Graham	H. O. Saxvik	Ellen Lawin
Bloomfield, N. J.	Harry E. Newell	J. Cory Johnson	Raymond Edgerley T	Ole Olsen	Edgar S. Stover	Janet Melvain
Bloomington, Ill.	L. F. Wellmerling	Porter C. Noble	John A. Cleary C	George Martin‡	J. A. Lindsey	Nellie E. Parham
Bloomington, Ind.	A. H. Berndt	Vanna Thrasher	Vanna Thrasher T	George Stogsdill‡	H. E. Binford	Bertha Ashby
Bluefield, W. Va.*	P. T. Saunders	Murriel B. Kerfoot	E. P. Mitchell T	R. C. McClaugherty‡	G. J. Wood	Mrs. F. R. Dow
Blue Island, Ill.	Fred A. Rice	L. F. Schwartz	C. J. Andersen T	John S. Clark‡	H. L. Richards	Louise Denton
Blytheville, Ark.	Cecil Shane	Ruth Blythe	John Lenti A	R. L. Gaines‡	W. D. McClurkin	Mrs. Ira Gray
Bogalusa, La.	E. R. Cassidy	K. I. Bean	D. T. Cushing T	W. O. Burris‡	J. N. Herrington	May Davis
Boise, Idaho	J. L. Edlefsen	M. A. Regan	Thomas R. Rodger T	R. D. Leonardson‡	W. D. Vincent	A. S. Gaylord, Jr.
Boone, Iowa	J. E. Irwin	P. R. Pulver	P. R. Pulver	John B. Mathers	George S. Wooten	Sarah F. Bibbs
Boston, Mass.	Frederick W. Mansfield	Wilfred J. Doyle	Francis J. Murray	Edward T. Kelly†	Patrick T. Campbell	Milton E. Lord
Boulder, Colo.*	H. H. Heuston	Mayme Graham	Mayme Graham	A. A. Smith‡	V. M. Rogers	Iola Neill
Bowling Green, Ky.	B. S. Rutherford	Hugh B. Webb	Garland D. Sledge	D. Y. Page	T. C. Cherry	Mrs. C. G. Chick
Braddock, Pa.	James H. Rose	J. C. Mansfield	J. E. Davis	R. W. Webb	William Evans	E. V. Kline
Bradford, Pa.	H. J. Ryan	M. E. Cornelius	J. B. Callahan	E. C. Charleton	Floyd Fretz	Grace Steele
Brainerd, Minn.	H. W. Creger	Walter Fall	George Tracy T	M. E. Hitch	W. C. Cobb	Zeta Miller
Braintree, Mass.	Harry A. Bousquet	Ernest C. Woodsum	Henry H. Storm	Norris H. Pinault†	C. Edward Fisher	Alice A. Holbrook
Brawley, Calif.	S. D. Carey	O. May Juvenal	S. D. Carey	O. May Juvenal	G. K. Anderson	Elinor Heimark
Bremerton, Wash.	Jesse A. Knabb	E. J. McCall	C. S. Halverson	C. L. Bubar‡	Tillman Peterson	Evelyn Meyers
Bridgeport, Conn.	Jasper McLevy	Fred Schwarzkopf	Perry W. Rodman C	William Connelly	Worcester Warren	Julian Sohon
Bridgeton, N. J.	Linwood W. Erickson	Charles P. Corey	Michael Steinbrook C	Claude Garrison†	Leigh M. Lott	Grace L. Todd
Bristol, Conn.	Joseph W. Harding	Rolfe E. Rowe	Allen W. Hall C	Junius Z. Douglas†	Karl A. Reiche	Charles L. Wooding

Table VII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Bristol, Pa.	Clifford L. Anderson	William J. Lefferts	William J. Lefferts T	John M. Wright	Warren P. Snyder	Mary P. Rogers
Bristol, R. I.	Prescott B. Paull	John W. Church	W. H. Angevine T	Robert Newbold†	Elmer S. Mapes	Esther J. Osterberg
Bristol, Tenn.	Fred V. Vance	W. K. Carson	G. W. Vance	A. A. Overbay	J. H. Arrants	Mrs. James R. Fain
Brockton, Mass.	Lawrence E. Crowley	J. Albert Sullivan	Charles F. Gilmore A	John F. Twohig†	John F. Scully	William T. O'Rourke
Brookfield, Ill.	John G. Bergman	Frank Fanning	James C. Rezek T		E. N. Cassidy	Mrs. F. Wiley
Brookline, Mass.	Daniel A. Rollins	Arthur J. Shinners	Leon L. Allen	Michael D. Mealey	Ernest R. Caverly	Louisa M. Hooper
Brownsville, Tex.*	R. B. Rentfro	Mrs. H. Van Horn	Z. A. Rosenthal	J. B. Puckett	E. C. Dodd	Mrs. W. S. Morton
Brownwood, Tex.	W. H. Thompson	F. E. Scott	I. N. Thompson A	Henry Gresham	E. J. Woodward	Mrs. Ira Hall
Brunswick, Ga.*	J. H. Hopkins	Hugh Burford	J. P. Brooks T	George Cook	George Waunamaker	Mrs. J. C. Stiles
Bucyrus, Ohio	George M. Birk	H. A. Barth	E. C. Oppenlander A	Clarence Metzger‡	D. C. Baer	Grace J. Fuller
Buffalo, N. Y.	George J. Zimmermann	John W. Wargin	William A. Eckert C	Jacob L. Davis†	Robert Bapst	Alexander Galt
Burbank, Calif.*	Frank C. Tillson	Robert H. Hill	J. B. Brown T	Ed W. Hopkins‡	Buel F. Enyeart	Elizabeth Ripley
Burlingame, Calif.	C. A. Buck	James R. Murphy	Frank A. Bloom T	James R. Murphy	Lester D. Henderson	Irene Smith
Burlington, Iowa	Max A. Conrad	Robert Schlampp	Frank N. LaPoint	T. W. Schaefer	Wiley G. Brooks	Mrs. Cora P. Millard
Burlington, N. J.	Thomas J. Johnson	Walter W. Marrs	Howard E. Gordon T	William Chew†	Van Smith	Lydia Weston
Burlington, Vt.	Louis F. Dow	Wesley T. Abell	Walter O. Lane T	R. L. Soule†	Lyman C. Hunt	George Dana Smith
Butler, Pa.	George M. Thompson	Philip O. Miller	William J. Schneider C	James T. Dodds	John A. Gibson	Mary Mitchell
Butte, Mont.	Charles A. Hauswirth	Beryl Wilson	W. L. Wright A	(County)	Douglas Gold	Charles Jackman
Cairo, Ill.	August Bode	Robert A. Hatcher	Harry V. Lind	Thomas W. Williams‡	Leo Schultz	Effie A. Lansden
Calumet City, Ill.	William F. Zick	Frank W. Angel	Frank Kaminski T	Thomas Soehkel	J. A. Wieland	Dorothy Rosenberger
Cambridge, Mass.	John D. Lynch	Frederick H. Burke	John J. McKenzie A	James J. Casey†	Michael E. Fitzgerald	Thomas J. Sullivan
Cambridge, Ohio	E. B. Shipley	Marjorie Bowers	Jennie A. Diehl A	Ralph R. Castor‡	Hugh R. Hick	Grace Robins
Camden, N. J.	George E. Brunner	Clay W. Reesman	George Brunner	Wilbur Ellis†	Leon Neulen	William H. Ketler
Campbell, Ohio	John J. Borak	John M. Klimko	John B. Ross A	John J. Arnold‡	Andrew S. Klinko	None
Canonsburg, Pa.	Harry L. Cook	Frank A. Heakin	Frank A. Heakin		F. W. McVay	Jennie McBurney
Canton, Ill.	J. Grant Davis	Katherine Sporer	Otis K. Hummel	Perry Kennedy	Ben Kietzman	Dorothy Nelson
Canton, Ohio	James Seccombe	Frank K. Norwood	Earl H. Hafer	Lester S. Lash‡	Jesse Mason	Emma Geisler
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Charles G. Wilson	W. C. Kaempfer	Lewis H. Butler	E. W. Hink	Louis J. Schultz	Lenore Rafferty
Carbondale, Pa.	William L. Monahan	Marion I. Healey	Daniel A. Duffy	Harold Donovan	Mary B. McAndrew	Maude D. Johnson
Carlisle, Pa.*	Raymond M. Heckman	Mary Bitner	C. Luther Cohick		J. W. Potter	William H. Ames
Carnegie, Pa.	J. Kelso Nickel	A. B. Lafferty	R. D. Hoffman	(County)	N. Glasser	Mary Harris
Carteret, N. J.	Joseph W. Mittuch	August J. Perry	H. L. Strandberg	William D. Casey	Calvin F. Dengler	B. W. Harrington
Casper, Wyo.	J. F. Cowan	W. W. Slack	C. A. Cullen T	George Pattillo‡	Dean Morgan	Eleanor Davis
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	F. K. Hahn	L. J. Storey	V. E. Vane A	D. Feiereisen	Arthur Deamer	E. Joanna Hagey
Central Falls, R. I.	John J. Healey	Abel A. Guilmette	Joseph T. Curran T	James J. Doherty†	James E. Martin	(Vacancy)
Centralia, Ill.	Louis Peifer	James Maxfield	J. W. Stedelin	D. J. Dunbar‡	R. V. Jordan	Godina Weldon
Chambersburg, Pa.	Robert C. Vanderau	E. W. Davis	H. S. Appenzeller		U. L. Gordy	Ruth Keefer
Champaign, Ill.	James D. Flynn	B. J. Marshall	E. T. Bassett	A. R. Scott	V. L. Nickoll	Ethel G. Kratz
Chanute, Kan.	Watson Stewart	Ross Cooper	R. A. Light	Roy Harding‡	L. H. Petit	Pearl Hallenburg
Charleroi, Pa.	S. L. Woodward	V. E. McVay	Joseph M. Brand	George W. Moody	T. L. Pollock	None

Charleston, S. C.	Burnet R. Maybank	Joseph C. Barbot	R. G. White C	John P. Sullivan	A. B. Rhett	Parmelee Cheves
Charleston, W. Va.	D. Boone Dawson	S. C. Jarrett	John D. Price T	J. H. Abbott‡	Fred Teal	Mrs. B. VonSchlechtenda
Charlotte, N. C.*	Ben E. Douglas	Alice B. McConnell	L. L. Ledbetter T	J. Arthur Henderson‡	H. P. Harding	Anne Pierce
Charlottesville, Va.*	W. D. Haden	James E. Bowen, Jr.	James E. Bowen, Jr.	J. F. Fowler	J. E. Johnson	Nancy W. Duke
Chattanooga, Tenn.	E. D. Bass	Frank K. Rosamond	Frank K. Rosamond A	Scott Swafford‡	W. T. Robinson	Adelaide Rowell
Chelsea, Mass.	Edward J. Voke	Richard A. Voke	Vincent Cassani A	Charles J. Donahoe†	George C. Francis	Esther C. Johnson
Chester, Pa.	William Ward, Jr.	Benjamin Newsome	Walter H. Craig	Albert H. Hughes	Herman Fritz	Gertrude Hewes
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Archie Allison	J. K. Stoddard	Ed Warren T	Ira L. Hanna	A. S. Jessup	Frances Mentzer
Chicago, Ill.	Edward J. Kelly	Peter J. Brady	R. B. Upham C	John S. Clark‡	William H. Johnson	Carl B. Rodeen
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Joseph Gannon	Arno W. Toll	Maurino Ricchiuto	John S. Clark‡	Ben Sylla	Mrs. M. Donaldson
Chickasha, Okla.	C. A. Dearmon	R. E. DeKinder	Eula McGranahan T	Clyde M. McCauly‡	T. T. Montgomery	Ida May Sherman
Chicopee, Mass.	Anthony J. Stonina	Charles P. LaRiviere	S. F. Kordas A	William Trumbull†	John J. Desmond, Jr.	Anne Smith
Chillicothe, Ohio	James E. Ford	Louis A. Hibbler	Louis A. Hibbler A	W. H. Herrnstein‡	M. M. Berry	Burton Stevenson
Cicero, Ill.	George Stedronsky	Nicholas Hendrikse	Jerry J. Viterna	Henry R. Schwarzel	George Schwebel	Rose Cuchna
Cincinnati, Ohio*	Russell Wilson	Louis B. Blakemore	Henry Urner A	Geo. Guckenberger‡	Edward Roberts	Chalmers Hadley
Clairton, Pa.	R. W. Ostermayer	P. G. Miller	J. W. Miller	P. G. Miller	H. D. Teal	Anna O'Toole
Claremont, N. H.	(Selectmen)	Henry Hawkins	C. L. Brackett T	J. L. Ainsworth†	Albert B. Kellogg	Sarah Gilmore
Clarksburg, W. Va.*	Frank J. McAndrew	John J. Denham	John J. Denham	J. Lee Hornor‡	J. A. Jackson	Sally Scollay Page
Clarksdale, Miss.	T. M. Dye	Adrian H. Boyd	Adrian H. Boyd	Adrian H. Boyd	H. B. Heidelberg	Hoyland Lee Wilson
Cleburne, Tex.	W. H. Goldsmith	Miss Johnnie Gordon	Miss Johnnie Gordon T	Joe B. Post	Emmet Brown	Mrs. V. M. Fulton
Cleveland, Ohio	Harold H. Burton	Henry C. Miller	G. A. Gesell	John A. Zangerle‡	Charles H. Lake	Linda A. Eastman
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio*	Frank C. Cain	H. M. Kimpel	H. M. Kimpel A	John A. Zangerle‡	F. L. Wiley	Pauline Reich
Cliffside Park, N. J.	Thomas G. Fox	Arthur H. Abrams	Carl W. Wright A	Nelson Neumann	George F. Hall	Mrs. J. H. Koch
Clifton, N. J.*	Wilson S. Brower	William A. Miller	John Franz T	John P. Vogler†	George J. Smith	Marion A. Scheidemann
Clinton, Iowa	R. N. Howes	Harry W. Cowles	Harry W. Cowles A	Ed Lind	Clark W. Brown	Lillian Sutherland
Clinton, Mass.	Austin A. Philbin	Thomas F. Fallon	V. O'Connell	John J. Kelly†	Thomas F. Gibbons	Helen A. Thissell
Coatesville, Pa.	Albert R. Bergstrom	Frank P. Pennegar	Louis A. Holton	Howard E. Carson	Carl O. Benner	None
Coffeyville, Kan.	John D. Byers	A. P. Irvin	Arthur R. Wilson	Guy Smith‡	Kenneth W. McFarland	Edith M. Norton
Cohoes, N. Y.	Frank S. Ablett	Eugene M. Hebert	John H. Shine C	E. L. Connery†	William S. Schneider	Francis M. Tessier
Collingswood, N. J.	Arthur E. Armitage	Reginald S. Wigfield	R. J. Mattern	Walter H. Kille†	John B. Ritter	Mrs. K. B. DeGinther
Colo. Springs, Colo.*	George G. Birdsall	S. E. Nichols	Louise Huff A	A. W. Sparkman‡	H. M. Corning	Margaretta Boas
Columbia, Mo.	R. S. Pollard	Bruce J. Carl	L. H. Sapp T	W. E. Points	W. E. Rosenstengel	Pearl Clarkson
Columbia, Pa.	Arthur E. Snavely	Luther J. Shroder	Joseph Lutz		J. B. Kennedy	Edna L. Yergey
Columbia, S. C.	L. B. Owens	B. E. Abrams	B. E. Abrams T	G. W. Collins†	A. Cline Flora	Lucy H. Bostick
Columbus, Ga.*	L. C. Wilson	Clay Taylor	W. N. Hays	W. C. Pease, Jr.†	R. B. Daniel	Mrs. C. L. Gordy
Columbus, Miss.	T. W. Harris	T. W. Lewis, Jr.	T. W. Lewis, Jr. T	D. C. Nickles	C. N. Brandon	None
Columbus, Ohio	Myron B. Gessaman	Helen T. Howard	John E. Davies A	Newton A. Thatcher‡	J. G. Collicott	John J. Pugh
Compton, Calif.*	A. Leroy Aylmer	Blanche C. R. Firkins	Otis K. Riefsnyder C	Ed W. Hopkins‡	Scott Thompson	Rena Hathorn
Concord, N. H.	John W. Storrs	Arthur E. Roby	Arthur E. Roby A	Joseph E. Sheperd†	Chester A. Moody	Marion Holt
Concord, N. C.	W. A. Wilkinson	Walter D. Brown	B. E. Harris T	Chas. N. Field‡	A. S. Webb	Mrs. Richmond Reed
Connellsville, Pa.	Ira D. Younkin	S. T. Benford	B. M. Swartzwelder	L. J. Williams	B. B. Smith	Sarah Seaton
Connersville, Ind.	William Dentlinger	Frank C. Sherry	Frank C. Sherry T	O. Cameron‡	Edwin Dodson	Marcelle K. Foote
Conshohocken, Pa.	John D. Hampton	Joseph J. Quinn	Francis L. Freas C	William DeHaven	Robert E. Landis	Julia H. R. Foley
Coraopolis, Pa.	C. P. McLaughlin	W. E. Cain	Harry A. Kennedy	(County)	J. C. Werner	None
Corning, N. Y.	Daniel Stimson	Charles E. Hause, Jr.	Chester R. Hallock T	Frank H. Suits†	Hugh Gregg	Mary McCabe
Corpus Christi, Tex.	H. R. Giles	G. E. Meisenheimer	George E. Gibbons C	G. E. Meisenheimer	E. H. Hereford	Helen T. Coffin
Corsicana, Tex.	J. S. Murchison	J. P. Welch	J. N. Garitty T	J. M. Pugh	W. H. Norwood	Mrs. M. C. Houston

Table VII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Cortland, N. Y.	George C. Marsted	Philip C. Lohman	Archie A. Somers T	Clarence L. Green†	E. G. Simmons	Byrl J. Kellogg
Coshocton, Ohio	W. L. Craig	Janes Beall	(Board of 3)	H. C. McConnell‡	A. C. Pence	Margaret Sahling
Council Bluffs, Iowa	H. Guilfoyle	Ivan E. Bradford	Helen McAneney A	J. V. Crowe	J. A. True	Eva T. Canon
Covington, Ky.*	H. A. Knollman	W. H. Ritte	Harry Percival T	William Wehry	Glenn O. Swing	Hilda Glaser
Cranston, R. I.	Ernest L. Sprague	Caleb H. Kenyon	William M. Lee T	Frank H. Bowerman†	Clarence W. Bosworth	None
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Bert E. May	Clark D. Jones	Herbert C. Morrison	Floyd Cornell‡	Maynard Darnell	Myrtle Weatherholt
Cudahy, Wis.	Cornelius B. Ames	James F. Keller	Edward L. Stringer T	Edward C. Petri	J. D. Brandsmark	Mary Jankovich
Cumberland, Md.	Thomas W. Koon	Harry H. Thayer	Harry W. Matheney	S. Nichelson‡	Charles L. Kopp	Mary G. Walsh
Cumberland, R. I.	A. L. Healey	Stephen A. Fanning	William Casey A	Edwin T. Howarth†	Bernard F. Norton	None
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	J. W. Haines	J. E. Preston	M. E. Brown T	J. C. Mong‡	Gilbert Roberts	Laura Vaughn
Dallas, Tex.*	George Sergeant	Earl Goforth	James W. Aston	Fred Cullum	N. R. Crozier	Cleora Clanton
Danbury, Conn.	Adam A. Roth	J. Edward Benoit	Louis Theurer T	G. E. Allingham	Harold F. Dow	Hannah Morrison
Danvers, Mass.	Everett B. Bacheller	A. Preston Chase	William B. Sullivan	Joseph Merrill†	Ivan G. Smith	Bessie P. Ropes
Danville, Ill.	Frank P. Meyer	Mabel Redden	J. F. VanAllen C	Mayme Seymour†	C. E. Vance	Belle Seiwell
Danville, Va.	Harry Wooding, Sr.	C. B. Strange	C. B. Strange A	P. G. Ragland	G. L. H. Johnson	Mrs. J. L. Hagan
Davenport, Iowa	Merle F. Wells	Frank A. Hass	Clarence F. Schmidt T	Charles I. Hild	Frank L. Smart	Edna Geisler
Dayton, Ohio*	Charles J. Brennan	O. F. Mauch	E. E. Hagerman	Joseph A. Lutz‡	C. E. Courter	William J. Hamilton
Daytona Beach, Fla.*	Irene Armstrong	F. R. Mills	H. C. Thompson T	F. R. Mills	George W. Marks	Jenny Morrill
Dearborn, Mich.	John L. Carey	Myron A. Stevens	Lysander E. Maples C	Joseph M. Karmann	Harvey L. Lowrey	Isabelle L. Chaffin
Decatur, Ala.	R. N. Harris	H. O. Troup	J. D. Ligon	J. M. Maxwell‡	W. W. Benson	Mrs. A. E. Tillery
Decatur, Ga.*	Scott Candler	Mrs. Mortie H. Christian	A. F. Newman	William Alden†	Lamar Ferguson	Mrs. A. B. Burrus
Decatur, Ill.	Charles E. Lee	Jerome J. Heger	Walter E. Rugh	John H. Howard	William Harris	Mable Wayne
Dedham, Mass.	Thomas T. Doggett, Jr.	Don Gleason Hill	Leo T. Slime	John B. Dressman†	John Anthony	Anna P. Rollins
Del Rio, Tex.	Thomas M. Johnson	E. F. Howard	E. F. Howard	E. F. Howard	R. M. Bankhead	None
Denison, Tex.	Clarence Scott	C. C. Hicks	Clarence Scott	W. P. Lebrecht	F. B. Hughes	None
Denver, Colo.	Benjamin F. Stapleton	Huse Taylor	William H. McNichols A	John F. McGuire	Angela G. Herstrom	Malcolm Wyer
Derby, Conn.	George P. Sullivan	James S. Donahue	Henry T. Waters T	(Board of 2)	Richard T. Tobin	Emma E. Lessey
Des Moines, Iowa	Joe H. Allen	C. Roy Hansen	Lillian Clemons A	Charles Cook‡	John W. Studebaker	Forrest Spaulding
Detroit, Mich.	Frank Couzens	Richard W. Reading	John N. Daley C	George J. Finn†	Frank Cody	Adam Strohm
Dickson City, Pa.	Paul J. Motts	Theodore Rask	William Kadzeski	None	P. M. Brennan	Frances Stone
Dodge City, Kan.	Z. A. Nevins	E. C. Hathaway	S. P. Reynolds	T. E. Young‡	A. G. Schroedermeier	Ora Vawter
Donora, Pa.	William H. Watson	George W. Allen	W. B. Cushing	A. J. Schmitt	John E. Shambach	Mrs. H. C. Goodman
Dormont, Pa.	Charles Chamberlin	Harold L. Cloud	None		Ralph W. Radcliffe	None
Dothan, Ala.	S. E. Gellerstedt	I. P. Scarborough	J. L. Vaughn A	E. G. Collins‡	Bruce Flurry	Thenie Johnson
Dover, N. H.	James P. Keenan	Frank F. Davis	Margaret Redden T	John Q. Pike†	Chester L. Howe	Beatrice M. Jenkins
Dover, N. J.	John Roach, Jr.	Earl C. Nelson	Harry Armitage	Samuel J. Gibson	Roswell Bowbly	Martha Burnett
Du Bois, Pa.	W. H. Cawthra	J. C. Weaver	C. P. Jacox	W. A. Bennett	Ray W. Robinson	Carl William Hull
Dubuque, Iowa*	Frank M. Jaeger	J. J. Shea	R. P. Marshall A	George Bennett‡	E. D. Cline	May Clark
Duluth, Minn.	Samuel F. Snively	C. D. Jeronimus	B. J. Campbell A	J. Allyn Scott	H. H. Eelkema	Jane Morey
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Walter L. Roberts	A. W. Harling	Frank J. Janice	S. Somerfeldt†	F. R. Darling	Viarda C. Brubeck

Dunmore, Pa.	Thomas A. Ferguson	Andrew Ohora	William T. Taylor T		James R. Gilligan	None
Duquesne, Pa.	James S. Crawford	Charles E. Dorman	Edward H. Fey	Edward X. Foster	C. H. Wolford	C. E. Wright
Durham, N. C.*	W. F. Carr	C. B. Alston	C. B. Alston	H. L. Carver	W. F. Warren	Clara Crawford
East Chicago, Ind.	Andrew Rooney	Paul Halstead	M. A. McCormick C	George Kochis‡	Roy W. Feik	Frank H. Whitmore
East Cleveland, Ohio*	Kline F. Leet	Grant T. Apthorp	Grant Apthorp T	John A. Zangerle‡	W. H. Kirk	Sarah Miller
Easthampton, Mass.	Fletcher Smith	William A. Walker	Nora Connery T	Thomas Lynn†	H. D. Casey	Emma H. Parsons
East Hartford, Conn.	John J. Burke	William E. Hines	D. Clement Tobin	Thomas Shea†	Percival S. Barnes	Helen Crowley
East Liverpool, Ohio	O. E. Greenawalt	S. J. Overdorf	S. J. Overdorf A	John H. Irwin‡	H. G. Means	Mary H. Hall
East Moline, Ill.	Charles F. Carpentier	Arnold Neihaus		Kenneth Dick	D. B. Hoffman	Dorothy Falberg
Easton, Pa.	Joseph Morrison	C. E. Rogers	Norman A. Peil	Reginald Rogers	James C. Bay	James E. Bryan
East Orange, N. J.	Charles H. Martens	Alice I. Webster	Francis Gilbert A	Henry C. Williams†	Henry E. Kentopp	Adelaide Davidson
East Providence, R. I.	Leon E. Smith	William E. Smyth	George M. Hull T	Orlo O. Hobbs†	James R. D. Oldham	Harriet M. Briggs
East St. Louis, Ill.	James T. Crow	John Tierney	John T. Connors	James Tierney	D. Walter Potts	J. Lyon Woodruff
Eau Claire, Wis.	D. D. Lockerby	O. E. Oien	O. E. Oien	G. A. Hackett	Alvin T. Stolen	Laura Olsen
Ecorse, Mich.	William W. Voisine	Don H. Beckmann	Paul Vollmar T	Thomas Weber	Claude J. Miller	Ada B. Roscoe
El Dorado, Ark.	George R. Crosley	John Y. Goode	Alta W. Hammond T	E. F. Gathright‡	J. I. McClurkin	Mrs. Wilkins
El Dorado, Kan.*	M. L. Arnold	Frank E. Lichlyter	Frank E. Lichlyter	H. M. Wait‡	J. F. Hughes	Ruth Austin
Elgin, Ill.	Myron M. Lehman	M. H. Brightman	M. H. Brightman	Merrill O. Culame	Theodore Saam	Katherine L. Abbott
Elizabeth, N. J.	Joseph A. Brophy	Patrick F. Keelan	John A. Mitchell C	William J. Fagan†	Ira T. Chapman	Charles A. George
Elizabeth City, N. C.*	J. B. Flora	L. E. Skinner, Jr.	L. E. Skinner, Jr.	L. S. Sawyer‡	E. E. Bundy	Mrs. W. J. Anderson
Elkhart, Ind.	Clyde Paxson	H. P. Sisterhen	Glenn W. Anderson C	Lester Inebnit‡	J. F. Wiley	Flora M. Case
Ellwood City, Pa.*	Russell T. Sitler	E. B. Moyer	None	(Board of 5)	V. R. DeLong	Catherine Charles
Elmhurst, Ill.	Claude L. Van Auken	Francis N. Neumann	John F. X. Hennessy T	Arthur L. Long	V. L. Beggs	Grace Murray
Elmira, N. Y.*	J. Maxwell Beers	Russell F. Gee	Ralph Klebes	C. Reed Pulford	Harvey O. Hutchinson	Kate Deane Andrews
Elmwood Park, Ill.	John A. Cullerton	Harold A. Hommersand	Emett Graham	Ralph Grosch	George Wells	None
El Paso, Tex.	R. E. Sherman	W. R. Collins	G. R. Daniels A	J. E. Anderson	A. H. Hughey	Maude D. Sullivan
Elwood, Ind.	Orla A. Wann	Cal H. Long	Cal H. Long T	Samuel Guard	William F. Smith	Lucille Snow
Elyria, Ohio	D. A. Baird	D. B. Symons	A. C. Schilleman	C. S. Kelser‡	R. C. Maston	Edna Grace Moore
Emporia, Kan.	Frank Lostutter	E. T. Mendel	Carl Brogan	Ted Newcomer‡	W. M. Richards	Nora Daniel
Endicott, N. Y.	Earl W. Travis	George H. Nichols	David T. Lewis T	George H. Nichols	Herbert H. Crumb	Beatrice Scott
Englewood, N. J.	C. B. Hayward	Thomas J. Ahrens	Charles Aery A	J. Marshall Gorham†	Winton J. White	Florence G. Finney
Enid, Okla.	J. J. Allen	H. E. Evans	J. J. Allen	L. D. Smith‡	DeWitt Waller	Mabel B. McClure
Erie, Pa.	Charles R. Barber	M. J. Henry	Thomas Mehaffey	A. J. Sterrett	C. Herman Grose	Charlotte E. Evans
Escanaba, Mich.*	Carl B. Johnson	Carl E. Anderson	E. E. Petersen C	Carl E. Anderson	John Lenner	Margaret Pease
Euclid, Ohio	Charles R. Ely	W. B. Gilson	W. B. Gilson A	John A. Zangerle‡	E. C. Grover	None
Eugene, Oregon	Elisha Large	C. M. Bryan	Fred Wentworth T	Welby Stevens‡	H. R. Goold	Elma L. Hendricks
Eureka, Calif.	Frank R. Sweasey	A. Walter Kildale	A. Walter Kildale A	George F. Stewart	George B. Albee	H. A. Kendal
Evanston, Ill.	Charles H. Bartlett	Edward W. Bell	George A. Paddock	John Hahn	J. R. Skiles	Ida Faye Wright
Evansville, Ind.	William H. Dress	August W. Ellerbush	Gilbert H. Bosse C	Edward Kraft‡	Ralph Irons	Ethel F. McCollough
Everett, Mass.	Frank E. Lewis	John M. Carroll	Emil W. Lundgren T	Charles Bruce†	Frederick A. Ashley	Georgia W. Rathbone
Everett, Wash.	A. C. Edwards	H. Arends	Charles Dobler T	M. C. Reardon‡	Raymond E. Cook	Mabel Ashley
Fairfield, Ala.	C. N. Gilley	C. D. Sallade	C. D. Sallade T	Roy M. Johnson‡	B. B. Baker	Mrs. Duane Egbert
Fairhaven, Mass.	F. Eben Brown	William D. Champlin	Claudia I. Schiller	C. J. Birtwistle†	Charles F. Prior	Avis M. Pillsbury

TABLE VII-A.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Fairmont, W. Va.	Fred T. Wilson	Marchie M. Nutter	Paul E. Amos T	James W. Davis‡	H. E. Odgers	Mrs. W. H. Conaway
Fall River, Mass.	Alexander C. Murray	Emile F. Bergeron	Edmond Cote	W. J. Colbert†	Hector Belisle	Marjorie Wetherbee
Fargo, N. D.	Fred O. Olsen	Carl O. Jorgenson	Fred O. Olsen	M. G. Hagen	H. H. Kirk	Inga L. Rynning
Faribault, Minn.	C. W. Turner	L. E. Zuehlke	J. J. Lyons	A. E. Hutchinson	C. W. Cross	Florence D. Love
Farrell, Pa.	Lewis Levine	Lloyd S. Newton	Michael Nevant	Andrew A. Stefanak	W. W. Irwin	Barbery Soloman
Fayetteville, N. C.	J. Scott McFadyen	Sallie W. Tomlinson	J. F. Burgess	B. C. Bramble‡	Horace Sisk	Margaret Walters
Ferndale, Mich.*	Theodore L. Degenhardt	T. H. O'Donoghue	E. Hortense Lazenby	Roy F. Goodspeed	Edgar F. Down	Etta M. Vivian
Findlay, Ohio	Homer O. Dorsey	M. L. Jaqua	Charles E. Simpson A	Frank H. Huffman‡	F. L. Kinley	Mary Morrison
Fitchburg, Mass.	Robert E. Greenwood	Sanford E. Worthington	James B. Perault A	John J. Foley	Jerome Burtt	J. Emerson Greenaway
Flint, Mich.*	Harold E. Bradshaw	Ned J. Vermilya	Harry W. Colbert	Mark E. Older	L. H. Lamb	William Webb
Floral Park, N. Y.	John McNeill	Edward J. Rock	William Wider A	Jordan L. Klahn	Rena C. Hayden	Lois C. Preston
Florence, Ala.	William I. Collier	S. B. Howard	S. C. Harlan	Herman Longshore‡	J. W. Powell	None
Florence, S. C.*	D. F. Ellerbe	Miles H. Anderson	M. H. Anderson	P. E. McMillan†	John W. Moore	Marie B. Willcox
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Albert J. Rosenthal	Lawrence F. Jones C	L. F. Jones C	Nick Entringer	L. P. Goodrich	Leila Janes
Forest Park, Ill.	Charles R. Hussey	Harold Hosler	Ben J. Hoffman C	Edward Hoffman‡	W. Dimmett	Josephine Austin
Fort Collins, Colo.	Ray R. Mathews	J. D. McIntyre	Earl Douglass T	H. K. Mitton‡	Ward I. Miller	Rozetta Thurston
Fort Dodge, Iowa	C. A. Garlock	D. J. Coughlan	W. L. Engelbart	Iver Linder‡	K. D. Miller	Alice B. Storey
Fort Madison, Iowa	H. A. Skyles	L. F. Albers	L. F. Albers	A. P. Meyer	A. I. Tiss	Erma Hopley
Fort Scott, Kan.	Harry C. Brooks	Christena Luffel	John T. Crain	Joseph Bonesteel‡	V. M. Liston	Mrs. J. R. Prichard
Fort Smith, Ark.	James Jordan	C. W. Steuart	Frances Buck T	Jess McConnell‡	J. W. Ramsey	Mrs. K. L. Pardew
Fort Thomas, Ky.	L. L. Ross	Frances Taylor	D. W. Snyder T	William Putman	D. W. Bridges	None
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Harry W. Baals	Leonard H. Ellenwood	Louis F. Crosby C	Frank P. Sordelet‡	Merle Abbett	Rex Potterf
Fort Worth, Tex.*	Van Zandt Jarvis	Henry Keller	G. D. Fairtrace	W. T. Macy	William Green	Mrs. F. L. Scheuber
Fostoria, Ohio	Franklin P. Culp	Gerald D. King	Gerald D. King A	F. W. Grill‡	J. M. Reed	Ella I. Robbins
Framingham, Mass.	John J. Rice	William S. Walsh	John P. Dunn T	Roger O'Brien†	Burr J. Merriam	Edith B. Hayes
Frankfort, Ind.	Dan Power	Carl V. Chittick	Carl V. Chittick T	William A. Clark‡	M. N. O'Bannon	Edith Thompson
Frankfort, Ky.	C. T. Coleman	Mervin Parrent	None	Isaac A. Kennady	J. W. Ireland	Rebecca Gayle
Franklin, Pa.	J. G. Bohlender	J. G. Crawford	J. L. Harrison	Vance W. Sayers	K. M. Russell	Mary H. Clarke
Frederick, Md.	Lloyd C. Culler	Louis E. Eichelberger	Louis E. Eichelberger T	Alfred W. Gaver‡	Eugene W. Pruitt	Mary Newman
Freeport, Ill.	J. W. Nelson	Carl J. Krueger	J. G. Vaughan	Oscar Rotzler	B. F. Shafer	Ruth Hughes
Freeport, N. Y.	Robert E. Patterson	Howard E. Pearsall	Stephen W. Hunt T	August Petry	John W. Dodd	Alice Rogan
Fremont, Neb.	Fred D. Drew	A. J. Forman	J. A. Van Anda T	Herman Suhr‡	A. H. Waterhouse	Mildred Palmer
Fremont, Ohio	Edward J. Franks	C. Dumminger	C. E. Cox A	O. J. Stierwalt‡	H. Church	Bess B. Gressman
Fresno, Calif.	Z. S. Leymel	H. S. Foster	William Glass	G. P. Cummings‡	Clarence W. Edwards	Sarah McCardle
Fullerton, Calif.	Harry G. Maxwell	F. C. Hezmalhalch	F. C. Hezmalhalch	James Sleeper‡	R. E. Green	D. Carrie Sheppard
Fulton, N. Y.	Victor C. Lewis	John C. Myers	Harold A. Fielding T	Clinton H. Hulett†	George R. Bodley	Ethel Dunham
Gadsden, Ala.	George S. Vann	H. C. Thomas	George S. Vann	R. L. Bishop‡	C. A. Donahoo	Lena Martin
Gainesville, Fla.*	Hal C. Batey	A. Clarence O'Neill	A. Clarence O'Neill T	A. Clarence O'Neill	F. W. Buchholz	Mary B. Swinney
Galesburg, Ill.	Joe E. Anderson	Alfred Nystrom	(Board of 3)	Axel Carlson	O. O. Young	Curtis Wynn
Galveston, Tex.	Adrian F. Levy	Mildred M. Oser	F. A. Quin A	W. R. Willard	S. B. Graham	Joseph S. Ibbotson

Gardner, Mass.	James A. Timpony	Benjamin F. Holden	J. Myron Moore A	Jaddus V. Leger†	Fordyce T. Reynolds	Barbara T. Smith
Garfield, N. J.	Charles B. Bleasby	Joseph J. Novack	Walter Wolchko	George W. Sabo†	Norman W. Cameron	Olga Katz
Garfield Heights, Ohio	Don O. Cameron	E. H. Malone	E. H. Malone A	John A. Zangerle‡	Harold L. Maurer	None
Gary, Ind.	Lee B. Clayton	John W. Knotts	Ray Madden C	James V. Costello‡	William Wirt	Ralph Robert Shaw
Gastonia, N. C.*	Emery B. Denny	J. L. Kendrick	Guy C. Killian T	T. L. Ware‡	W. P. Grier	Lottie Blake
Geneva, N. Y.	Henry T. Maxwell	Walter F. Foreman	C. A. Roberts T	Charles C. Lobeck†	Lynn Houseman	Mary Skinner
Glen Cove, N. Y.	Harold F. Mason	George E. Raynor	Harvey L. Doxey	Lynn B. Hammond†	Hannibal H. Chapman	Miss L. Allen
Glendale, Calif.*	Lawrence E. Olson	Glenn E. Chapman	A. H. Haak C	Ed. W. Hopkins‡	Richardson D. White	Bess R. Yates
Glens Falls, N. Y.	Earle H. Stickney	Kenneth S. Ellsworth	Clifford B. Hall	George Lasher†	A. W. Miller	Gertrude Ferguson
Gloucester, Mass.	Weston V. Friend	Allen F. Grant	J. Russell Bohan T	Frank A. Rogers†	Ernest W. Fellows	Edna Phillips
Gloucester City, N. J.	John P. Gorman	Daniel J. Lane	Peter F. McGlade T	John C. Blandy†	Charles T. Hassard	Josephine Carson
Gloversville, N. Y.	Chauncey C. Thayer	William H. Marple	E. A. James T	Bertha B. Eaton†	Harry A. Langworthy	Lucy Edel
Goldsboro, N. C.*	J. H. Hill	J. G. Spence	J. G. Spence	W. B. Cobb‡	Ray Armstrong	Mary DeVane
Goshen, Ind.	Clell E. Firestone	Ray M. Kitson	Ray M. Kitson	H. F. Banta‡	Ort L. Walter	Marie Stouder
Grand Forks, N. D.	E. A. Fladland	Charles J. Evanson	Charles J. Evanson A	Henry Brenna	Elroy Schroeder	Ruth O. Brown
Grand Island, Neb.	Thomas M. Dillon	Margaret P. Stahlnecker	John R. Geddes T	Walter H. Loescher‡	C. Ray Gates	Daisy Houck
Grand Junction, Colo.*	George W. Oates	Helen C. Tomlinson	Francis I. Stringer T	James Schultz‡	R. E. Tope	Lucile Burch
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	Tunis Johnson	Jacob VanWingen	Byron J. Green	(Board of 3)	Arthur W. Krause	Samuel H. Ranck
Granite City, Ill.	M. C. Kirkpatrick	Edwin Rigg	Carroll Bright C	O. R. Odum	A. M. Wilson	Belle Stallings
Great Falls, Mont.	A. J. Fousek	W. P. Harrison	T. Loye Ashton T	W. J. Burton‡	I. W. Smith	Louisa M. Fernald
Greeley, Colo.	Roy M. Briggs	W. A. Hamnett	L. B. Carrel	C. M. Whiteside‡	H. D. Eldridge	Hamilton Hatfield
Green Bay, Wis.	John V. Diener	F. N. Wassenberg	John Tease C	James D. Beth	George E. Denman	Sybil Schuette
Greenfield, Mass.	Charles Fairhurst	Dana W. Parkhurst	Robert J. Darrow	George D. Haskins†	Frederick W. Porter	May Ashley
Greensboro, N. C.*	Roger W. Harrison	George C. Eichhorn	C. H. Porterfield A	E. A. Ransom‡	Ben L. Smith	Nellie Rowe
Greensburg, Pa.	Harry N. Yont	Mary Lou Bruning	Henry S. Coshey	Joseph B. Cherry	William H. McIlhattan	None
Greenville, Miss.	M. C. Smith	Guy Drew	O. M. Norton	Clive Metcalfe	F. W. Murphy	Amee Worthington
Greenville, S. C.	John McHardy Mauldin	B. F. Dillard	Kerr Wilson	A. G. Furman‡	J. L. Mann	Fannie Taber
Greenville, Tex.	F. N. Sockwell	Mord Hale	None	John M. Boles	Joe L. Bergin	Ida Pennington
Greenwood, Miss.	G. L. Ray	Bonner Duggan	G. L. Ray	W. H. Dubard	W. C. Williams	
Greenwood, S. C.	E. Devore Andrews	George P. Harper	Robert J. Cartledge, Jr. T	W. P. Pinson‡	W. E. Black	Nancy M. Harper
Griffin, Ga.*	D. R. Cumming	R. A. Drake		(Board)	J. L. Fortney	Mrs. Logan Wallace
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	Alfred J. Garska	Waldo J. Berns	Joseph W. Glaser C	John F. DeYonker	S. M. Brownell	None
Gulfport, Miss.	J. W. Milner	Ivan Ballenger	Ivan Ballenger T	J. W. Milner	B. F. Brown	Clara I. Bradley
Hackensack, N. J.*	Robert A. Altschuler	Ethel M. Hoyt	William J. Eck T	Francis C. Koehler	John A. Wilcox	Mary Boggan
Hagerstown, Md.	Irvin M. Wertz	Scott R. McKane	Charles E. Fry T	Guy G. Gantz‡	B. J. Grimes	Nellie Chrissinger
Hamilton, Ohio*	Raymond H. Burke	Adele Edmonds	Mark C. Thomas	W. K. Swan‡	R. D. Baker	Hattie James
Hammond, Ind.	Frank R. Martin	Arthur H. Spoerner	G. Bertram Smith C	George Kochis‡	L. L. Caldwell	James A. Howard
Hamtramck, Mich.	Rudolph G. Tenerowicz	Frank Matulewicz	Peter Szymczak C	Vincent Sadlowski	M. A. Kopka	Ruth Miller
Hannibal, Mo.	Sinclair Mainland	W. C. Fisher	Baxter Bond	S. T. McIntyre‡	E. T. Miller	Helen D. Birch
Hanover, Pa.*	John H. Little	A. S. Ruth	H. C. Thoman T	(Board)	Calvin V. Erdly	Mabel C. Wolcott
Harlingen, Tex.	Sam Botts	D. D. Norton	J. A. Seagrove	D. D. Norton	E. C. Deering	Mrs. L. P. Rorke
Harrisburg, Ill.	Ray Durham	Bernice Brown	N. A. Hermann	R. D. Brown	Russell Malan	Bernice Wiedemann
Harrisburg, Pa.	John A. F. Hall	Herman A. Earley	Charles W. Burtnett	James C. Thompson	Robert R. Abernethy	Alice R. Eaton
Harrison, N. J.	Frederick J. Gassert	Francis J. McDonald	Harry J. McLynden T	Harry J. McLynden	John P. Murray	Alma M. Lewis
Hartford, Conn.	Thomas J. Spellacy	John A. Gleason	Edwin E. Lamb C	William J. Hardie†	Fred D. Wish, Jr.	Truman R. Temple

Table VII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Harvey, Ill.	F. W. Bruggemann	Frank C. Norton	C. H. Applegate, Jr.	Thomas Salkeld	William E. McVey	Marcia Broek
Hastings, Neb.	William Harm	Raymond L. Crosson	Helen Weiler T	A. K. Deffenbaugh‡	A. H. Staley	Ellen Smith
Hattiesburg, Miss.	Travis H. Boykin	J. H. McCaa	Travis H. Boykin		W. I. Thames	Miss Clyde Smith
Haverhill, Mass.	George E. Dalrymple	Robert H. Quinby	George E. Dalrymple	Fred L. Bennett†	Arlington Ingalls Clow	Donald K. Campbell
Hawthorne, N. J.	Robert Maitland	John A. Shea	Robert Robertson	Raymond Rhodes†	Frederick H. Thoms	Harriet d'Archambaud
Hazleton, Pa.	(Vacancy)	Ira Mann	Charles B. Bittenbender	W. C. Kerbaugh	A. D. Thomas	Alice Willigerod
Helena, Mont.	Albert J. Roberts	Victor N. Kessler	Henry J. Ruegg T	Gar. Lutey‡	Frances Forgey	Mabel T. Miller
Hempstead, N. Y.	George M. Estabrook	Eugene P. Parsons	Lael Von Elm T	Ernest Pepper	William A. Gore	Adelaide M. Feron
Henderson, Ky.	Lee L. Hurley	Phil J. Thomy	C. I. Mahurin	Frank S. Haag	C. E. Dudley	Susan Towles
Herkimer, N. Y.	F. W. Sauer	Helen F. Gillette	Helen F. Gillette	Thomas Healey†	L. W. Bills	Edith M. Sheaf
Hibbing, Minn.	S. E. Twigg	V. L. Cole	S. L. Carroll A	C. J. Anderson	J. W. Richardson	Bonnie Elliott
Highland Park, Ill.	William M. Dooley	V. C. Musser	Lyle Gourley	Harry Earhart‡	R. H. Price	Mary A. Egan
Highland Park, Mich.	Joseph M. Hackett	Thomas E. Shawcross	Lilias F. Evans C	George L. Voorhis	Ira M. Allen	Katharyne Sleneau
High Point, N. C.*	C. S. Grayson	Lois Welborn	H. L. Crowe	T. R. Short‡	T. Wingate Andrews	Nancy K. Poston
Hoboken, N. J.	Bernard N. McFeely	Arthur Malone	William Gilfort T	James Laverty†	Daniel Kealey	Nina Hatfield
Holland, Mich.	Henry Geerlings	Oscar Peterson	John Steggerda T	Peter Van Ark	Egbert E. Fell	Dora Schermer
Holyoke, Mass.	William P. Yoerg	John F. Sheehan	Lionel Bonvouloir T	Joseph J. Kelly†	William R. Peck	Frank G. Willcox
Homestead, Pa.	John Cavanaugh	Albert P. Wasill	Daniel Lapp, Jr.	None	Port Eckles	William F. Stevens
Hopewell, Va.*	D. Lane Elder	E. Louise Strickland	Hugh T. Birchett T	J. B. Haywood	R. W. Copeland	Maud Nelson
Hopkinsville, Ky.	Shelby Peace	Hattie Wood	C. H. Vinson	Dennis Elliott	Gladstone Koffman	Virginia Lipscomb
Hoquiam, Wash.	Reuben Sandstrom	Ola Hall	Madge Peterson	R. A. Wheeler‡	H. C. Crumpacker	Marion Taft
Hornell, N. Y.	Leon F. Wheatley	George Alderman	Howard P. Babcock T	William Jeffery	Harrison Dodge	Helen G. Thacher
Hot Springs, Ark.	Leo P. McLaughlin	Emmett Jackson	M. P. Moore T	Frank W. Rowles‡	Harvey H. Haley	Ethel Thompson
Houston, Tex.	R. H. Fonville	R. D. Hardcastle	H. A. Giles C	T. W. Browne	E. E. Oberholtzer	Julia Ideson
Hudson, N. Y.	Fred Wheeler	Paul J. Delaney	William H. Clapp T	Fred H. Simmons	Montgomery C. Smith	Lydia Trimper
Huntington, Ind.	C. W. H. Bangs	Wallace Reed	Wallace Reed T	Claude Wise‡	C. E. Byers	Priscilla McArthur
Huntington, W. Va.	George R. Seamonds	M. Dayton Lewis	E. A. Trenor	W. M. Martin‡	R. B. Marston	Miss L. Harvey
Huntington Park, Calif.	Elmer E. Cox	W. P. Mahood	W. H. Boss A	Ed W. Hopkins‡		Ann Dierker
Huntsville, Ala.	A. W. McAllister	N. W. Payne	N. W. Payne T	George Darwin‡	W. G. Hamm	Mrs. M. P. Darwin
Huron, S. D.*	J. P. Walsh	Mervin F. Walt	M. F. Walt A	William R. Joy	A. J. Lang	Blanche Battin
Hutchinson, Kan.	D. J. Wilson	Willard Welsh	W. B. Hoagland	W. D. Kellogg‡	J. W. Gowans	H. Lucy Nichols
Independence, Kan.	Ralph C. Mitchell	G. H. Krienhagen	G. H. Krienhagen	Guy Smith‡	J. H. Clements	Mabel Bays
Independence, Mo.	Roger T. Sermon	James S. Craig	None	Mrs. A. Palmer	E. B. Street	Carrie Wallace
Indianapolis, Ind.	John W. Kern	Daniel J. O'Neill, Jr.	Walter C. Boettcher C	James Cunningham‡	Paul C. Stetson	Luther L. Dickerson
Inglewood, Calif.	Raymond V. Darby	Otto H. Duelke	Otto H. Duelke A	Ed W. Hopkins‡	Robert E. Cralle	Roberta Whitmore
Iowa City, Iowa	Thomas E. Martin	William L. Condon	E. B. Raymond T	William J. White	Ivar Opstad	Jessie Gordon
Irondequoit, N. Y.	Thomas E. Broderick	Fred E. Hussey	Thomas E. Broderick T	Lorren E. Mason†	Wallace Rayfield	None
Iron Mountain, Mich.	Carl G. Miller	H. C. Lindholm	Joseph A. Michela	A. P. Farrell	John Jelsch	Lucile Monroe
Ironton, Ohio*	None	Don Hopkins	Ralph F. Mittendorf A	Pearl A. Pratt‡	John Miller	Helen Cloran
Ironwood, Mich.*	Raymond E. Garvey	Leo Adriansen	Leo Adriansen	Jerome Nadolney	A. E. Erickson	Eileen K. FitzGerald

Irvington, N. J.	Percy A. Miller, Jr.	Walter H. Jamouneau	Herbert Kruttschnitt	James S. McDonough	Herschel S. Libby	May E. Baillet
Ithaca, N. Y.	Joseph B. Myers	James E. Matthews	James E. Matthews C	Lewis E. Dofflemyer†	Claude L. Kulp	H. G. Stutz
Jackson, Mich.*	Russell Bengel	Clifton H. Vedder	C. H. Vedder	Charles P. Ismon	Harold Steele	Dorothy Dowsett
Jackson, Miss.	Walter A. Scott	Mrs. F. B. Allred	D. W. McGehee A	T. W. Chandler	Kirby Walker	Annie M. Parker
Jackson, Tenn.	A. B. Faust	D. W. Luckey	A. B. Foust	P. J. Phillips, Sr.‡	C. B. Ijams	Alice Drake
Jacksonville, Fla.	John T. Alsop, Jr.	W. C. Almand	J. E. Pace A	John L. Hall	R. C. Marshall	J. F. Marron
Jacksonville, Ill.	Fletcher J. Blackburn	John R. Phillips	Gertrude F. Hamilton T	William H. Self‡	R. O. Stoops	Charlotte Ryan
Jamestown, N. Y.	Samuel A. Carlson	Joseph Midgley	Floyd C. Moore C	Henry F. Love	George A. Persell	Lucia Henderson
Janesville, Wis.*	None	M. A. Puerner	Henry Traxler	F. L. Smith	Vernon E. Klontz	Bernice Colby
Jeannette, Pa.	Harry W. Leyh	J. Claire Manson	W. J. O'Connell T	(County)	E. W. Long	Mrs. Howard E. Bolton
Jefferson City, Mo.	Means Ray	Henry W. Ells	Jess N. Owens	Carney Stone	William F. Knox	Julia Andrae
Jeffersonville, Ind.	Allen W. Jacobs	John A. Kennedy	(Board of 3)	Millard Badger‡	E. R. McCullum	Bertha Poindexter
Jersey City, N. J.	Frank Hague	Eugene Ertle	Arthur Potterton	James Tumulty	James A. Nugent	Edmund W. Miller
Johnson City, N. Y.	Benjamin W. Ash	Clarence R. Nimmons	Clarence R. Nimmons T	Clarence R. Nimmons	Howard Eccleston	Jane Stiles
Johnson City, Tenn.	Marion Sell	E. J. Quillen	E. J. Quillen T	C. P. Faw‡	Roy G. Bigelow	Gladys Thomas
Johnstown, N. Y.	Harry A. Jenner	Archibald Wands	Edward D. O'Neil T	Wm. Chamberlain	Earl L. Ackley	Catherine Seaman
Johnstown, Pa.	Daniel J. Shields	John W. Cramer	Fulton I. Connor	M. M. Chudy	Dale McMasters	L. Helen Berkey
Joliet, Ill.	George T. Jones	Arthur R. Blackburn	None	Howard Hyde‡	Gale N. Hufford	Rena Barickman
Jonesboro, Ark.	Herbert J. Bosler	James Carr Cobb	Herbert J. Bosler	Cecil Gage‡	R. H. Moore	Mary C. Neely
Joplin, Mo.	A. C. Maher	Maude E. Fones	Beauford F. Herron T	Warren Lofton‡	E. A. Elliott	Blanche Trigg
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	Paul H. Todd	C. Ray Howard	Douglas P. Turnbull A	Wilbur Hunting	Herold C. Hunt	Flora B. Roberts
Kankakee, Ill.	Roy D. Taylor	Albert F. Hattenburg	Max J. Boudreau T	Walter F. Heydendaal‡	Clarence J. Kennedy	Dorothy Brown
Kansas City, Kan.	Don C. McCombs	Howard Payne	George T. Darby	Howard H. Thorn‡	F. L. Schlagle	Donald Kohlstedt
Kansas City, Mo.*	Bryce B. Smith	Charles W. Regan	A. L. Darby	Frank McCabe	George Melcher	Purd D. Wright
Kearny, N. J.	Arthur H. Jones	William B. Ross	James Ness, Jr. T	Alex Finigan†	Edmund L. Tink	M. Belle KilGour
Keene, N. H.	George F. T. Trask	Frank H. Whitcomb	Walter M. Hubbard A	Ralph H. Proctor†	Laurence O. Thompson	Mary Lucina Saxton
Kenmore, N. Y.	Clifford F. Lane	Walter Ducker	Thomas W. Dickson T	Morris P. Thomas	Frank C. Densberger	Margaret Hershiser
Kenosha, Wis.*		A. E. Axtell	A. E. Axtell	(Board of 2)	Guy F. Loomis	Cora Frantz
Keokuk, Iowa	Frank A. Willmering	B. F. Earl	Harold C. Kiser	Charles E. Langley	R. L. Reid	Nannie P. Fulton
Kewanee, Ill.	Mark A. Saunders	Oscar D. Peterson	Emil F. Anson	William R. Scott	Charles Bruner	Elizabeth B. Curry
Key West, Fla.	Harry C. Galley	Wallace Pinder	William A. Freeman	Samuel B. Pinder	Melvin E. Russell	Mary E. Wardlow
Kingsport, Tenn.*	W. L. Holyoke	J. R. Pecktal	J. R. Pecktal	Walker Nelms	Ross N. Robinson	Mrs. T. E. Hurst
Kingston, N. Y.	Conrad J. Heiselman	Edgar J. Dempsey	C. Ray Everett T	George W. Moore	B. C. Van Ingen	Mrs. C. K. Goodrich
Kingston, Pa.	H. Eugene Cameron	Charles H. Blockberger	E. M. Rosser T		J. R. Merkel	Margaret Jackson
Kinston, N. C.	D. F. Wooten	T. W. Heath	Jasper Skinner		W. A. Graham	Irene Hester
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Clifton Richmond	O. H. Langslet	J. J. Keller	Charles Mack‡	J. P. Wells	Enola Hawkins
Knoxville, Tenn.*	James W. Elmore	W. H. Stapleton	R. Rex Wallace	J. L. Deaver	Harry Clark	Helen M. Harris
Kokomo, Ind.	Olin R. Holt	Mel Good	Mel Good C	W. C. Cameron‡	C. V. Haworth	Susan E. Erlewine
Lackawanna, N. Y.	John F. Aszkler	Paul J. Tomaka	W. J. Magee A	Angello Grasso†	Clarence Conway	Jasmine Hardleben
Laconia, N. H.	Charles E. Carroll	Earl Flanders	Clarence S. Newell T	Charles L. Kimball†	John S. Gilman	Hazel J. Clark
La Crosse, Wis.	C. A. Boerner	Fred L. Kramer	L. J. Kaiser C	B. E. Sloen	G. M. Wiley	Lilly M. E. Borreson

Table VII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Lafayette, Ind.	William N. Teal	Jack LaFevre	Hazel M. Schilling C	Robert Swartz‡	Morris McCarty	Hazel M. Randolph
Lafayette, La.	J. Maxime Roy	Wilson J. Peck	Edgar G. Mouton	Rene Benoit	J. W. Faulk	Mrs. J. J. Davidson, Jr.
Lagrange, Ga.	R. S. O'Neal	J. H. Moss	Richard Hutchinson	J. J. Milam	F. F. Rowe	Jeanette Wilhoite
La Grange, Ill.	Alex D. Bailey	H. H. Mitchell	C. H. Smith	Charles M. Webb	J. C. Davies	Rebecca Ditto
Lake Charles, La.	J. H. Handley	Emma H. Squires	J. H. Funderburg T	E. R. Henry‡	Ward Anderson	Lottie Dees
Lakeland, Fla.*	H. Clay Haynes	J. L. Davis	J. L. Davis C	A. C. Walker	Carl S. Cox	Serena C. Bailey
Lakewood, Ohio	A. I. Kauffman	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees T	John A. Zangerle‡	George A. Bowman	Rowena Ingham
Lancaster, Ohio	Charles E. Moyer	Vernon V. Smith	Rosannah Barnes A	Irvin Miller‡	C. L. Berry	Edith Baumgardner
Lancaster, Pa.	James H. Ross	William J. Coulter	Frederick John Vaux	Grover C. Snyder	H. E. Gress	Margaret Critchfield
Lansing, Mich.	Max A. Templeton	Bertha Ray	Robert E. Sanderson C	Lyle B. Austin	J. W. Sexton	E. Jennie McNeal
La Porte, Ind.	Alban M. Smith	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson T	E. Otto Droege	E. B. Wetherow	Mary M. Maxwell
Laredo, Texas	Albert Martin	A. R. Garcia	R. J. Benavides T	F. A. Lattig	J. W. Galligan	Margaret Maeger
La Salle, Ill.	H. M. Orr	Bertha Young	Eugene Sment T	Henry Stuppy	J. B. McManus	Tessie Yopp
Latrobe, Pa.	John L. Ackerman	E. M. Eaton	A. G. Walter	(County)	John G. Hulton	Sara C. McComb
Laurel, Miss.	G. W. Hosey	John Williams	G. W. Hosey	G. M. Geddie	R. H. Watkins	Ella Bradley
Lawrence, Kan.	Alfred Lawrence	A. E. Woestemeyer	E. E. Alexander T	U. S. G. Plank‡	C. E. Birch	Lillian Constant
Lawrence, Mass.	Walter A. Griffin	John J. Daley	John S. Cahill A	John J. Murphy†	Bernard M. Sheridan	William A. Walsh
Lawton, Okla.	R. A. Jones	Nettie Pippin	R. B. McCoy T	Grant Matheny‡	B. C. Swinney	Mamie Small
Leavenworth, Kan.	J. H. Miller	E. A. Schaaf	C. P. Olund	Clarence R. Ryan‡	Ira J. Bright	Elsie Evans
Lebanon, Pa.	William E. Mesier	George H. Biely	C. Ray Bell	Richard U. Schock	John W. Hedge	Margaret C. Spohn
Leominster, Mass.	Harold W. Burdett	Charles D. Harnden	Frank A. Shaw	James A. Connaughton†	William H. Perry	Florence Wheeler
Lewiston, Me.	Donat J. Levesque	Julian W. Deshaies	Bertrand C. Tribou A	Edward F. Joyce†	Charles W. Bickford	Annie L. Barr
Lewistown, Pa.	John Healy	H. E. Fetterolf	H. E. Fetterolf	(County)	Denton M. Albright	None
Lexington, Ky.*	Reed Wilson	James Wilder	Fred Benckart	James M. Bronston	Henry Hill	Carrie Hunt
Lima, Ohio	A. L. Metheany	A. J. Filliez	Clyde Welty A	Bert Rusler‡	R. E. Offenhauer	Georgie McAfee
Lincoln, Ill.	George M. Eberle	George L. Morrill	George L. Morrill C	(Board of 2)	D. F. Nickols	Ida M. Webster
Lincoln, Neb.	Charles W. Bryan	Theo. H. Berg	J. Cass Cornell	P. H. Mathews	M. C. Lefler	Lulu Horne
Lincoln, R. I.		David B. Johnston	A. J. Bucklin T	Archie Smith†	John L. Smith	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	Jasper N. Howard	John M. O'Connor	William McGathen C	William McGathen	Leo Huff	Elaine Million
Linden, N. J.	Myles J. McManus	Thomas J. Wieser	James J. Smith T	Stephen Martis†	Paul R. Brown	Viola R. Maihl
Little Falls, N. Y.	John B. McGuire, Jr.	Dennis B. Reardon	Herman J. Misner T	Clifton E. Wagoner†	Carlyle C. Ring	Mabel Richards
Little Rock, Ark.	R. E. Overman	H. C. Graham	G. L. Alexander T	Charles E. Moyer‡	R. C. Hall	Vera J. Snook
Lockport, N. Y.	Allan W. Van De Mark	H. P. Glover	R. M. Noble	Thomas T. Feeley	Roy B. Kelley	Helene M. Prudden
Lodi, N. J.	Michael Cavallo	Joseph D. Pacella	M. John Butler T	V. Charles Focarino	Henry Matthews	Susan Hundermann
Logansport, Ind.	William O. Fiedler	D. A. Middleton	D. A. Middleton T	John D. Fissell‡	W. L. Sprouse	Alice D. Stevens
Long Beach, Calif.*	Thomas M. Eaton	E. L. Macdonald	Leigh A. Hume	William A. Vandecar	Will French	Theodora Brewitt
Long Branch, N. J.	Alton V. Evans	J. Arthur Wooding	Walton Sherman T	B. Drummond Woolley	William M. Smith	Mary Clarkson
Longview, Wash.	John Pierce Bell	Carl E. Houston	Mrs. Faye S. Witt T	Howard C. Lum‡	E. J. McNamara	Weyana Lopp
Lorain, Ohio	E. A. Braun	None	Frank Ayres A	C. A. Phinney‡	Paul C. Bunn	Margaret Grant
Los Angeles, Calif.	Frank L. Shaw	Robert Dominguez	Dan O. Hoye C	Ed W. Hopkins‡	Frank A. Bouelle	Althea Warren
Louisville, Ky.	Neville Miller	None	John R. Lindsay	John Kesselring	Fred Archer	Harold Brigham
Lowell, Mass.	Dewey G. Archambault	Perry D. Thompson	Dan E. Martin A	John H. Dwyer†	Vincent M. McCartin	Frederick A. Chase

Lynbrook, N. Y.	William K. Ross	Harold E. Dana	Arthur J. Morr T	Ralph B. Thompson	Charles Vosburgh	Teresa A. Guertin
Lynchburg, Va.*	L. E. Lichford	John M. Otey	John M. Otey A	C. C. MacLeod	Omer Carmichael	Maude Campbell
Lynn, Mass.	J. Fred Manning	Joseph W. Attwill	Charles H. Tucker A	James Bennett†	Harvey S. Gruver	Helen Luitweiler
McAlester, Okla.*	Will C. Tippit	Helen R. McDonald	A. M. Dunham T	Hugh W. Russell‡	M. J. Hale	Genevieve Pace
McComb, Miss.	Xavier A. Kramer	B. E. Butler	W. R. Watkins	T. M. Stewart	O. L. Blackwelder	Mrs. Joe Lilly
McKeesport, Pa.	George H. Lysle	James E. Grossland	John D. Evans	Robert E. Taylor	J. H. Lawson	Jean May
McKees Rocks, Pa.	P. J. Henney	Paul M. Baker	D. J. Buckley C		William H. Church	None
Macon, Ga.	Herbert Smart	Viola Ross Napier	Rufus W. Evans T	(Board of 3)	Walter P. Jones	Sallie M. Akin
Madison, Wis.	James R. Law	Alfred W. Bareis	George Forster A	John Stock	R. W. Bardwell	Helen Farr
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Patrick J. Foley	T. P. McLaughlin	None	None	J. F. Noonan	None
Malden, Mass.	John D. Devin	Bessie L. Holden	William F. Galvin, Jr. C	Clarence E. Carney†	Farnsworth G. Marshall	Herbert L. Fison
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	Adrien P. Bedelle	Fred H. Bull, Jr.	Fred H. Bull, Jr. T	A. W. Thomas	A. Z. Boothby	Eleanor Merrow
Manchester, N. H.	Damase Caron	M. J. Quinn	Frank D. McLaughlin T	Michael J. Healy†	Louis P. Benezet	Caroline Clement
Manhattan, Kan.	Harold Westgate	A. L. Hjort	Sam C. Charlson	E. E. Huse‡	W. E. Sheffer	Mary Cornelia Lee
Manitowoc, Wis.	Arthur C. Schuetze	Arthur H. Zander	William C. Herrmann T	Roman C. Herman	Hugh S. Bonar	Florence E. Dunton
Mankato, Minn.	Frank J. Mahowald	F. W. Bates	George G. Krost	F. J. Sperry	J. E. Anderson	Clara C. Bordwell
Mansfield, Ohio	Earl A. McFarland	William J. Beer, Jr.	P. L. Kelley A	Norman L. Wolfe‡	W. L. Miller	Mildred W. Sandoe
Maplewood, Mo.	John D. Fels	John Hogan	Oscar E. Hegstrom	A. D. Willecken	George Dille	Josephine Alban
Marietta, Ohio	J. Morton Harper	K. W. Rock	H. D. Brooker A	F. H. Quigley‡	H. L. Sullivan	Willia D. Cotton
Marinette, Wis.	Richard P. Murray	John Moore	John Moore	Charles H. Anderson	G. E. Watson	Hazel D. Laing
Marion, Ind.	Carl F. Barney	Ray E. Norman	Carl F. Barney	Irene Timmons‡	Elbert E. Day	Francis E. Davis
Marion, Ohio	F. C. Smith	Harry Brookshire	J. L. Landes A	H. V. Mounts‡	C. A. Hudson	Helen Cramer
Marlborough, Mass.	Charles A. Lyons	Peter B. Murphy	E. L. Faunce A	Claude E. Williams†	Ernest P. Carr	Katherine Gorman
Marquette, Mich.	Arthur Jacques	Mary A. Hogan	Joseph Cone A	Joseph Cone	Willard M. Whitman	Elizabeth L. Ellison
Marshall, Texas*	Louis W. Kariel	Newman Wells	Newman Wells T	J. J. Jones	J. P. Buck	Eleanor H. Wooden
Marshalltown, Iowa	G. W. Darling	Anne McMahon	E. J. Paul T	H. F. Clemens	W. F. Shirley	Blanche Stewart
Martinsburg, W. Va.	C. H. Dailey	Samuel M. Langford	E. W. Kline T	R. W. Perry‡	Mr. Ropp	Mary C. Stribling
Martins Ferry, Ohio	Lee Woods	William Wilson	Edward H. Shrodes	E. E. Taylor‡	Walter Koehler	Wilma T. Adams
Mason City, Iowa*	William S. Wilcox	Rena B. Mack	Rena Mack A	William H. Gleason‡	R. B. Irons	Lydia M. Barrette
Massena, N. Y.	R. A. Newton	O. T. McGuiggan	C. H. Elliott	Frank Pellegrino	E. G. Simmons	Mrs. James Warren
Massillon, Ohio	Henry Krier	Lewis Holcomb	Lewis Holcomb A	Lester S. Lash‡	Lee J. Smith	Florence Hulings
Mattoon, Ill.	Dexter Coverstone	John W. Gibler	Richard Record T	C. E. King	Howard B. Black	Blanche Gray
Maywood, Ill.	C. Krausser	C. Tevander	H. M. Staufer C		Eugene La Rowe	(Vacancy)
Meadville, Pa.	Fred C. Kiebort	G. Stanley Maxwell	Stanley P. Miller	James S. Charlton	Warren P. Norton	Helen Dermitt
Medford, Mass.	John J. Irwin	Charles A. Winslow	Alexander A. Lucey A	William F. Grady†	J. Stevens Kadesch	Mary H. Davis
Medford, Ore.	George W. Porter	M. L. Alford	Charles Furnas	J. B. Coleman‡	E. H. Hedrick	E. Fay Woolsey
Melrose, Mass.	Robert A. Perkins	Victor C. Kirmes	Gardner B. Wardwell A	Norman MacDonald	Herman H. Stuart	Elsie M. Hatch
Melrose Park, Ill.	Michael Sorvillo	Albert W. Hahn	M. J. Provenzano C		Eugene La Rowe	Alma Wolf
Memphis, Tenn.	Watkins Overton	D. C. Miller	Joseph P. Boyle	Joe S. Hicks	Ernest C. Ball	Jesse Cunningham
Menominee, Mich.	Albert G. Cherney	August B. Siegel	Rudolph F. Cernoch T	Edward W. Nowack	John L. Silvernale	Ruth Papin
Meriden, Conn.	Stephen L. Smith	Ruth E. Payne	Edward J. Pickett T	(Board of 3)	Nicholas Moseley	Martha Bartlett
Meridian, Miss.	C. Vinson	R. S. Tew	C. Vinson	W. W. George	H. M. Ivy	Mrs. T. L. Bailey
Methuen, Mass.	Thomas Gunter	John T. Douglas	Tom Longworth T	William H. Buswell	Lewis H. Conant	Beatrice Werkel
Miami, Fla.*	A. D. H. Fossey	Frank J. Kelly	A. E. Fuller T	G. R. Green	James T. Wilson‡	Frances E. Gates

TABLE VII-A.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Michigan City, Ind.	R. C. Fedder	Frank Wentland	George Gruse C	James Sherwood	M. C. Murray	Marie Wilcox
Middlesborough, Ky.	I. Ginsburg	Edward L. Johnson	H. B. Stallard	P. L. Parsons	J. W. Bradner	Dorothy Sprague
Middletown, Conn.	Michael A. Brown	Raymond J. Wamester	Eugene S. Clark	John J. Tynan	Fred W. Shearer	Nathalie Newton
Middletown, N. Y.	Charles C. Chappell	P. E. Benedict	P. E. Benedict T	Lawrence S. Conkling†	Ernest H. Burdick	Grace I. Winslow
Middletown, Ohio*	J. W. Holman	Harry C. Kempf	C. H. Campbell A	W. K. Swan‡	R. W. Solomon	Emma Hale
Milford, Mass.	William J. Hayes	Dennis J. Sullivan	Benjamin J. Clancey T	William F. Clancy†	A. O. Caswell	Ethelyn Blake
Millville, N. J.	William W. Miller	John H. Fisher	W. J. Simmerman	John W. Matthews	W. G. Pate	Emma Dummett
Milton, Mass.	F. A. Gaskins	G. Frank Kemp	Fred N. Krim	William W. Churchill†	Horace F. Turner	Carrie S. Allen
Milwaukee, Wis.	Daniel Webster Hoan	Egie J. Gut	William H. Wendt C	Louis A. Arnold	Milton C. Potter	M. S. Dudgeon
Minneapolis, Minn.	Thomas E. Latimer	Charles C. Swanson	O. J. Turner C	Edward S. Gould	Carroll R. Reed	Carl Vitz
Minot, N. D.*	Jack A. Patterson	J. B. Schmidt	Keith Thompson T	M. J. Engeseth	L. A. White	Jean Taggart
Mishawaka, Ind.	Edward C. Went	Ralph J. Vance	Ralph W. Gaylor C	Elmer Groff‡	P. C. Emmons	Ella Hodges
Missoula, Mont.	Roy F. Hamilton	Harry M. Rawn	H. K. Powell	D. B. Curry‡	Ira B. Fee	Nina M. Ford
Mitchell, S. D.	G. Fredericks	Thomas Eastcott	Thomas Eastcott A	L. F. Geiger	J. C. Lindsey	Lora Crouch
Moberly, Mo.	E. A. Willott	A. L. Howard	T. R. Bell	Ralph N. Blake	M. F. Beach	Virginia Connell
Mobile, Ala.	R. V. Taylor	S. H. Hendrix	Cecil Bates	H. M. Touart‡	W. C. Griggs	Emma C. Harris
Modesto, Calif.	J. H. King	H. E. Gragg	H. E. Gragg A	H. E. Gragg	J. H. Bradley	Bessie B. Silverthorn
Moline, Ill.	A. Henry Arp	Mrs. August N. Brissman	Mrs. August N. Brissman	A. J. Kucheman‡	E. P. Nutting	Alice Williams
Monessen, Pa.	James Gold	John C. Lermann	Daniel Reamer	Albert Marchione	W. F. Blackburn	None
Monroe, La.	Arnold Bernstein	P. A. Poag	P. A. Poag T	Joe E. Hanna‡	E. L. Neville	Mrs. J. M. Townes
Monroe, Mich.	Daniel A. Knaggs	Doras A. Soleau	Daniel A. Knaggs	J. Emmet Kirby	George Cantrick	Mary Crowther
Monrovia, Calif.	George H. Williams	F. A. Dupar	A. K. Petrie T	Ed. W. Hopkins‡	J. W. Ayer	Ann Crews
Montclair, N. J.	William E. Speers	Joseph D. McKee	Harold M. Heddy C	David Mabey†	Frank Pickell	Marjery Quigley
Montgomery, Ala.	W. A. Gunter	W. L. Jackson	J. L. Cobbs T	J. J. Flowers‡	Clarence Donnelly	Laura Elmore
Morgantown, W. Va.*	Virgil A. Brown	Russel K. Bolton	Russel K. Bolton T	C. W. Perrine‡	Floyd B. Cox	Betty Berry
Morristown, N. J.	Clyde Potts	Nelson S. Butera	Thomas H. Wiss T	John W. Simmins†	J. Burton Wiley	Grace D. Rose
Moundsville, W. Va.	J. D. H. Sullivan	John F. Hopkins	John F. Hopkins	Paul A. Dechan‡	Louis R. Potts	Ida M. Hankins
Mount Carmel, Pa.	Elmer J. Delcamp	Emeriggio J. Fincato	Richard Morgan		Gerald Bierschmitt	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	Donald R. Westendorf	Joseph H. Matthews	George A. Dankers T	Harold Lindsey	L. W. Fast	Ann Crocker
Mount Vernon, Ill.	W. Dalis Isaac	John M. Ayers	Robert C. Crosnoe T		Howard E. Bosley	Margaret L. Pittman
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Denton Pearsall, Jr.	Thomas John Dooling	John Lynn C	Edwin W. Pattison	William H. Holmes	Alice Jewett
Muncie, Ind.	Rollin H. Bunch	Linton Ridgeway	Hubert L. Parkinson C	Wilbur Van Arsdol‡	W. H. Allman	Sally Ann Robards
Munhall, Pa.	Enoch L. Jones	John H. Percival	W. C. McClure T	Emil Greenhalgh‡	Charles R. Stone	W. F. Stevens
Muscatine, Iowa	C. P. Gunzenhauser	F. D. McKinney	C. E. Graebner	R. P. Jacobs	N. D. McCombs	Cornelia Rhynsburger
Muskegon, Mich.*	George Vanderwerp	Rynard F. Cooper	Fred Backstrom	Bob Marsh	John Craig	Tefft Hewitt
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.*	Edward J. Lorenz	R. J. Miles	George F. Liddle	Henry Seng	William Booker	None
Muskogee, Okla.*	John Reynolds	R. L. Davis	J. C. Noah A	Carl Pate‡	J. R. Holmes	Cora Case Porter
Nanticoke, Pa.	Evan J. Williams	Martin B. Znaniecki	Vincent Znaniecki	John Williams	A. P. Diffendafer	None
Nashua, N. H.	Alvin A. Lucier	Irenee D. Ravenelle	Samuel Dearborn T	Arthur M. Richard	Earle Tracey	Clara Smith

Natchez, Miss.	W. J. Byrne	L. P. Conner	None	R. Lee Wood	W. H. Braden	Lily T. Carson
Natick, Mass.	None	James H. Fleming	Edward R. Noyes	James H. Donlon†	Clifford R. Hall	Mira R. Partridge
Naugatuck, Conn.	John J. Sheridan	Charles F. Daly	Anthony Mariano T	Rocco Mariano†	Harold Chittenden	Jessie F. DeShong
Needham, Mass.	Carleton G. McIntosh	Clarence E. Foss	Melville W. Grant	Charles W. Woodbury†	Harry A. Brown	Barbara Abbott
New Albany, Ind.	Jacob G. Hanswald	Joel M. Ford	Joel M. Ford C	James Ashabrenner‡	C. B. McLinn	Annette L. Clark
Newark, N. J.	Meyer C. Ellenstein	Harry S. Reichenstein	A. F. Minisi	A. F. Minisi	Stanley Rolfe	Beatrice Winser
Newark, Ohio	Jesse A. Grove	Howard J. Fleming	S. O. Coyle A	William J. Wulphopp‡	P. B. Edwards	Mary Pierce
New Bedford, Mass.	Leo E. J. Carney	Rodolphus A. Swan	John Morris T	Mary L. Finnell†	Allen P. Keith	George H. Tripp
New Bern, N. C.	W. C. Chadwick	F. T. Patterson	George C. Jones A	J. A. Patterson‡	H. B. Smith	Fannie Howerton
New Britain, Conn.	George A. Quigley	Harry E. Scheuy	William H. Judd	Thomas Linder	Stanley H. Holmes	Greta E. Brown
New Brunswick, N. J.	Frederick F. Richardson	John F. Boyce	Robert P. March C	Samuel G. Cohen†	Frederick Sickles	(Vacancy)
Newburgh, N. Y.*	James D. Tweed	Annie P. Templeton	A. B. Slaughter C	William J. Kohl	Marion W. Longman	Lillian O. Estabrook
Newburyport, Mass.	Andrew J. Gillis	Henry W. Little	Norbert Carey A	John Shea†	Charles R. Thibadeau	Irving S. Cole
New Castle, Ind.	Sidney E. Baker	John Rutlidge	John Rutlidge T	Henry Wisehart‡	Edward J. Llewellyn	Feryl Sipe
New Castle, Pa.	Charles E. McGrath	C. Ed Brown	James L. Fink	A. Clyde Shoaf	Clyde C. Green	Alice Sterling
New Haven, Conn.	John W. Murphy	Abraham Zweigbaum	G. Henry Brethauer C	Ralph L. Bishop	John C. McCarthy	Lindsey Brown
New Kensington, Pa.	Daniel Burns	L. G. Heinle	W. K. Henley	Clarence Walley	E. T. Chapman	Mary M. Restalli
New London, Conn.*	Edwin Cruise	Edward S. Neilan	Carey Congdon	J. Hull Manwaring	Warren A. Hanson	Frederick Edgerton
New Orleans, La.	Robert S. Maestri	W. P. Brand	Jesse S. Cave	Henry Umbach†	Nicholas Bauer	Edmund L. McGivaren
New Philadelphia, Ohio	Earl D. Gross	E. Schumacher	Lester B. Stonebrook	Ralph Richardson‡	H. S. Carroll	Helen Olmstead
Newport, Ky.*	Joseph G. Hermann	William J. Higgins	Myles A. McIntyre	William J. Hollohan	A. D. Owens	Henrietta Litzendorff
Newport, R. I.	Henry S. Wheeler	W. Norman Sayer	Benjamin F. Downing T	John B. Sullivan†	Harold T. Lowe	A. Louise Cottrell
Newport News, Va.*	B. G. James	A. M. Hamilton	L. J. Kopke A	R. L. Cosby	Joseph H. Saunders	Gwendolyn Evans
New Rochelle, N. Y.*	Harry Scott	Charles U. Combes	Walter J. Brennan	Paul A. Bankson†	Clifford Bragdon	Aubry Lee Hill
Newton, Iowa	F. M. Woodrow	H. J. Lammers	M. G. Addicks T	Charles E. Kendall	B. C. Berg	Gypsy Patton
Newton, Kan.*	Clay C. Hayman	Adella Martin	Elizabeth Ingold T	Oscar Jones‡	John B. Heffelfinger	Mrs. L. A. McGaughey
Newton, Mass.	Edwin O. Childs	Frank M. Grant	Daniel A. White C	John W. Murphy†	Julius E. Warren	Julius Lucht
New York, N. Y.	Fiorello H. LaGuardia	Michael J. Cruise	Frank J. Taylor C	Thomas W. Whittle†	Harold G. Campbell	H. M. Lydenberg
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	W. Levell Draper	George J. Rickert	Charles H. Brown, Jr. C	John C. Palumbo	James F. Taylor	Bertha M. Cudebec
Niles, Mich.	John E. Ames	Walter Enger	Ilah Warren T	(Board of 4)	F. W. Crawford	Orril Coolidge
Niles, Ohio	Fred R. Williams	Homer Thomas	Homer Thomas A	David H. Wick‡	S. J. Bonham	Ida E. Sloan
Norfolk, Neb.	J. Roy Carter	A. O. Hazen	Bertha Cooper T	Geo. W. Evans†	Allen Burkhardt	Mrs. G. D. Butterfield
Norfolk, Va.*	W. R. L. Taylor	John D. Corbell	A. Preston Breeden A	C. Q. Nugent†	C. W. Mason	Mary D. Pretlow
Norristown, Pa.	Anson B. Evans	G. LaRue Gross	Edgar E. Schmidt	(Board of 12)	H. O. Deitrich	Helen A. Bomberger
North Adams, Mass.	F. J. O'Hara	William G. Carter	Daniel J. Hawthorne A	P. J. Malone†	J. F. McGroary	Elizabeth Furst
Northampton, Mass.	Charles L. Dunn	John P. Foley	Horace C. LaFleur A	Fred. M. Starkweather†	William R. Barry	Joseph L. Harrison
N. Attleborough, Mass.	Irving Linley	John A. Rose	Allan A. Gordon	William C. Middleton†	George W. Morris	Ethel Rix
North Braddock, Pa.	G. Fenton Mitchell	John O. Jones	Percy C. Bridges T	(County)	F. DeWitt Zuerner	None
North Little Rock, Ark.	U. E. Moore	O. W. Neely	Percy H. Machin T	Charles E. Moyer‡	T. H. Alford	None
North Platte, Neb.	F. L. Temple	E. J. Vanderhoof	(Board of 3)	Vergil D. Lewis‡	W. J. Braham	Eleanor Wheeler
North Providence, R. I.	Mortimer G. Cummings	Louis A. Sweet	William L. Clark T	Thomas Brook†	James McGuire	Veronica Hurley
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	J. E. Wallace	J. M. Zimmerman	E. S. Hering T	G. W. Treichler†	C. L. Moss	H. P. Van Voorhees
Norwalk, Conn.	Frank T. Stack	LeRoy D. Downs	William F. Brunicardi C	Charles T. McGovern	Philip A. Jakob	Ella Lindeberg
Norwich, Conn.	Edward G. Moran	James McCormach	Alexander Jordan T		Edward J. Graham	Mrs. R. S. Hamilton
Norwood, Mass.*	Charles F. Holman	James E. Pendergast	Edmund F. Sullivan T	Edward A. Flaherty	Lincoln Lynch	Jane A. Hewitt
Norwood, Ohio	Allen C. Roudebush	R. Edward Tepe	A. M. Schoneberger A	George Guckenberger‡	Harold S. Bates	Alice Isphording
Nutley, N. J.	Frederick H. Young	Simon Blum	Raleigh S. Rife	Henry Conover	John A. Spargo	Irene C. Phillips

Table VII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Oakland, Calif.*	William J. McCracken	William W. Chappell	H. G. Williams A	L. J. Kennedy‡	E. W. Jacobsen	John B. Kaiser
Oak Park, Ill.	James A. Howe	H. N. Leadaman	T. R. Leth C	Harry E. Hopkins	William J. Hamilton	Elsie McKay
Ogden, Utah	Harmon W. Peery	Ella E. O. Ballentyne	Anna May Collins A	George E. Brown‡	W. Karl Hopkins	Elva L. Wattis
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Fred J. Elie	E. J. W. Crawford	M. M. Morse T	James Willard†	A. J. Laidlaw	Elva M. Randles
Oil City, Pa.	J. G. Payne	C. S. Hetrick	E. R. Gnade	B. N. Sutley	R. A. Baum	Florence Trosh
Oklahoma City, Okla.*	J. Frank Martin	M. Peshek, Jr.	Norman Pendley	Jim Bodine‡	C. K. Reiff	Mabel H. Peacock
Okmulgee, Okla.	Edgar E. Harris	Harry De Vinna	Harry De Vinna	Ural Simmons‡	Max Chambers	Jennie Elrod
Old Forge, Pa.	Thomas Carey	Anthony Terruso	August Weinberger	(County)	B. T. Harris	Clem Weisenflue
Olean, N. Y.	Fred W. Forness, Jr.	W. T. Donigan	F. C. Kamler A	E. B. McGranaghan†	W. C. Greenawalt	Maud D. Brooks
Olympia, Wash.	F. A. Longaker	O. U. Tatro	David Gammell	R. W. Salter‡	Leland P. Brown	Lillian Collins
Olyphant, Pa.	John L. Kilcullen	Peter Mitrinko	Theo. Kowalchick	James F. Lally‡	John A. Dempsey	Stephen Colucci
Omaha, Neb.	Dan B. Butler	Emmett Hannon	Charles E. Stenicka C	Sam Greenleaf‡	Homer W. Anderson	Bertha Baumer
Oneida, N. Y.	John M. Mead	Walter C. Hubbard	Robert H. DeWitt C	Charles L. Willis†	Albert H. Covell	Nellie Myrick
Oneonta, N. Y.	Francis H. Marx	W. Arthur Holley	Charles H. Bowdish	J. Henry Potter	George J. Dann	Mrs. E. W. Blackall
Ontario, Calif.	George P. Weldon	C. C. Peabody	C. C. Peabody	M. A. Cranmer‡	C. W. Randall	Alberta Schaefer
Orange, N. J.	Walter B. Savage	W. F. Christiansen	Ovid C. Bianchi	John Keaster	W. Burton Patrick	John B. Fogg
Orlando, Fla.	V. W. Estes	J. A. Stinson	W. C. Lanier C	F. D. Hardaway	J. B. Walker	Olive Brumbaugh
Oshkosh, Wis.	C. A. Wiechering	James A. Chase	Rudolph F. Kriz C	John Hackbarth	C. C. Bishop	Natalie Huhn
Oskaloosa, Iowa	George E. Burdock	Pigeon Boyer	W. E. McCurdy T	Harry Glenn	R. B. Newman	Elizabeth Michener
Ossining, N. Y.	Howard Dunscomb	L. H. Acker	George W. Haddow	William F. Wagner†	Harold Loomis	Blanche Davis
Oswego, N. Y.	Richard G. Cullivan	Charles J. O'Hara	Frank D. Dowdle T	George V. Joy†	Frederick Leighton	Juanita Kersey
Ottawa, Ill.	Fred N. Spurgin	Howard W. Farnsworth	Wallace T. Rippey	Andrew Fox	C. J. Byrne	Vilda Beem
Ottumwa, Iowa	Edwin Manning	Alvah C. Orvis	W. L. Disbrow	S. K. Alderdice	Frank Douma	Ruby Ditch
Owensboro, Ky.	Fred L. Weir	Charles T. Smith	Charles T. Smith	J. W. Mobberly	J. L. Foust	Sue R. McCullough
Owosso, Mich.	John N. Axford	G. A. Van Epps	G. A. Van Epps	John Cameron	E. J. Willman	Maud C. Thompson
Paducah, Ky.*	Edgar T. Washburn	Rudy W. Stewart	Bess B. Washam T	C. C. Cates‡	H. L. Smith	Harriett Boswell
Painesville, Ohio*		W. L. Clipp	W. L. Clipp A	H. Z. Pethel‡	C. C. Pierce	Ruth Hayes Pierce
Palestine, Tex.	J. H. Handorf	Irma L. Campbell	W. L. Johnson	J. W. McAllister	Bonner Frizzell	Georgia McMeans
Palo Alto, Calif.	C. H. Judson	Winifred Kidd	F. V. Pering A	L. E. Taylor	J. R. Overturf	Anne Hadden
Pampa, Tex.*	W. A. Bratton	Mabel Davis	C. L. Stine	W. M. Craven	R. B. Fisher	Mrs. James Todd
Paris, Tex.	J. M. Crook	Mrs. T. D. Wells	J. M. Crook	Mrs. T. D. Wells	A. H. Chamness	Nina Shelton
Parkersburg, W. Va.	H. R. DeBussey	Myrtle Hoffman	Andy Swearingen	Peter Jackson‡	John A. Davis	Anna Taylor
Park Ridge, Ill.	Arthur L. Jones	Robert D. Hams	Helmer Hansen	R. C. McGregor	Harry D. Winslow	Florence Holbrook
Parma, Ohio	Roland E. Reichert	Samuel S. Nowlin	Samuel S. Nowlin A	John A. Zangerle‡	Frank Shields	None
Parsons, Kan.	Ray Elam	Dale M. Raymond	E. R. Gould	J. R. Rockhold‡	Rees Hughes	Belle Curry
Pasadena, Calif.*	Edward O. Nay	Bessie Chamberlain	Miner B. Phillipps C	S. F. Cheshire	John A. Sexson	Doris Hoit
Passaic, N. J.	Benjamin F. Turner	A. D. Bolton	Henry C. Whitehead	Edward J. Levendusky†	A. D. Arnold	Maud Stull
Paterson, N. J.	John V. Hinchliffe	Edward DuPree	Stephen P. Radics C	William P. Furrey†	James R. Wilson	Leo R. Etzkorn
Pawtucket, R. I.	Thomas P. McCoy	James M. Donovan	Thomas P. McCoy A	James J. Garvey†	Frank A. R. Allen	Frank E. Greene
	James E. McVann	Edward J. Dowd	Daniel A. Conroy A	Cornelius J. Flynn†	William A. Welch	Nathan Masterson

	James Mackay	William F. Gallagher	Albert E. Cruger	William J. Donovan	J. E. Scott	Ella F. Fowler
Pekin, Ill.	W. E. Schurman	Allen R. Farmer	George Behrens T	Louis B. Watsc	C. B. Smith	Mrs. William Haase
Pensacola, Fla.*	Max L. Bear	J. E. Frenkel	George J. Roark	L. W. Wells	J. H. Varnum	None
Peoria, Ill.	E. N. Woodruff	William E. Moran	Louis E. Kauffman C	Dan Goggin	E. C. Fisher	Earl W. Browning
Perth Amboy, N. J.	Edward J. Patten	Philip P. Costello	Joseph E. Hornsby T	Sol Kelsey†	William C. McGinnis	Alice Cladek
Peru, Ind.	W. H. Long	H. E. Worl	H. E. Worl T	Leroy Shively‡	Paul Crodian	Inez Colby
Petersburg, Va.*	John R. Jolly	William F. Spotswood	William F. Spotswood A	Hugh R. Smith, Jr.	Henry G. Ellis	Theresa D. Hodges
Phenix City, Ala.	Ashby Floyd	Joseph Bird	Joseph Bird T	B. T. Prince‡	L. P. Stough	None
Philadelphia, Pa.	S. Davis Wilson	William H. Felton	Robert C. White C	David N. Fell†	Edwin C. Broome	Franklin H. Price
Phillipsburg, N. J.	John F. O'Donnell	Harvey G. Wismer	George L. Hartman	Matthew B. Bercaw	Clarence V. Sloan	Edna Woodruff
Phoenix, Ariz.*	John H. Udall	William G. Elder	Oliver H. Loch T	Lannas S. Henderson	John D. Loper	Jane Hudgins
Phoenixville, Pa.*	C. M. Mower	Norman G. Young	John T. Bush T	(County)	Martin L. Peters	Josephine Alberts
Pine Bluff, Ark.	E. A. Howell	R. E. Lee	Emmett Sanders	S. F. Valux‡	J. R. Allen	Mrs. C. W. Bishop
Piqua, Ohio*	V. R. Osborn	Cloyd Smith	W. J. Baldwin	Theodore Kessler‡	George C. Deitrich	Gertrude L. Irvin
Pittsburg, Kan.	Phillip Schmidt	Leonard Boyd	H. B. Henderson A	Ira L. Harper‡	M. M. Rose	Theresa G. Randolph
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Cornelius D. Scully	Edward Schofield	James P. Kerr C	P. C. Williams	Benjamin G. Graham	Ralph Munn
Pittsfield, Mass.	Allen H. Bagg	Harold F. Goggins	H. Edward Hayn T	Roy A. Vincent†	Edward J. Russell	Francis H. Henshaw
Pittston, Pa.	Ambrose Langan	Frank P. Wall	Thomas F. Gallagher	J. F. Hall	Daniel Cray	None
Plainfield, N. J.	DeWitt D. Barlow	Fred Toegel	Ross R. Deardorff	Charles A. Peterson†	Frederick W. Cook	Florence M. Bowman
Plattsburg, N. Y.	Leander A. Bouyea	Walter J. Arbenger	Susan E. Arthur T	Frank Bourdeau†	George M. Elmendorf	Helen E. Hale
Pleasantville, N. J.	Scott M. Long	Nehemiah Andrews	H. W. Helfrich, Jr.	George M. Bates†	Simon M. Horstick	Catherine Boice
Plymouth, Mass.	James A. White		Elmer R. Harlow A	Fred A. Sampson†	Anson B. Handy	Charlotte Haskins
Plymouth, Pa.	C. W. Honeywell	George Trebilcox	John J. Roberts C	William H. McAlarney‡	Henry S. Jones	None
Pocatello, Idaho	Robert M. Terrell	J. Ward Green	J. Ward Green T	Mark Manly‡	E. Norman Vaughn	Lucille Hood
Pomona, Calif.	Urban R. Ziegler	H. A. Leigh	H. A. Leigh A	Ed. W. Hopkins‡	Emmett C. Clark	Miss S. M. Jacobus
Ponca City, Okla.	C. E. Northcutt	C. E. Norton	George F. Smith	Sid Spore‡	Charles P. Howell	Mrs. Paul E. Sterba
Pontiac, Mich.*	Victor Nelson	H. A. Maurer	E. H. Tinsman	W. R. Ransom	James H. Harris	Adah Shelley
Port Angeles, Wash.	R. E. Davis	N. M. Hawkins	Fred P. Hensen	Vernon J. Robinson‡	Forrest W. Breakey	Jennilu Norris
Port Arthur, Tex.*	I. H. Wheless	A. F. Hine	E. S. Foreman	E. B. McSwain	G. M. Sims	Rosa M. Gerrietts
Port Chester, N. Y.	William B. Banister	Richard X. O'Connell	Maurice Singer T	Eugene F. Buckley	Evans Jones	Clara S. Merritt
Port Huron, Mich.	George L. Harvey	Emma C. Fitzpatrick	Harry G. Schuberth	Joseph Beatty	Laurens Packard	Leila B. Wilcox
Port Jervis, N. Y.	Wendell E. Phillips	John F. Cleary	Paul A. Symonds T	Charles F. McCoy†	Arthur H. Naylor	Edith Dugar
Portland, Me.*	Adam P. Leighton	A. Edwin Smith	John R. Gilmartin T	Leo P. Hinds†	William B. Jack	Jane Burbank
Portland, Ore.	Joseph K. Carson, Jr.	George R. Funk	R. E. Riley	Hiram Y. Welch‡	C. A. Rice	Anne M. Mulheron
Portsmouth, N. H.	Kennard E. Goldsmith	John J. Henson	Frank P. Hunt T	James H. Whalley†	Harry L. Moore	Hannah G. Fernald
Portsmouth, Ohio*	Joseph L. Kountz	Evangeline Justice	James D. Williams	Henry H. Eccles‡	Frank Appel	Mrs. Frank W. Moulton
Portsmouth, Va.*	John P. Leigh	L. C. Brinson	L. C. Brinson A	R. L. Hutchins	H. A. Hunt	Esther M. Wilson
Pottstown, Pa.	Jesse R. Evans	Edmund W. Critchley	Earl B. Bechtel	(Board of 10)	Frank M. Haiston	Freda E. Gloss
Pottsville, Pa.	Claude A. Lord	G. A. Berner	Aaron Moore	John B. Dingler	L. A. BuDahn	Edith Patterson
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	George V. L. Spratt	Robert F. Jones	Le Grande Crippen T	Edgar B. Baker	Ward C. Moon	Mary Corliss
Providence, R. I.	James E. Dunne	Raymond P. McElroy	William F. Brown A	Michael Cardarelli†	Alexander J. Stoddard	Clarence E. Sherman
Provo, Utah	Mark Anderson	I. G. Bench	Mary F. Smith A	L. T. Atwood	Aldous Dixon	Maline Sumner
Pueblo, Colo.	George J. Stumpt	George W. Clark	George J. Stumpt	Thomas A. Christian‡	J. H. Risley	Mary L. Strang
Quincy, Ill.	Leo W. Lenane	Duke Schroer	Leo F. Amen C	Charles W Zang	W. H. Lemmel	Margaret Ringier
Quincy, Mass.	Thomas S. Burgin	Emery L. Crane	George H. Bonsall	Nathan G. Nickerson	James N. Muir	Galen W. Hill

Table VII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Racine, Wis.	William J. Swoboda	Frank J. Becker	James C. Peterson C	Walter E. Hood	W. C. Giese	Miss M. L. Hunt
Rahway, N. J.	John E. Barger	Samuel R. Morton	James J. Kinneally	George W. Goodwill†	Arthur E. Perry	Ruth L. Peters
Raleigh, N. C.	George A. Iseley	J. E. Sawyer	George A. Iseley	Henry G. Holding‡	Claude F. Gaddy	Mrs. J. S. Atkinson
Rapid City, S. D.*	N. DeKerchove	C. I. Leedy	R. E. Smith	William H. Jackson	E. B. Bergquist	Marjorie Smith
Reading, Pa.	J. Henry Stump	Birch Wilson	Walter Hollinger C	Milton E. Bortz	Thomas Ford	A. D. Keator
Red Bank, N. J.	Charles R. English	Amy E. Shinn	Julia M. Keough T	George W. Bray	Edwin C. Gilland	H. Gertrude Capen
Redlands, Calif.	Mancha Bruggemeyer	C. P. Hook	C. J. Tripp T	C. P. Hook	Henry G. Clement	Mabel Inness
Reno, Nev.	John A. Cooper	J. B. Reese	C. H. Knox	Frank Campbell‡	Otis E. Vaughn	Henry Miles
Rensselaer, N. Y.	William T. Wright	Harvey C. Younghans	Katherine B. Sanderson T	Charles S. Finkle†	Walter S. Clark	Kathleen G. Millis
Revere, Mass.	James M. O'Brien	Albert J. Brown	Robert M. Copeland A	John M. Liset†	Carl F. Lindstol	Nina E. Cross
Richmond, Calif.*	F. E. Tiller	A. C. Faris	Marie A. Whitesides A	J. O. Ford	W. T. Helms	Norah McNeill
Richmond, Ind.	Joseph M. Waltermann	Harold D. Salter	George W. Coons C	E. B. Kreimeier‡	W. G. Bate	Ada Bernhardt
Richmond, Va.	J. Fulmer Bright	E. S. Bolen	L. B. Edwards C	(Vacancy)	Jesse H. Binford	Thomas P. Ayer
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Herbert I. Lowe	Elwood G. Hoyt	Herbert I. Lowe T	Axel O. Dixon	A. Ray Palmer	Muriel Kern
Ridgewood, N. J.	Frank D. Livermore	Wilbur Morris	William J. Tonkin	Albert C. Ames	Irwin B. Somerville	Elizabeth Butcher
River Rouge, Mich.	Arthur L. Valade	Raymond J. Peters	Robert Fuller A	Lee L. Rivard	Alexander MacDonald	Jane Hartsig
Riverside, Calif.	William C. Evans	G. Albert Mills	Herbert W. Pierson A	G. V. Claytor‡	Ira C. Landis	Charles F. Woods
Roanoke, Va.*	Sidney F. Small	L. D. James	Harry R. Yates A	John M. Hart	D. E. McQuilkin	Pearl D. Hinsley
Rochester, Minn.	W. A. Moore	Amiel L. Glabe	Carl G. Schwarz T	Ralph La Plant	George H. Sanberg	Grace M. Stevens
Rochester, N. H.	John F. Conrad	Frank E. Hussey	J. Stacy Tripp	Harry S. Meader†	Arthur S. Rollins	Lillian E. Parshley
Rochester, N. Y.*	Charles Stanton	Thomas P. O'Leary	Paul B. Aex C	Frank T. Curtin†	James M. Spinning	John A. Lowe
Rockford, Ill.	C. H. Bloom	Elmer O. Strand	Clarence R. Burr T	Gus Brown‡	William W. Ankenbrand	Jane Hubbell
Rock Hill, S. C.*	Erwin Carothers	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely	W. W. Miller†	R. C. Burts	Louise McMaster
Rock Island, Ill.	John A. Bengston	Martin T. Rudgren	Carl J. L. Wessel T	Charles Nicholls‡	Floyd Shetter	Ellen Gale
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	Horace L. Allen	James H. Patten	Ervin D. Johnson T	George H. Wetjen	Floyd B. Watson	Alice H. Decker
Rocky Mount, N. C.*	T. W. Coleman	L. B. Aycock	M. Williamson T	(Board of 3)	R. M. Wilson	Mrs. Nell Battle
Rome, Ga.*	H. H. Keel	F. L. Sammons	E. L. Cantrell T	W. A. Knowles	B. F. Quigg	Helen Eastman
Rome, N. Y.	Ray Armstrong	James A. Doyle, Jr.	Lynn C. Butts T	James D. Casey†	George R. Staley	Helen Salzmann
Roselle, N. J.	Francis V. Lowden	J. F. Ostrander	George H. Burt	George F. Dravis	John R. Patterson	Mrs. Norman Vaughan
Roswell, N. Mex.*	Charles L. Allison	J. H. Dekker	J. H. Dekker T	A. C. Jones‡	J. D. Shinkle	Corrine Whitney
Royal Oak, Mich.*	H. Lloyd Clawson	R. Bruce Fleming	Catherine T. Currie	Duncan McRae	N. J. Quickstad	Elizabeth V. Briggs
Rutherford, N. J.	Douglas O. Mead	Harold J. Landshof	Scott D. Staples T	Juan A. Delgado†	Clarence Fetterly	Dorothy Burrows
Rutland, Vt.	Henry H. Branchaud	Harry B. Whittier	Horace A. Colburn T	Henry B. Carpenter†	William W. Fairchild	Cynthia M. Gorton
Sacramento, Calif.*	Arthur D. Ferguson	Harry G. Denton	A. O. Hoover A	E. H. Nelson	Charles C. Hughes	Grace R. Taylor
Saginaw, Mich.*	Frank Marxer	Shirley W. Corrigan	Glendon J. Mowitt	Arthur Carman	Chester F. Miller	Beatrice Prall
St. Augustine, Fla.*	Walter B. Fraser	Charles E. Kettle	Charles E. Kettle A	(Board of 3)	D. D. Corbett	John E. Davison
St. Charles, Mo.	Edward J. Schnare	Clarence G. Wessler	Clarence G. Wessler	Herman D. Zumbehl	Stephen A. Blackhurst	Kathryn Linnemann
St. Cloud, Minn.	Phil H. Collignon	Grace M. Atkinson	A. W. Buckman	Frank Jung	H. B. Gough	Alma M. Penrose
St. Joseph, Mo.	Phil J. Welch	Royce V. Creek	M. B. Morton C	Ray Walters	I. E. Stutsman	Irving R. Bundy
St.	Bernard F. Dickmann	Michael J. Cullinane	Louis Nolte C	Ralph D. Coale	Henry J. Gerling	Arthur E. Bostwick

St. Paul, Minn.	Mark H. Gehan	L. R. S. Ferguson	H. T. Goodrich	Ronald Powers‡	Paul S. Amidon	Pettie Jones
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	John S. Smith	G. V. Leland	G. V. Leland	Phil E. Lang	G. V. Fuguitt	Mary Bright
Salem, Mass.	George J. Bates	John J. Connelly	John V. Cook A	Patrick A. McSweeney†	George M. Bemis	Ralp P. Emerson
Salem, Ohio	George R. Harroff	T. A. Eckstein	K. L. Webster A	John H. Irwin‡	E. S. Kerr	Alice R. Gladden
Salem, Ore.	V. E. Kuhn	A. Warren Jones	Paul Hauser T	R. Shelton‡	Silas Gaiser	J. T. Ruby
Salina, Kan.*	F. C. Peters	Charles E. Banker	Charles E. Banker	E. R. Stanley‡	W. S. Heusner	Delia Brown
Salinas, Calif.	E. J. Leach	F. E. Heple	None	F. E. Heple	R. D. Case	Amanda Anderson
Salisbury, Md.	Alfred T. Truitt	J. R. Laws	A. M. Ball A	W. F. Bounds	James M. Bennett	Iris Tull White
Salisbury, N. C.*	C. F. Raney	Elizabeth Massey	H. C. Holmes	J. E. Haines‡	J. H. Knox	Adelaide Bennett
Salt Lake City, Utah	E. B. Erwin	Ethel McDonald	Francis Platt A	Arthur J. Skidmore‡	L. J. Nuttall, Jr.	Joanna Sprague
San Angelo, Tex.*	Dorsey B. Hardeman	Mamie Barfield	E. F. Reidel A	Sam Lawhon	Felix E. Smith	Doris Wood
San Antonio, Tex.	C. K. Quin	James Simpson	Walter Tatsch A	Frank H. Bushick	J. C. Cochran	Julia Grothaus
San Benito, Tex.	E. L. Barmore	G. R. Crain	W. W. Housewright	G. R. Crain	O. L. Davis	Effie Watson
San Bernardino, Calif.	C. T. Johnson	John H. Osborn	C. C. Wood	M. A. Cranmer‡	A. Graves	May Coddington
San Diego, Calif.*	P. J. Benbough	Allen H. Wright	John C. Colquhoun	Crowell D. Eddy‡	Will C. Crawford	Cornelia D. Plaister
Sandusky, Ohio*	R. C. Beebe	Margaret Riedy	C. F. Breining T	Geo. J. Oswald‡	Frank J. Prout	Dorothy Keefe
Sanford, Fla.*	Edward Higgins	F. S. Lamson	F. S. Lamson A	F. S. Lamson	T. W. Lawton	Mrs. Elton Moughton
San Francisco, Calif.	Angelo J. Rossi	John S. Dunnigan	Leonard S. Leavy C	Russell L. Wolden‡	Joseph P. Nourse	Robert Rea
San Jose, Calif.*	Richard French	John J. Lynch	Roy E. Walter A	Hayden W. Pitman‡	W. L. Bachrodt	Edith Daley
San Leandro, Calif.*	Raymond L. Billings	E. F. Hutchings	E. F. Hutchings A	Louis J. Kennedy‡	A. J. Cartright	Mary Brown
San Mateo, Calif.*	Frank P. Simmen	E. W. Foster	E. P. Wilsey	E. W. Foster	George W. Hall	Inez Crawford
Santa Ana, Calif.	Fred C. Rowland	E. L. Vegely	Lloyd H. Banks A	James Sleeper‡	Frank A. Henderson	Ethel Walker
Santa Barbara, Calif.	Patrick Maher	Walter B. McIntosh	Walter McIntosh	W. W. Smith	Curtis E. Warren	Frances B. Linn
Santa Cruz, Calif.	C. D. Hinkle	S. A. Evans	S. A. Evans T	W. A. Horton‡	C. R. Holbrook	Minerva H. Waterman
Santa Fe, N. M.	Frank Andrews	Arthur Stine	Arthur Stine	Eduardo Naranjo‡	R. P. Sweeney	Salome Anthony
Santa Monica, Calif.	Edmond S. Gillette	T. D. Plumer	T. D. Plumer T	T. D. Plumer	Percy R. Davis	Elfie Mosse
Santa Rosa, Calif.*	George R. Cadan	N. L. Donovan	John Hawkes A	John Hawkes	Jerome O. Cross	Ruth Hall
Sapulpa, Okla.*	E. C. McMichael	A. H. Chapman	W. C. Kohlenberg A	Clyde Staiger‡	E. O. Shaw	Mayme B.Clark
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Addison Mallery	Charles J. Lynch	Mary A. Mulqueen	Eugene P. Lynch	Harris Crandall	None
Saugus, Mass.	John J. Mullen	Viola G. Wilson	Edward Gibbs, Jr. A	John J. Mullen†	Vernon W. Evans	Laura Taylor
Sault St. Marie, Mich.*	George Laundy	R. R. Reinhart	S. G. Carlton A	S. G. Carlton	G. G. Malcolm	Alice Clapp
Savannah, Ga.	Thomas Gamble	J. F. Sullivan	H. Lee Fulton, Jr.	Cory W. Anderson	O. B. Strong	Ola Wyeth
Schenectady, N. Y.*	Robert Baxter	Simon Etkin	C. H. Greene C	David C. Connell	W. H. Pillsbury	Henry Glen
Scranton, Pa.	Stanley J. Davis	Wm. P. Huester	Edward Eisele C	James F. Lally‡	John H. Dyer	Harold Wooster
Seattle, Wash.	John F. Dore	H. W. Carroll	H. W. Carroll C	Roy D. Misener‡	Worth McClure	Judson T. Jennings
Sedalia, Mo.	Julian H. Bagby	J. M. Bailey	B. J. Bahner	Edwin L. Gorman	Heber U. Hunt	Grace M. Young
Selma, Ala.	L. P. Burns	R. M. Watters	V. B. Atkins	John S. Pollard‡	P. M. Munro	Bettie Keith
Seminole, Okla.	J. N. Harber	Herman C. Sullivan	Jack Moore T	V. Z. Anders‡	John G. Mitchell	Ella Mae Lewis
Shaker Heights, Ohio	William J. Van Aken	E. P. Rudolph	E. P. Rudolph	John A. Zangerle‡	A. K. Loomis	None
Shamokin, Pa.	A. G. Shissler	John C. Wary	Victor Cannistra	(Board of 10)	Paul Whitmyer	None
Sharon, Pa.	J. Fred Thomas	Fred S. Williams	Harry T. Stewart	William B. Nightwine	W. G. Gamble	Eleanor Carver
Shawnee, Okla.*	E. C. Stannard	J. C. Coleman	T. E. Thompson	Ben F. Hunter‡	A. L. Burks	Mrs. R. W. Funk
Sheboygan, Wis.	Willard M. Sonnenburg	Erwin Mohr	Wilbur Brehm C	H. E. Steffen	Henry E. Smith	Bertha Marx
Shelby, N. C.	H. S. Woodson	Reeves Forney	Bessie Reinhardt A	T. V. McKinney‡	W. E. Abernathy	Mrs. Mildred Suttle
Shelbyville, Ind.	L. E. Webb	Lulu Porterfield	Lulu Porterfield T	Clarence Arnold‡	Thomas L. Fogarty	Bertha Bowlby
Shelton, Conn.	Edward J. Finn	J. Sterling Edwards	Edward L. Miller T	(Board of 2)	Harry E. Fowler	Jessamine Ward
Shenandoah, Pa.	Joseph T. Sepauley	Cecil P. James	Harry Rubinsky	Harry Yadlowsky	A. J. Ratchford	Helen Danks

TABLE VII-A.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Sherman, Tex.*	H. G. Tuck	J. C. Bryant	W. Morgan Works	Roscoe S. Russell	L. T. Cook	Dorothy Montgomery
Shorewood, Wis.	C. E. Torrey	John L. Jones	H. A. Schmitt	Frank F. Schultz	H. S. Hemenway	Floyd Hansen
Shreveport, La.	Sam S. Caldwell	Mamie Turner	John McW. Ford	A. G. Hammett‡	E. Weldon Jones	Dorothy Moss
Sioux City, Iowa	W. D. Hayes	Edgar V. Moone	D. S. Lewis	P. C. Cockrill	L. W. Feik	Mildred Pike
Sioux Falls, S. D.	A. N. Graff	Andrew Norstad	Andrew Norstad A	G. R. Eliker	W. I. Early	Alberta Caille
Somerville, Mass.	Leslie E. Knox	Norman E. Corwin	Frederick W. Hale A	Horace Lewis†	Everett W. Ireland	George H. Evans
South Bend, Ind.	George W. Freyermuth	Mary B. L. Taylor	Fred Woodward C	Glenn A. Carpenter‡	Frank E. Allen	Ethel G. Baker
Southbridge, Mass.	None	Albert O. Boyer	Joseph E. Desrosier A	Joseph T. Gervais	Fuller Austin	Ella E. Miersch
South Gate, Calif.	George M. Baumgardner	H. C. Peiffer	William Rempel	Edward W. Hopkins‡	Frank A. Bouelle	Helene G. Norton
South Milwaukee, Wis.	Charles J. Plotz	Herman Daehling	Herman Daehling	Peter Thorn	J. P. Mann	Barbara Olson
South Orange, N. J.	D. W. Figgis	M. A. Fitzsimmons	Howard S. Watkins T	John F. O'Brien†	John H. Bosshart	Helen Harris
South Pasadena, Calif.*	John C. Jacobs	Nettie A. Hewitt	Nettie A. Hewitt	E. W. Hopkins‡	George Bush	Georgia Diehl
South Portland, Me.*	None	Harry A. Brinkerhoff	Charles A. Owen A	(Board of 3)	Lorey C. Day	Olive E. Gould
South River, N. J.	John F. Fitzpatrick	George A. Bowen	Guy Gilbert	Joseph A. Regelski†	Lester A. Rodes	Sarah T. M. Brown
South St. Paul, Minn.	S. W. Dennison	E. L. Sloan	Joseph Jerhoff T	Thomas Canton	I. T. Simley	Grace Dorival
Spartanburg, S. C.	Ben Hill Brown	T. K. Fletcher	Ben Hill Brown	W. W. Hyatt, Sr.‡	L. W. Jenkins	Mary Baugham
Spokane, Wash.	Arthur W. Burch	O. A. Dirkes	H. D. Dearling A	H. L. Kingsland‡	(Vacancy)	Gladys S. Puckett
Springfield, Ill.	John W. Kapp, Jr.	Marie M. Smith	Harry B. Luers	Ray D. Stout‡	Frank Vasey	Martha Wilson
Springfield, Mass.	Henry Martens	Clifford F. Smith	Albert E. Neale A	Robert Berry†	John G. Granrud	Hiller C. Wellman
Springfield, Mo.	Harry D. Durst	F. E. Rosback	B. E. Jared A	John W. Bass‡	H. P. Study	Harriet M. Horine
Springfield, Ohio*	Charles P. Baxter	R. L. McIntire	William A. Luibel A	Harold M. Fross‡	F. M. Shelton	Thelma L. Reniff
Stamford, Conn.	Edward A. Gonnoud	None	Henry Schenck	Joseph A. Boyle	Leon C. Staples	Alice M. Colt
Statesville, N. C.	Thomas G. Shelton	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy T	W. R. Plott‡	R. M. Gray	Edith B. Conway
Staunton, Va.*	Curry Carter	Miss C. V. Herndon	W. L. Hall	S. D. Holsinger	L. F. Shelburne	Mrs. O. L. Denton
Steelton, Pa.	James J. Coleman	Charles E. Newbaker	W. P. Dailey		O. H. Aurand	None
Sterling, Ill.	W. E. Long	Andrew Huber	William A. Krohn	G. A. Over‡	H. B. Price	Carolyn Brucker
Steubenville, Ohio	Earl D. Applegate	Thomas W. Porter	J. A. Cartledge A	H. K. Robinson‡	Russell H. Erwine	Alma Huggins
Stevens Point, Wis.	None	Eleanore Glodoske	Eleanore Glodoske T	Joseph A. Peck	Paul M. Vincent	Aileen MacGeorge
Stockton, Calif.*	Ralph Fay	Bessie L. Trahern	J. P. Campbell A	J. P. Campbell	Ansel S. Williams	Ida E. Condit
Stoneham, Mass.	Everett C. Hunt	Charles A. Owen	Charles A. Owen	Lawrence E. Doucett	Charles E. Varney	Martha E. Jackson
Stratford, Conn.*	Vernon S. Morehouse	William H. Wilcoxson	Allen Vermilya	John Ostberg	E. Ward Ireland	Frances Russell
Streator, Ill.	George P. Elias	F. J. Hart	George McGrath	Elmer Howell	H. K. Whittier	Alice E. Arthur
Struthers, Ohio	T. A. Roberts		John F. Pearce A	John J. Arnold‡	H. E. Zuber	None
Suffolk, Va.*	Jack W. Nurney	Charles L. Hutchins	George S. Swain T	Claude E. Eley	John E. Martin	Nannie Birdsong
Summit, N. J.	James W. Bancker	Frederick C. Kentz	Herbert G. Fuchs	Norman S. Garis†	John Dougall	Emily Hill
Sumter, S. C.*	F. B. Creech	S. K. Rowland		(County)	W. F. Loggins	Mrs. T. C. Reed
Sunbury, Pa.	Morris R. Michaels	Mary E. Holsapple	Roy H. Eisly	Chas. F. Romberger	C. C. Maderia	None
Superior, Wis.	Bryn Ostby	R. E. McKeague	W. B. Howard C	Alfred Howe	W. R. Davies	Martha B. Merrill
Swampscott, Mass.	Robert G. Byrne	Ralph D. Merritt	Horace R. Parker	Frank E. Morrison	Frank L. Mansur	Lucy M. Eveleth
Sweetwater, Texas*	D. A. Clark	W. H. Whaley	S. H. Bothwell	W. H. Whaley	R. S. Covey	Mrs. L. C. Vinson
Swissvale, Pa.	D. J. Madigan	Benjamin B. Caldwell	G. D. Hammond		Carl S. Bailey	Juliette E. Campbel

Tacoma, Wash.	George A. Smitley	Genevieve Martin	C. V. Fawcett	Fred Smith‡	Elmer L. Breckner	Jacqueline Noel
Tallahassee, Fla.*	H. J. Yaeger	B. H. Bridges	B. H. Bridges A	B. H. Bridges	F. A. Rhodes	Maggie Williams
Tamaqua, Pa.	Peter J. Barton	Francis Seidel	Samuel R. Beard		F. G. Horner	Kathryn M. Schaeffer
Tampa, Fla.	R. E. L. Chancey	P. R. Bourquardez	George V. Booker C	W. H. Campbell	E. L. Robinson	Helen Virginia Stelle
Taunton, Mass.	Arthur E. Poole	Edwin A. Tetlow	John E. Fitzgerald	Joseph P. McKenna†	Wendell A. Mowry	Maydell Murphy
Taylor, Pa.	John A. Evans	James J. Powell	Ralph White T		William J. Powell	None
Temple, Tex.*	W. S. Sealy	W. B. Hoyle	W. B. Hoyle C	W. B. Hoyle	L. C. Procter	Mrs. Chas. Black
Terre Haute, Ind.	Sam Beecher	Alonzo C. Duddleston	Katharine Beecher C	William Bell‡	George C. Carroll	Florence Crawford
Texarkana, Ark.	E. C. Seibert	H. H. Clements	W. C. Kuhl T	Mrs. Blanton Booker‡	P. N. Bragg	Georgia Clark
Texarkana, Tex.	William V. Brown	G. D. Garrett	O. Colaw A	Walter Braumiller	H. W. Stilwell	Georgia H. Clark
Thomasville, Ga.	W. J. Powell	C. C. Pittman	E. A. Dawes	(Board of 3)	B. B. Broughton	Fannie Evans
Thomasville, N. C.*	D. A. Long, Jr.	B. H. Harris	B. H. Harris T	I. S. Brinkley‡	J. N. Hauss	Mina Hearne
Tiffin, Ohio	Charles S. Yingling	Robert W. Hertzer	Robert W. Hertzer A	F. William Grill‡	Paul V. Brown	Jessie Hershiser
Toledo, Ohio*	Roy C. Start	L. W. Davis	John N. Edy	Phineas Welt	R. E. Dougdale	Russell J. Schunk
Tonawanda, N. Y.	Christ S. Warren	Moss W. Simson	Christ W. Schulmeister T	George Hutchison	Earl Wingate	Katharine Kohler
Topeka, Kan.	H. G. Barrett	F. W. Knapp	Dean Van Ness	Walter C. Ayers‡	A. J. Stout	Julia K. McCarty
Torrington, Conn.	Ernest E. Novey	Anthony W. Telesca	J. N. Brooks T	Eugene V. Madeux†	George J. Vogel	Katherine W. Sanford
Traverse City, Mich.	C. H. Foster	O. C. Moffatt	J. E. Ehrenberger	C. G. Alley	Lars Hockstad	Alice Wait
Trenton, N. J.*	William J. Connor	John L. Haney	W. Willard Schwab	Robert R. Volk†	Paul Loser	Howard L. Hughes
Trinidad, Colo.	David M. Ralston	James Ingles	B. E. Gregory		W. R. Ross	Ruth Justin
Troy, N. Y.	Chester J. Atkinson	James M. McGrath	Lawrence J. Collins C	John W. Byrne†	George H. Krug	Fanny C. Howe
Tucson, Ariz.*	Henry O. Jaastad	Charles C. Irvin	J. T. Manders A	Charles M. Taylor‡	C. E. Rose	Mary D. Breathitt
Tulsa, Okla.	T. A. Penney	Milton W. Davis	Earl E. Logan	Dan Rowe‡	H. M. Gowans	Alma Reid McGlenn
Turtle Creek, Pa.	W. R. Cunningham	Chas. L. McClintock	W. H. Semmens, Jr.		W. W. Lantz	Kathryn Allison
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Luther Davis	H. M. McLeod	D. O. Parker	George D. Johnston‡	H. G. Dowling	Luev Cowan Pou
Two Rivers, Wis.*	Howell G. Evans	John P. Hoffman, Jr.	John P. Hoffman, Jr. A	William Halberg	Fred G. Bishop	Mrs. B. H. Knight
Tyler, Texas*	Oscar Burton	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie T	S. A. Shelton	J. M. Hodges	Sophie Loftin
Union City, N. J.	Lewis B. Eastmead	Wilfred G. Turner	William G. Weller T	Joseph Haas†	Arthur O. Smith	Kalman J. Littauer
Uniontown, Pa.	J. Q. Adams	C. H. Cale	C. H. LaClair	Smith Nabors	J. Nelson Mowls	Mrs. H. C. Hutchinson
University City, Mo.	David L. Millar	Miss E. L. Bruns	B. F. McMorris C	Martin L. Neaf‡	Charles Banks	None
Urbana, Ill.	John Gray	Bess M. Holmes	George Hurd	George Keller	T. H. Cobb	Anna M. Benner
Utica, N. Y.	Vincent R. Corrou	Anthony Sisti, Jr.	Thomas Nelson, Jr. C	Dennis Creedon	John De Camp	Clare C. Foucher
Valdosta, Ga.	J. D. Ashley	J. B. Chisholm	T. A. Baker	Abial Winn†	A. G. Cleveland	Miss E. Havencott
Vallejo, Calif.	Fred H. Heegler	Alf. E. Edgecombe	Fred H. Heegler	Joseph Greggins	Elmer Cave	Gertrude Doyle
Valley Stream, N. Y.	Henry Waldinger	F. G. Chalmers	Anthony Becher T	Jasper C. Dibble†	Harry W. Gross	Elizabeth Kelly
Vancouver, Wash.	John P. Kiggins	C. A. McDonah	John A. Hogg T	George M. Walker‡	P. F. Gaiser	Marion M. Pirkey
Vandergrift, Pa.	J. A. Grimm	F. L. Young	R. C. George	James Shunk	John R. Kurtz	Evaline Birams
Ventura, Calif.*	George A. Newell, Jr.	Grace Woodruff	Grace Woodruff C	H. R. Morris	James Sexton	Elizabeth R. Topping
Vicksburg, Miss.	J. C. Hamilton	Margaret Clack	J. C. Hamilton	F. E. Shanahan	H. V. Cooper	Mahala Birchett
Vincennes, Ind.	Joseph W. Kimmel	Joseph I. Muentzer	Joseph I. Muentzer T	M. F. Hoffman	V. L. Eikenberry	Jane Kitchell
Virginia, Minn.	Oscar Tamte	J. G. Milroy, Jr.	J. G. Milroy, Jr.	Henry Tenhunen	L. A. Lavine	Edith A. Rechcygl

TABLE VII-A.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Waco, Tex.*	Joseph W. Hale	Otis W. DeHay	J. L. Smith C	J. C. Dillard	R. H. Brister	Ethel Simmons
Wakefield, Mass.	George J. Evans	Frederic S. Hartshorne	Arthur H. Boardman T	Arthur C. Verge†	Willard B. Atwell	Helen F. Carleton
Walla Walla, Wash.	Dorsey M. Hill	Ray Appling	P. M. Winans	Stanley R. Wright‡	W. A. Lacey	Helen Garfield Smith
Wallingford, Conn.	Dennis J. Hennessey	William B. Hall	Dennis J. Hennessey	Archie Prisk	H. Morton Jeffords	Dorothy Chase Nunn
Waltham, Mass.	Frederick L. MacDonald	Richard Steele	C. Ralph Dow A	Frank Gallagher†	William H. Slayton	Leslie T. Little
Warren, Ohio	G. A. Bjorson	Elizabeth J. Jones	B. M. Hillyer A	David H. Wick‡	H. B. Turner	Josephine Lytle
Warren, Pa.	R. W. Steber	Mrs. M. L. Dougherty	M. R. Emery	Roy Heermans†	J. G. Rossman	Mary B. Toyer
Warwick, R. I.	Albert P. Ruerat	Arthur S. Burlingame	Frederick G. Brown T	George W. Wall†	Warren A. Sherman	William H. Lane
Washington, D. C.	Melvin C. Hazen	Roland M. Brennan	Daniel J. Donovan A	Fred D. Allen	Frank W. Ballou	George F. Bowerman
Washington, Pa.	W. W. Hoyt	John Griffiths	E. G. Rowland	Mrs. M. McBurney	Meyers B. Horner	Janet M. Clark
Waterbury, Conn.	T. Frank Hayes	John P. Fitzmaurice	Daniel J. Leary C	Thomas Shanahan†	Thomas J. Condon	Evelyn Barrett
Waterloo, Iowa	Ralph B. Slippy	Knapp F. Matthews	Knapp Matthews A	Fred L. Northey	Charles Kittrell	Lorraine Hallowell
Watertown, Mass.	Charles F. Shaw	George B. Wellman	William W. Norcross, Jr.	John J. Curran†	Wilfred H. Price	Lydia W. Masters
Watertown, N. Y.*	David D. Kieff	M. E. Carnes	T. Fred Goodwin A	Chester P. Hoyt†	Charles E. Sabin	Karl George
Watertown, S. D.	John E. Low	F. J. Hubbard	F. J. Hubbard A	J. H. Selmser	Harold E. Mackenzie	Mary Parmelee
Watertown, Wis.	R. W. Lueck	Alvin H. Stallman	Alvin H. Stallman C	Louis Kronitz	R. A. Buell	Florence C. Hays
Waterville, Me.	Robert M. Jackson	George C. West	Howard J. Charles T	Ralph F. Thurston†	C. E. Glover	Mary E. Tobey
Watervliet, N. Y.*	James F. Donlon	Katharine V. Moran	Thomas A. Mahoney T	(Board of 3)	William Richmond	None
Waukegan, Ill.	Mancel Talcott	Frank G. Wallin	Edw. W. McDermott T	Jay Merchant‡	John S. Clark	Laura J. Perrin
Waukesha, Wis.	George W. Coutts	Frances M. Martin	Charles E. Hughes C	Leo Martin	G. O. Banting	Dorothy A. Smith
Wausau, Wis.	George W. Borowitz	Jay L. Brown	W. D. Merrill A	Ernest J. Ziebell	Everett Hirsch	Cora I. Lansing
Wauwatosa, Wis.	A. C. Loose	W. T. Whipp	W. T. Whipp	William G. End	W. T. Darling	Grace Loveland
Waycross, Ga.*	J. B. Hinson	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker T	(Board)	Ralph Newton	Ethel Brown
Waynesboro, Pa.*	J. W. Croft	A. Stover Fitz	W. B. Hunter T	(Board of 3)‡	D. J. Keener	Grace Hildebrand
Webster, Mass.	Joseph A. Patenaude	John E. Hickey	John E. Hickey A	George Morgan†	James A. Lobban	Phoebe P. Kingsbury
Webster Groves, Mo.	John B. Chipman	George E. Waite	Edwin F. Chapman	Fred Norris	Willard E. Goslin	Eleanor B. Manning
Wellesley, Mass.	John McIntosh	John T. Ryan	George G. S. Perkins T	Richard Cunningham†	S. Monroe Graves	Kathleen Kennedy
Wenatchee, Wash.	C. T. Haskell	Edna Johnson	W. H. Little	John R. DeLaney‡	John W. Goodard	Alta Chambers
West Allis, Wis.	Delbert Miller	Fred A. Sanlader	Irvin F. Knoebel A	Joseph Brady	Harry B. Nash	Grace W. Cotts
Westbrook, Me.	Roscoe F. Libby	Harold N. Lord	Solomon A. Hermann	Frank E. Webb†	Guy V. Sinclair	Jennie G. Andrews
West Chester, Pa.	George J. Brinton	John C. Groff	John B. R. Heed	T. Parke Hayes	Walter Philips	Sara Bedford
Westerly, R. I.	None	W. Russell Dower	James M. Pendleton T	George E. Broughton†	Willard H. Bacon	Sallie E. Coy
Westfield, Mass.	Raymond H. Cowing	Harold Whittemore	Mary E. Walsh A	Herder C. Wood†	Chester D. Stiles	Harold T. Dougherty
Westfield, N. J.	Robert S. MacCormack	Charles Clark	Henry W. Pleister	Frank L. Reed†	Charles A. Philhower	Virginia Gale
West Frankfort, Ill.	Paul Moore	R. J. Todd	Larkin Griffin		C. A. Waller	Helen Clem
West Hartford, Conn.*	None	C. C. Thomson	H. H. Barton C	Louis W. Slocum†	L. H. Bugbee	Margery K. Burditt
West Haven, Conn.	Charles F. Schall	George K. Traver	George C. Warner T	Henry C. Conlan	Seth G. Haley	Ora Mason
West New York, N. J.	Joseph Stilz	Charles Swensen	Andrew Best	(Board of 3)	Harry L. Bain	Jennie Thompson
West Orange, N. J.	Frederick C. Erwin	Ronald C. Alford	George C. Kayes T	William Kerr†	Solomon C. Strong	None
West Palm Beach, Fla.*	F. Theo Brown	Mrs. J. R. Gardner	Frank M. Hannon T	Sidney G. Trownsell	J. A. Youngblood	Maude E. Clarke
West Springfield, Mass.	Henry S. Johnston	Henry E. Schmauck	Henry E. Schmuck T	Myron L. Brown†	John R. Fausey	Marion Bowler
West Warwick, R. I.	None	Ernest J. Mailloux	Frank P. Duffy	John Cassidy†	John Deering	Edith Barton

Wewoka, Okla.	J. E. Patterson	M. M. Sebastian	Guy B. Van Sandt	V. Z. Anders‡	Harry D. Simmons	Ethelyn Markley
Weymouth, Mass.	Marshall F. Spear	Clayton B. Merchant	Emerson R. Dizer	Charles W. Burgess†	Parker T. Pearson	Clarence P. Whipple
Wheeling, W. Va.*	Charles F. Schultze	Howard C. Lane	William H. Pfarr T	Karl G. Sailer‡	J. P. McHenry	Etta M. Roberts
White Plains, N. Y.	Walter Rogers	George Zechiel	Gustav E. Olson	William J. Weise	H. Claude Hardy	Clara Hopper
Whiting, Ind.	James T. McNamara	Edith E. Langenhan	Edith E. Langenhan T	George Kochis‡	W. W. Borden	Margaret Smith
Whittier, Calif.	Omer S. Coppock	Guy N. Dixon	W. C. Pyle T	Guy N. Dixon	Will E. Wiley	Ruth Ellis
Wichita, Kan.*	Robert E. Israel	C. C. Ellis	E. S. Worrell A	C. P. Hale‡	L. W. Mayberry	Ruth Hammond
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	W. E. Fitzgerald	J. H. Crouch	J. Bryan Miller	W. S. Starnes	H. D. Fillers	Lucia Powell
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Charles N. Loveland	Harvey Weiss	Thomas W. Brown	George M. Yencha	Allan C. Bacon	Mary N. Baker
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	William P. Yocum	John C. Deal	R. E. Miles C	(County)	William C. Graham	Fred S. Evans
Williamsport, Pa.	Charles D. Wolfe	Byron C. Houck	Edgar H. Maitland	S. J. Webster	A. M. Weaver	O. R. H. Thomson
Willimantic, Conn.	Pierre J. Laramee	Arthur L. Clark	E. Frank Bugbee	Arthur L. Clark	E. A. Case	Marion E. Shouse
Wilmette, Ill.*	Harry C. Kinne	Nicholas P. Miller	Harry Miller T	John S. Clark‡	J. R. Harper	Anne Whitnack
Wilmington, Del.	Walter W. Bacon	Homer C. Simmons	James B. McManus	Weller E. Stover†	S. M. Stouffer	A. L. Bailey
Wilmington, N. C.	Walter H. Blair	J. R. Benson	W. Louis Fisher	Addison Hewlett‡	H. M. Roland	Emma Woodward
Wilson, N. C.*	Charles B. McLean	A. C. McKinnon	A. C. McKinnon	C. C. Lamm‡	K. R. Curtis	Mrs. W. M. Moss
Winchester, Mass.	None	Mabel W. Stinson	None	Harry T. Winn†	James J. Quinn	Cora A. Quimby
Winchester, Va.*	C. R. Anderson	Clark Smith	W. A. Baker T	Charles McVicar	Garland R. Quarles	C. Vernon Eddy
Winnetka, Ill.*	William B. Moulton	Stella Winslow	Elizabeth Uhe	John Clarke‡	C. Washburne	Mary Hewes
Winona, Minn.	A. H. Maze	George W. Hofmann	Otto P. Pietsch T	Jacob L. Mayer	D. F. Dickerson	Ethel Binney
Winston-Salem, N. C.	W. T. Wilson	Ralph L. Dixon	Ralph L. Dixon	Vernon Flynt‡	John Watson Moore	Janet C. Berkeley
Winthrop, Mass.	A. Russell Belcher	Donald S. McLeod	Albert L. Pigou A	Oliver F. Green†	Edward R. Clarke	Marion W. Kinney
Woburn, Mass.	Edward W. Kenney	William E. Kane	Hugh F. Gilgun A	John T. O'Neil†	Daniel Hurld	William D. Goddard
Woonsocket, R. I.	Joseph Pratt	Raymond A. Jarret	George H. Roberts, Jr. A	(Board of 3)	Leon Farrin	Grace H. Hall
Wooster, Ohio	William L. Long	Elsie Williams	Elsie A. Williams A	Dan S. Yoder‡	C. M. Layton	Eugenia W. Glenn
Worcester, Mass.	John S. Sullivan	Malcolm C. Midgley	Harold J. Tunnison T	John A. Swan†	Walter S. Young	Robert K. Shaw
Wyandotte, Mich.	Thomas A. Davis	Lawrence J. LaCourse	John T. McWhirter T	Edward W. Kane	Fred W. Frostic	Mae Girardin
Xenia, Ohio*	F. M. Chambliss	A. V. Perrill	A. V. Perrill A	J. J. Curlott‡	H. B. Warner	Ruth Ann Dennis
Yakima, Wash.	H. C. Temple	Pearl Benjamin	Ray Washburn	E. G. Campbell‡	A. C. Davis	Helen Remsberg
Yonkers, N. Y.	Joseph F. Loehr	William H. McCabe	James E. Hushion C	Timothy Murray†	William R. Williams	Grinton I. Will
York, Pa.	Harry B. Anstine	Henry Butler	John L. Snyder	Charles Witmyer	Arthur W. Ferguson	Katharine Shorey
Youngstown, Ohio	Lionel Evans	John H. Lemon	Frank W. Barton	John J. Arnold‡	George E. Roudebush	Clarence W. Sumner
Ypsilanti, Mich.	Ray H. Burrell	Harvey C. Holmes	Mabel I. Stadtmiller T	Donald F. Comstock	Ernest H. Chappelle	Lottie Coombs
Zanesville, Ohio	William P. Wetherald	Ralph J. Christ	Henry Stemm A	Earl G. Dunn‡	Charles T. Prose	Mrs. Junias Brown

TABLE VII-B

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000

Names of city officials as reported in February, 1937. In the column, "Director of Public Works," † indicates title is superintendent of streets; ‡ indicates city engineer. Under "Director of Parks or Recreation," P indicates superintendent of parks; R indicates director of recreation.

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Aberdeen, S. D.	John Buck†	E. I. Kingsley	W. J. Goetz	J. D. Adams	S. H. Anderson P	Frank Noll
Aberdeen, Wash.	S. C. Watkins‡	Charles A. Borum	George S. Dean	B. O. Swinehart	V. G. Skinner P	L. T. Parker
Abilene, Tex.	O. K. Hobbs‡	J. Ray Roe	T. A. Hackney	Scott W. Hollis	W. V. Womack P	Wiley L. Coffey
Ada, Okla.	J. H. Pryor†	Ed C. Haley	Roy Keller	S. P. Ross	Wayne Wheelock P	Mack Braley
Adams, Mass.	(Selectmen)	Charles Hiser	Edward Reid	James F. McLaughlin	(Board of Selectmen)	Walter J. Donovan
Adrian, Mich.	Adelbert Vedder	Arthur Whitney	Arch T. Wilson	W. S. MacKenzie	Adelbert Vedder	John C. Howell
Akron, Ohio	W. F. Peters	C. E. Harris	Frank J. Boss	M. D. Ailes	Charles F. Fisher P	Wade DeWoody
Alameda, Calif.	George E. Sperbeck‡	Thomas M. Lane	Vern Smith	Leonard Skilling	George Sperbeck	H. L. George
Albany, Ga.	J. Fred Smith†	D. W. Brosnan	C. Ray	W. D. Martin	W. Carl Smith	S. B. Lippitt
Albany, N. Y.	Kenneth W. Marsh	Michael J. Fleming	David Smurl	Daniel P. O'Leary	Frederick Futterer R	Joseph J. Casey
Albert Lea, Minn.	C. V. Jones‡	Alex Larson	Miles Norton	D. S. Branham	R. L. Van Nocker	William P. Sturtz
Albuquerque, N. M.	E. O. Betts‡	W. A. Westerfeld	Patrick O'Grady	J. W. Elder	C. E. Holleid P	Merritt Oldaker
Alexandria, La.	R. W. Bringhurst	R. A. Neff	V. V. Lamkin	R. B. Wallace	Robert W. Bringhurst	John H. McSween
Alexandria, Va.	H. G. McCartney‡	J. M. Duncan, Jr.	J. S. Arnold	W. L. Schafer	Virginia W. Ryder R	Carl Budwesky
Alhambra, Calif.	Clayton W. Paige‡	Frank A. Bovet	M. R. Spencer	S. J. Stewart	L. E. Winter P	J. B. Ogg
Aliquippa, Pa.	C. A. Dinsmore	C. B. Ransom	W. L. Ambrose	J. E. Tanner	None	W. D. Craig
Allentown, Pa.	Henry K. Bauman†	Edwin P. Erb	Clarence R. Mensinger	J. Treichler Butz	Edwin W. German P	Calvin E. Arner
Alliance, Ohio	Wilbur Sponseller‡	J. E. Held	Harry Stark	G. O. Rowland	E. E. Kidwell P	William T. Martin
Alpena, Mich.	A. M. Hopperstead	R. E. Wilson	Guy H. Greene	F. J. O'Donnell	A. M. Hopperstead	A. W. Wilcox
Alton, Ill.	C. L. Pitchforce‡	Thomas Krepel	Gus Rotsch	D. M. Roberts	August Dormann P	M. E. Newell
Altoona, Pa.	Frank M. Hunter†	Paul L. Amheiser	H. S. Carey	Raymond A. Herbert	E. E. Stall P	W. B. Manley
Amarillo, Tex.	H. R. Smith‡	George B. Cooper	W. R. McDowell	B. M. Primer	C. H. Fitz P	C. L. King
Ambridge, Pa.	R. A. Nadeau‡	William Rittelmann	Andrew Bires	Louis Herrmann	None	Eugene Caputo
Ames, Iowa	J. H. Ames	L. R. Morris	W. J. Cure	B. D. Atchley	L. B. Spinney P	R. E. Nichol
Amesbury, Mass.	Fred W. Merrill†	James E. Feltham	John J. O'Brien	Clarence S. Morse	James W. Inglis P	Albert M. Miller
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Clarence Hesslin	Matthew Kavanaugh	William E. Cline	Patrick J. Fitzgibbons	Charles Stover P	Ralph Kurlbaum
Anaconda, Mont.	Walter N. Riley	Henry Quane	T. L. Cullen	J. J. Malee	Walter N. Riley	D. H. Morgan
Anaheim, Calif.	E. P. Happgood‡	Rudolph Nyboe	James S. Bouldin	K. H. Sutherland	Rudolph Boysen P	George F. Holden
Anderson, Ind.	Herman Biest	Frank Clem	Joseph Carney	George B. Metcalf	Emory W. Jackson	Harry Neff
Anderson, S. C.	F. R. Sweeny‡	A. S. Mauldin	W. W. Driskell	E. R. VandeGrift	J. C. Holler R	A. H. Dagnall
Annapolis, Md.	Harry E. Bean	Jesse A. Fisher	William Curry	James J. Murphy	None	Wm. J. McWilliams
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Geo. H. Sandenburgh‡	Charles Andrews	Lewis W. Fohey	John A. Wessinger	Eli A. Gallup P	William M. Laird
Anniston, Ala.	H. P. Harris‡	Emmett White	C. E. Turner	G. A. Cryer	None	H. H. Evans
Ansonia, Conn.	Thomas Pratt	James Brett	John J. Mahoney	Louis H. Wilmot	(Commission)	Frederick M. McCarthy

Appleton, Wis.	Lloyd M. Schindler‡	George F. McGillan	George T. Flinn	J. C. Huxel	E. B. Rachow P	Harry F. Hoener
Ardmore, Okla.	V. R. Short	John H. Moore	D. H. Dunn	A. Y. Easterwood	V. R. Short P	W. W. Potter
Arkansas City, Kan.	D. A. Lawhe‡	Harry McCullough	Lester Richardson	O. E. Strodtman	C. O. Brock P	Tom Pringle
Arlington, Mass.	Loren W. Marsh	Daniel B. Tierney	Archie F. Bullock	William H. Bradley	John B. Byrne P	Paul M. White
Arnold, Pa.	H. A. Gould†	J. C. Brunscak	Sherman Hill	William Ihrig	Louis Springer R	Joseph Bonidy
Asbury Park, N. J.	Orville Winterstella	William S. Taggart	Ernest H. Williams	Budd H. Obert	Orville Winterstella	Walter Taylor
Asheville, N. C.	Weldon Weir	A. L. Duckett	Fred Jones	John W. Williams	Weldon Weir P	A. Hall Johnston
Ashland, Ky.	A. T. Somerville	Burris Hensley	C. F. Howard	R. D. Higgins	John Kobs P	Strother Hynes
Ashland, Ohio	W. Art Mason	Charles L. Clark	Herman D. Fetzer	Robert P. Bogniard	None	George P. Gongwer
Ashland, Wis.	James Phillips‡	Clarence Overdahl	William A. Saunders	C. O. Hertzman	Charles Maslowski P	John Garvin
Ashtabula, Ohio	C. R. Stanhope‡	R. N. Mahan	A. J. Kane	J. H. Park	E. N. Tilton	Tom R. Bailey
Astoria, Ore.	H. M. McCallister	C. E. Foster	John K. Acton	Nellie S. Vernon	H. M. McCallister P	J. L. Hope
Atchison, Kan.	E. E. Hellener‡	H. N. Sowers	Willard C. Linville	W. K. Fast	LaVerne Stucker P	Z. E. Jackson
Athens, Ga.	J. G. Beacham	E. F. Lester	E. W. Wood	W. W. Brown	J. G. Beacham P	L. C. Rucker
Athol, Mass.	James G. Cotton†	Ernest L. Smith	Patrick J. Murphy	Frank W. Fuller	Robert T. Lincoln P	William A. Plotkin
Atlanta, Ga.	Clarke Donaldson‡	O. J. Parker	M. A. Hornsby	J. P. Kennedy	George I. Simons P	J. C. Savage
Atlantic City, N. J.	William F. Casey	Joseph H. Leeds	James McMenamin	Samuel L. Salasin	Joseph A. Paxson	A. J. Siracusa
Attleboro, Mass.	Robert W. Mawney	Fred A. Clark	Fred H. Blanck	Ralph P. Kent	John E. Anderson P	Henri G. Proulx
Auburn, Me.	F. W. Ford, Jr.	G. Edward Bancroft	Harry W. Rowe	Shirley J. Davis	Vincent W. Canham P	D. Webber
Auburn, N. Y.	D. M. Dunning, Jr.‡	Fred Washburn	Chester J. Bills	J. W. Copeland	William Aubin	Nelson L. Drummond
Augusta, Ga.	E. E. Pund	John B. Kennedy	C. J. Wilson	Thomas B. Phinizy	E. E. Pund	William T. Gary
Augusta, Me.	Matthew Broderick†	George R. McCurdy	John J. O'Connell	George Coombs	Frederick G. Payne	Charles P. Nelson
Aurora, Ill.	T. M. Berg†	Lloyd E. Gramley	A. G. Wirz	George W. Haan	Clayton A. Day P	Merritt J. Little
Austin, Minn.	George L. Brown‡	Nels Jensen	Paul Enochson	H. M. Fisch	R. G. Anderson P	B. E. Hughes
Austin, Tex.	J. E. Motheral‡	J. E. Woody	R. D. Thorp	Banner Gregg	J. A. Garrison R	A. L. Love
Bakersfield, Calif.	J. Holfelder‡	W. E. Van Meter	R. B. Powers	P. J. Cuneo	Archie Goodrich P	Walter Osborn
Baltimore, Md.	Bernard L. Crozier	Alfred E. Sharp	Charles D. Gaither	Huntington Williams	Edward Hanlon P	R. E. Lee Marshall
Bangor, Me.	Phillip H. Glover	Joseph P. McCosker	Thomas I. Crowley	Harry D. McNeil	Phillip H. Glover P	William S. Cole
Barberton, Ohio	William Jamison	Claude Witwer	Fred Werntz	H. A. Finefrock	None	Harold J. Eckroate
Barre, Vt.	Thurman W. Dix	John C. Heney	Dennis Donahue	J. J. Tomasi	Maurice C. Watkins P	C. O. Granai
Bartlesville, Okla.	J. E. McCormick‡	H. D. Scott	L. W. Turner	Elizabeth Chamberlin	William Trautman P	J. T. Shipman
Batavia, N. Y.	Roy S. Henderson	Harry V. Gerling	Henry W. Ware	E. F. Will	None	William H. Coon
Baton Rouge, La.	K. H. Strenzke	Robert A. Bogan	King Strenzke	T. Jeff McHugh	George E. Oldham P	Fred G. Benton
Battle Creek, Mich.	Russell Snow	W. P. Weeks	Hugh Gordon	A. A. Hoyt	Sam A. Frey P	Walter P. North
Bay City, Mich.	J. H. Nelson	Harry C. Crumb	Frank Anderson	George W. Moore	J. H. Nelson	A. W. Black
Bayonne, N. J.	Eugene McCarthy	James G. Hogan	Cornelius O'Neill	William Brooke	Michael J. Griffin P	Alfred Brenner
Beacon, N. Y.	Robert B. Post	Charles Kimbark	Jesse B. Dingee	Charles B. Dugan	Herbert Haley R	Vincent D. Stearns
Beatrice, Neb.	J. B. High	Cecil Hess	Paul Acton	J. R. Leibee	W. A. Rush P	Harold Mattoon
Beaumont, Tex.	R. C. Black‡	S. D. O'Conor	L. B. Maddox	W. W. Dunn	Frank L. Bertschler P	M. L. Lefler
Beaver Falls, Pa.	H. B. McCray	Richard Timmins	William Davidson	H. Burt Plummer	H. B. McCray P	Leonard L. Ewing
Bedford, Ind.	Henry Pearson‡	James Cornwell	A. M. Rainbolt	Charles Blackburn	William Ingalls P	A. J. Fields
Bellaire, Ohio	Ed Conaway	Charles Gratz	Francis Moran	W. J. Shepard	William Powell P	Joseph J. Poorman
Belleville, Ill.	William Johnson‡	Walter Finklein	Thomas F. Lonie	William Farley, Jr.	None	L. F. Perrin, Jr.
Belleville, N. J.	Patrick A. Waters	Robert A. Reid	George R. Spatz	Eugene T. Berry	William D. Clark	L. E. Keenan
Bellevue, Pa.	James Greenough	Henry J. Gercken	William Darling	Goldie P. Brown	None	Geo. E. Morcroft, Jr.

Table VII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Bellingham, Wash.	John M. Adams‡	S. Everett McGinnis	R. R. Reed	I. W. Powell	Herbert J. Olson P	Hobert S. Dawson
Belmont, Mass.	W. R. Tompson†	William H. Hill	John J. O'Brien	Keble Perine	Lewis S. Harris	Amos L. Taylor
Beloit, Wis.	C. J. Popelka‡	Elmer Fairbert	Robert M. Bloomer	Richard Thayer	Ross Yost P	C. L. Haugan
Benton Harbor, Mich.	C. R. Wightman	Irving Clauser	Charles Kocher	E. R. Taylor	C. R. Wightman P	W. M. Cunningham
Berkeley, Calif.	Harry Goodridge‡	George Haggerty	John Greening	Frank L. Kelly	Charles Davis R	Fred C. Hutchinson
Berlin, N. H.	P. L. Murphy	O. B. Bergquist	Walter J. Hynes	John C. Greenan	(Board of 3) P	M. J. Ryan
Berwick, Pa.	Charles M. Hidlay†	Ernest Cole	Harry Peterson	Charles Ross	None	C. W. Dickson
Berwyn, Ill.	Charles Tourek	James Hrach	Joseph Pilot	Arthur Herron	J. J. Urbanek R	William Oplatka
Bessemer, Ala.	W. D. Twing	L. B. Hill	Cephus Ross	R. V. Hazlewood	Felton Collier P	G. W. Bains
Bethlehem, Pa.	Robert L. Fox‡	A. E. Anderson	Ernest Stocker	Edward Brader	Ario Wear P	D. L. McCarthy
Beverly, Mass.	James W. Blackmer	John Cressy	Joseph C. Murney	Alonzo O. Woodbury	James W. Blackmer	Philip Massarella
Beverly Hills, Calif.	William R. Metz‡	Lloyd Canfield	Charles C. Blair	H. H. Blodgett	George V. Chapman P	R. C. Waltz
Biddeford, Me.	Albert Cadorette†	Frank Cantara	Rodolphe Vanasse	Oscar Perrault	Joseph H. Stone P	William P. Donahue
Big Spring, Tex.	E. V. Spence	Olie Cordill	J. T. Thornton	H. W. Leeper	E. V. Spence	Thomas J. Coffee
Billings, Mont.	R. T. Hurdle‡	V. H. Steele	V. A. Lechner	A. E. Stripp	L. L. Worthington	Robert N. Jones
Biloxi, Miss.	John Swanzy	Charles Sentell	Alonzo Gabrich	E. E. Moore	(Commission)	J. D. Stennis
Binghamton, N. Y.	John A. Giles‡	A. J. Dillon	L. C. Abel	C. J. Longstreet	F. J. Pierson	Robert J. Ryan
Birmingham, Ala.	J. D. Webb‡	B. O. Hargrove	E. L. Hollums	J. D. Dowling	R. S. Marshall P	W. J. Wynn
Bismarck, N. D.	T. R. Atkinson‡	R. H. Hamro	W. R. Ebeling	A. M. Fisher	Myron H. Atkinson P	C. L. Foster
Bloomfield, N. J.	Joseph W. Obreiter‡	George E. Koeber	Charles F. Jensen	Joseph C. Saile	C. A. Emmons, Jr.	Ed. C. Pettit
Bloomington, Ill.	Scott E. McCullough‡	Rolla B. Neal	Paul F. Gierman	B. Markowitz	Byrl Bowman P	Thomas Weldon
Bloomington, Ind.	John T. Stapleton‡	B. M. Hazel	Robert E. Eller	Charles E. Holland	M. R. Currie	Donald E. Bowen
Bluefield, W. Va.	Kyle L. Bruce	E. L. McClure	C. N. Wilson	David B. Lepper	None	Sidney J. Kwass
Blue Island, Ill.	R. B. Hammond	John Link	Albert Eick	Albert Roemisch	Edward C. Maroney P	W. Otto Wielgorecki
Blytheville, Ark.	Joe Carney‡	Roy Head	E. A. Rice	M. O. Usrey	None	Roy Nelson
Bogalusa, La.	J. H. Slaughter	Elmer G. Smith	T. A. Magee	J. H. Slaughter	H. E. Willis P	G. V. Rich
Boise, Idaho	C. C. Stevenson‡	W. A. Foster	J. Emer Harris	C. K. Macey	J. T. McLeod	Thornton Dix Wyman
Boone, Iowa	George A. Nelson‡	William A. West	James B. Reid	William Woodburn	(Board of 3) P	F. L. Mackey
Boston, Mass.	Edward M. Richardson	Edward F. McLaughlin	Joseph F. Timilty	William B. Keeler	William P. Long P	Henry E. Foley
Boulder, Colo.	H. C. McClintock	E. A. Johnson	R. C. Prater	H. L. Morency	John Mills P	Frank L. Moorhead
Bowling Green, Ky.	E. P. Harris‡	John Moltenberry	George B. Donnelly	G. M. Wells	R. E. Monahan P	J. Frank Denton
Braddock, Pa.	G. M. Dillon	T. K. Martin	R. J. Butler	James H. Wills	None	Leo Kostman
Bradford, Pa.	J. H. Quirk‡	E. B. Larkin	J. E. Cochran	R. G. Vogel	J. A. Polley P	F. M. Nash
Brainerd, Minn.	R. T. Campbell‡	F. W. Fuller	Thomas Templeton	R. A. Beise	A. R. Falconer P	W. W. Bane
Braintree, Mass.	John J. Drinkwater‡	Fred A. Tenney	John J. Heaney	Thomas J. Henshon	(Board of 3) P	
Brawley, Calif.	None	H. L. Stewart	L. J. Cromer	John L. Parker	W. I. Hoopes P	A. L. Sebille
Bremerton, Wash.	C. C. Casad	Ernest F. Yett	Jesse A. Knabb	D. H. Polk	O. H. Nystrom P	W. A. Beakley
Bridgeport, Conn.	Peter Brewster	Thomas Burns	Charles Wheeler	Richard O'B. Shea	Henry Cliffe P	Harry Schwartz
Bridgeton, N. J.	J. Boyd Westcott	John Peguesse	Mervin H. Beach	John G. Robbins	Otis C. Husted P	Samuel Iredell
Bristol, Conn.	Daniel J. Donovan	Morgan B. Farrell	Ernest T. Belden	B. B. Robbins	Willis P. Fraser P	Frederick W. Beach
Bristol, Pa.	John S. Roberts, Jr.‡	Clifford L. Hagerman	Linford J. Jones	John M. Wright	None	Howard I. James

Bristol, Tenn..	Arthur Green†	W. R. Collin	R. L. Morton	F. L. Moore	Fred V. Vance P	J. K. Brown
Brockton, Mass.........	Arthur J. Creeden	Frank F. Dickinson	William J. Murphy	Michael T. Russell	Daniel W. Field P	J. Norris Maguire
Brookfield, Ill..........	Walter D. Wilson‡	F. B. McDowell	Thomas Mahoney	Harriet L. Hoekendorf	None	Paul Pretzel
Brookline, Mass.........	Daniel G. Lacy†	Selden R. Allen	H. Allen Rutherford	Francis P. Denny	Paul G. Hubbard P	Philip S. Parker
Brownsville, Tex........	George M. Hillyer‡	T. P. Sarran	J. T. Armstrong	T. A. Kinder, Jr.	George M. Hillyer P	J. T. Canales
Brownwood, Tex........	J. S. Palmer‡	Rance Pettit	J. L. Sandlin	J. M. Horn	None	R. L. McGaugh
Brunswick, Ga..........	F. J. Torras	J. E. Henderson	J. E. Register	M. E. Winchester	None	B. Nightengale
Bucyrus, Ohio..........	R. L. Hertzer†	William F. Mader	Philip Trautman	W. G. Carlisle	None	John C. Carroll
Buffalo, N. Y...........	George J. Summers	William R. Castimore	James W. Higgins	Francis E. Fronczak	Frank A. Coon P	Gregory V. Harmon
Burbank, Calif..........	Howard I. Stites‡	Guy Miltimore	Elmer H. Adams	T. H. Ransom	Dewey Kruckeberg P	Ralph Swagler
Burlingame, Calif.......	Cecil Longson‡	Wilkie J. Dessin	John Harper	Wade Macomber	None	John F. Davis
Burlington, Iowa........	H. A. Vollmer‡	Robert Collatt	Delbert Murray	William Sessions	Ralph E. Gilbert	Fred S. Holsteen
Burlington, N. J.........	Charles Lucas†	William Schroder	George Bowley	Kathryn C. Phillips	Alfred Rundle R	Thomas D. Begley
Burlington, Vt..........	George C. Stanley‡	C. D. Stockwell	Victor Fisher	Erold F. Foster	Thomas F. Conlon	T. E. Hopkins
Butler, Pa.............	Fred M. Harper‡	I. S. Zorb	Wilbur R. Kennedy	Edgar Geibel	Harry M. Behm	Benjamin R. Williams
Butte, Mont............	Floyd A. Hamill	Fred Martin	Walter I. Shay	Frank J. Williams	Floyd A. Hamill	Floyd C. Fluent
Cairo, Ill.............	Mike Egan†	Peter Lind	Wesley Hironimous	C. L. Weber	C. R. Dunlap P	William S. Dewey
Calumet City, Ill.......	Joseph Graboske†	Anton Miller	Anton Miller	A. Nady	John J. Murray P	John E. Pavlik
Cambridge, Mass........	Wm. R. McMeniment†	Herman E. Gutheim	Timothy F. Leahy	Simon B. Kelleher	Stephen H. Mahoney	Theodore A. Lynch
Cambridge, Ohio.......	Arthur L. Beach	C. C. Long	J. J. Gibson	Carl M. Oshe	None	Porter H. Forsythe
Camden, N. J..........	Frank J. Hartmann	John Lennox	Arthur Colsey	Arthur L. Stone	George E. Brunner	Edw. V. Martino
Campbell, Ohio........	John M. Petruska	James A. Gustinella	Frank Cunningham	J. S. Mariner	John M. Petruska	Anthony F. Pacella
Canonsburg, Pa........	H. M. Day‡	W. H. Arnold	Harold Addis	Frank Milligan	None	
Canton, Ill.............	John Kleinsteiber‡	George Ruey	B. E. Cook	Ernest Thixton	John Pugh	Ezra J. Clark
Canton, Ohio..........	John A. Shisler‡	George Jacobs	Ira A. Manderbaugh	Frank M. Sayre	Clifford Schnake R	Paul Weber
Cape Girardeau, Mo.....	John R. Walther‡	Robert Kammer	H. F. Wickham	C. C. Summers	L. H. Butler P	R. P. Smith
Carbondale, Pa.........	John J. Collins†	Joseph C. Healey	Frank J. O'Boyle	Arthur J. Dearie	George J. Lesher P	J. E. Brennan
Carlisle, Pa............	George P. Searight	James Dysert	Charles E. Strock	W. C. Stephens	George P. Searight	John D. Faller
Carnegie, Pa...........	W. W. Andrews	Orian Baux	C. H. Keisling	A. B. Lafferty	None	James H. Duff
Carteret, N. J..........	Joseph G. Jomo‡	Charles Green	H. J. Harrington	Frank A. Born	Joseph Galvanek P	Abraham Glass
Casper, Wyo...........	Frank S. Knittle‡	Oscar Hiestand	F. G. Schirck	(Vacancy)	R. L. Iserman P	E. E. Murane
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	Frank E. Young	E. P. Kohout	Robert J. Vlach	V. H. Hasek	Edwin Stefan P	Don Hines
Central Falls, R. I......	Clarence W. Blais	Frank J. Callahan	George E. Collette	Omer Masse	Joseph Allard P	Joseph Janas
Centralia, Ill...........	H. B. Stover‡	C. E. Rettinghouse	Wm. Kaelin	J. M. Haney	O. W. Veltman P	L. H. Jonas
Chambersburg, Pa.......	F. D. Rhodes, Jr.‡	Harry Evans	H. S. Byers	Frank J. Croft	C. H. Pensinger P	Edmund C. Wingerd
Champaign, Ill.........	A. M. Danely‡	John Ely	Roy Argo	C. George Appelle	Lee Greenman P	Albert Tuxhorn
Chanute, Kan..........	R. B. Reeves‡	R. G. Stowell	Lee Knapp	James A. Butin	None	T. R. Evans
Charleroi, Pa...........	A. A. McDonald‡	Henry J. Lowstuter	Peter Bege	J. M. Hill	None	
Charleston, S. C........	J. H. Dingle‡	John H. Wohlers	Chris H. Ortmann	Leon Banov	W. M. Ball P	J. Waties Waring
Charleston, W. Va......	H. L. Campbell‡	J. L. McLane	W. A. Tully	H. B. Robins	A. O. Ratliff P	P. H. Hill
Charlotte, N. C.........	Lloyd McC.Ross‡	W. H. Palmer	E. D. Pittman	G. L. Rea	W. J. Cartier	J. M. Scarborough
Charlottesville, Va......	S. L. Williamson‡	C. H. Page	M. F. Greaver	R. D. Hollowell	R. E. Hall, Jr. P	E. V. Walker
Chattanooga, Tenn......	Ashby Black	Robert W. Jones	Ray Bryan	J. W. L. Cooper	R. M. Cooke P	J. W. Anderson
Chelsea, Mass..........	James A. O'Brien	David M. Hudson	Charles M. Finn	John F. Welch	Arthur J. Carolan	Max Wise
Chester, Pa............	F. G. Hartvigson‡	Thomas Canavan	Harry Robinson	H. C. Donahoo	Clifford H. Peoples	

TABLE VII-B.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Cheyenne, Wyo.	A. W. Trout	Ed P. Taylor	T. J. Cahill	Henry Dillman	Ed Warren	H. B. Henderson, Jr.
Chicago, Ill.	Oscar E. Hewitt	Michael J. Corrigan	James P. Allman	Herman N. Bundesen	Robert J. Dunham P	Barnet Hodes
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Allen Fox‡	George Mahnke	Louis E. Smith	Hugo Long	Robert G. Davis R	Edwin B. Poorman
Chickasha, Okla.	Robert O. Bradley	Frank Dews	M. L. Thomas	S. O. Marrs	C. A. Griffin	Ben Goff
Chicopee, Mass.	Thomas Robinson‡	Frank E. Landers	Frank O'Callahan	Paul G. Martel	(Board of 5)	Stanley F. Ciosek
Chillicothe, Ohio	Russell H. Hampton	Harry Moore	Ben Rout	Raymond E. Bower	Robert Barnhart	Kenneth T. Stevens
Cicero, Ill.	Anton Krupicka	George Knol	Theodore Svoboda	Frank J. Pokorney	None	Fred J. Loyda
Cincinnati, Ohio	J. E. Root	Barney Houston	W. E. Weatherly	Frank K. Harder	John K. Rose P	John D. Ellis
Clairton, Pa.	Warren W. Scherer†	Francis Tepe	H. E. Fulmer	W. F. Connelly	E. J. Rascati P	C. A. Lewis
Claremont, N. H.	L. J. Gould†	C. E. Sears	Wm. C. Nobbs	W. P. Prescott	R. G. Blanc R	
Clarksburg, W. Va.	Richard Scott‡	J. J. Martin	Roy O. Ross	R. L. Osborn	Lee Dolan	Karl B. Kyle
Clarksdale, Miss.	W. R. Ellis, Jr.	R. W. Maxwell	N. A. Cartledge	N. C. Knight	Virginia Curtis R	W. W. Venable
Cleburne, Tex.	S. M. Ballew†	R. L. Patterson	J. W. Miles	J. M. Stallcup	Mrs. H. D. McCoy	Roy Anderson
Cleveland, Ohio	Miles E. Evans	James E. Granger	George J. Matowitz	Harold H. Knapp	Hugo E. Varga P	Alfred Clum
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	H. H. Canfield	O. F. Romann	W. G. Barrows	Robert Lockhart	H. H. Canfield	Geo. E. Hartshorn
Cliffside Park, N. J.	Arthur J. Rooney	William Curtis	Frank Borrell	Fred J. Dyer	Arthur J. Rooney	Joseph W. Marini
Clifton, N. J.	John L. Fitzgerald	James Sweeney	James N. Marsh	Lester F. Meloney	John L. Fitzgerald	John G. Dluhy
Clinton, Iowa	Benton R. Anderson	Albert Krenz	O. T. Roberts	J. C. Burke	Leo Hannaher P	E. Stanley Mayer
Clinton, Mass.	Joseph Jennings	William E. Powers	Michael E. Kelly	Frederick E. Murphy	Robert McCarthy P	William Constantino
Coatesville, Pa.	William C. Emigh‡	Elmer C. Speakman	Ralph E. Williams	Charles V. Peace	Fred L. Wood P	W. E. Greenwood
Coffeyville, Kan.	E. L. Brown‡	Sol E. Hanna	Clarence A. Lang	P. S. Townsend	J. D. Byers P	Raymond Belt
Cohoes, N. Y.	William A. Dawson	James H. Golden	(Vacancy)	E. M. Bell	William A. Dawson	John J. Doherty
Collingswood, N. J.	Arthur E. Armitage	Cooper Foster	Charles Fluharty	Harold K. Eynon	Arthur E. Armitage	William Harris
Colo. Springs, Colo.	Frank O. Ray‡	Fred A. Taylor	Hugh D. Harper	O. R. Gillett	T. C. Kirkwood P	Ben S. Wendelken
Columbia, Mo.	W. B. Cauthorn‡	T. M. Walden	O. H. Pollock	H. P. Muir	None	George A. Spencer
Columbia, Pa.	A. L. Purple	Alvin Roop	Paul Thomas	G. M. Rodenheiser	A. L. Purple R	Henry Bruner
Columbia, S. C.	W. S. Tomlinson‡	A. McC. Marsh	W. H. Rawlinson	P. E. Payne	C. C. Gibson	P. A. Cooper
Columbus, Ga.	J. M. Graddy	W. B. Miller, Sr.	H. W. Cornett	W. E. Mayher	Edwina Wood R	W. deL. Worsley
Columbus, Miss.	H. H. McClanahan‡	J. L. Beaty	J. A. Morton	C. E. Lehmberg	None	T. W. Lewis, Jr.
Columbus, Ohio	Paul W. Maetzel‡	Edward P. Welch	John H. Dunn	Nelson C. Dysart	Robert V. Hessaneur	John L. Davies
Compton, Calif.	Albert B. Gidley‡	Edwin Dowd	Thomas J. Potter	F. E. Estes	None	Ralph Pierson
Concord, N. H.	E. E. Webber	William T. Happny	Victor I. Moore	Donald G. Barton	Carl L. Sargent P	Henry P. Callahan
Concord, N. C.	Walter L. Furr‡	John L. Miller	B. F. Widenhouse	D. G. Caldwell	None	Walter D. Brown
Connellsville, Pa.	J. E. Hoenshel‡	W. E. De Bolt	Andrew Thomas	John M. Young	Charles F. White	J. Kirk Renner
Connersville, Ind.	Russel Crouse‡	Joe Rudd	P. P. Fettig	H. Smelser	M. Hassett	Leroy C. Hanby
Conshohocken, Pa.	Philip Gravenese	Theodore Speaker	Francis Blake	Thomas S. White	Charles Cauvel	E. Arnold Forrest
Coraopolis, Pa.	William Erwing†	Wayne Shanks	George Colvin	David Clever	John Hazel	H. C. A. Hofacker
Corning, N. Y.	George E. Wright	John W. McCarty	A. W. Eckess	Henry E. Elwood, Jr.	George E. Wright	Clarence Brisco
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Calvin Cock‡	W. H. Anderson	Lee Petzel	W. E. Carruth	Joe Simon	L. H. Lewis
Corsicana, Tex.	J. S. Murchison	E. L. Keith	O. B. Nutt	William T. Shell, Jr.	None	Charles T. Banister
Cortland, N. Y.	A. R. Reilly	Clinton Elliott	LeRoy Stevens	Ira L. Garner	A. R. Reilly	Harry K. Angell
Coshocton, Ohio	Victor Johnson	William West	Ray Duling	I. D. Lower	Victor Johnson R	

Council Bluffs, Iowa	Jack Boyne‡	William Grote	E. C. Lane	J. M. Moskovitz	Henry Meyer, Jr.	Proctor R. Perkins
Covington, Ky.	Ben Vastine	Frank A. Northcutt	John Puthoff	Theo Sallee	Vincent Keller P	Ralph P. Rich
Cranston, R. I.	Elton F. Durfee	Daniel F. Young	James G. Miller	Daniel S. Latham	Everett W. Higson R	Edward W. Day
Crawfordsville, Ind.	William S. Harding‡	Harrison Young	Thomas W. Rice	F. N. Daugherty	John Warbritton P	Arthur McGaughey
Cudahy, Wis.	Robert Mueller	Julius Seiy	John C. Medrow	C. D. Partridge	Wallace Miller P	Edward G. Minor
Cumberland, Md.	Henry W. Schaidt‡	Reid C. Hoenicka	Oscar Eyerman	Joseph P. Franklin	Edgar Reynolds	Charles Z. Heskett
Cumberland, R. I.	Joseph F. Houston	None	James T. Bradley	Stephen A. Kenney	None	Stephen A. Fanning
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	K. L. Ewart	M. E. Harrington	R. F. Duffy	H. R. Markwith	K. L. Ewart	A. L. Sidnell
Dallas, Tex.	A. P. Rollins	S. E. Hanson	R. L. Jones	J. W. Bass	Foster Jacoby P	H. P. Kucera
Danbury, Conn.	Elijah Sturdevant	John H. McNamara	George J. Schoen	Felix Tomaino	(Board) P	Leonard McMahon
Danvers, Mass.	Austin L. Littlefield†	Joseph E. Kelley	John T. McDewell	Hugo Nappe	Irving E. Blanchard	James H. Sullivan
Danville, Ill.	Lowell H. Kirby‡	Frank M. Davis	Richard M. Johnson	C. M. Cook	Claude Johnston	Ralph Rouse
Danville, Va.	C. L. Scott, Jr.	L. F. Mitchell	J. H. Martin	R. W. Garnett	E. G. McCain P	A. M. Aiken
Davenport, Iowa	Ralph C. Graham	Richard A. Kelley	Sam Kelly	George Braunlich	Kuno H. Struck P	Harold Thuenen
Dayton, Ohio	George F. Baker	William W. McFadden	R. F. Wurstner	A. O. Peters	William Madden P	H. E. Beane
Daytona Beach, Fla.	K. D. Mills	B. B. Hart	M. B. Shelton	Simon Reed	Raymond Clancy R	Leon J. C. Harton
Dearborn, Mich.	Clarke M. Greene	Roy E. Mottesheard	Carl A. Brooks	C. A. Christensen	Henry D. Schubert R	James E. Greene
Decatur, Ala.	A. L. Wallace‡	L. F. Elkins	W. P. Moore	L. R. Murphree	J. W. Pettey	Peach & Caddell
Decatur, Ga.	W. H. Weaver‡	L. N. Morgan	George S. Swords	H. Homer Allen	A. F. Newman	B. Hugh Burgess
Decatur, Ill.	John L. Rehfelt	William Platt	H. J. Schepper	Ralph G. Long	J. A. Frazier	W. J. Carey
Dedham, Mass.	David I. Livingston	Henry J. Harrigan	John H. Cahill	Arthur M. Wortington	Albert Jordan	
Del Rio, Tex.	Paul Blevins‡	F. J. Schmidt	Amos Humphreys	D. A. York	Otto A. Koog P	Phil Foster
Denison, Tex.	A. M. Brenneke‡	P. S. Lowe	J. R. Dishner	W. A. Lee	None	R. W. Stoddard
Denver, Colo.	A. K. Vickery‡	John F. Healy	George W. Marland	Carl P. Schwalb	George E. Cranmer P	Malcolm Lindsey
Derby, Conn.	Robert F. Clarke†	Russell Pollard	Thomas Van Etten	Thomas F. Plunkett	None	William F. Healey
Des Moines, Iowa	K. C. Kastberg	William Barnett	H. A. Alber	H. E. Ransom	Lee Keyser	Vernon Seeberger
Detroit, Mich.	L. G. Lenhardt	Walter F. Israel	Heinrich Pickert	Henry F. Vaughan	Henry W. Busch P	Ray J. Kelly
Dickson City, Pa.	Francis Stone‡	O. C. Smith	Adam Buza	Anthony Kolenda	William Bodonowicz	Stanley Evans
Dodge City, Kan.	Fred Kirkpatrick	Floyd McGahen	Harry C. Brown	C. E. McCarty	W. S. Ford	C. H. Russell
Donora, Pa.	L. G. Sphar	Charles Cumberland	William Smedley	Herman Lang	L. G. Sphar P	D. M. Anderson
Dormont, Pa.	William F. Vegeler	Charles Thomas	R. B. Miller	F. W. Frank	John W. Lang	Alva C. Purdy
Dothan, Ala.	M. A. Miller	J. E. Zeigler	M. Tatum	W. T. Burkett	None	T. E. Buntin
Dover, N. H.	Walter S. Wheeler‡	Terrance W. O'Neil	Andrew H. McDaniel	George E. Brennan	(Board of 4) P	Albert P. Sherry
Dover, N. J.	Raymond Sharp‡	Horace Rickley	James T. Hart	John G. Taylor	Robert VanOrden R	Sam C. Meyerson
Du Bois, Pa.	J. W. Bailey†	Laird Chambers	R. R. Love	J. I. Brockbank	E. W. Fair	John J. Pentz
Dubuque, Iowa	W. H. Cullen‡	William L. Ryan	John Giellis	W. J. Connell	Carl Grabow R	M. H. Czizek
Duluth, Minn.	J. A. Farrell	J. A. Fisher	Oscar G. Olson	M. McC. Fischer	F. Rodney Paine P	Harry E. Weinberg
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Albert G. Walter‡	Steven J. Klocek, Jr.	John J. Warren	Edgar Bieber	John J. Duncan	Albert J. Foley
Dunmore, Pa.	Sam Mastrianni‡	Frank Murphy	John J. Burke	William Ferresse	None	James McDonald
Duquesne, Pa.	Joseph A. Hughes†	Lawrence Trainor	Thomas J. Flynn	Francis P. Long	Frank Kopriver P	Lewis C. Burstin
Durham, N. C.	H. W. Kueffner	F. W. Bennett	G. W. Proctor	J. H. Epperson	C. R. Wood	S. C. Chambers
East Chicago, Ind.	Z. B. Campbell‡	Ivon G. Friend	Otto Stumpf	David R. Johns	Ray Stubbs P	Nick Stepanovich
East Cleveland, Ohio	Max W. Garnett‡	Harry A. King	L. G. Corlett	George W. Stober	Charles A. Carran	E. A. Binyon
Easthampton, Mass.	M. H. Buzzee	John Lynn	James Campbell	C. J. Hanson	Peter Okulski R	Joseph N. Donais

TABLE VII-B.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
East Hartford, Conn.	C. Henry Olmsted	J. Frank Meunier	William J. McKee	F. W. Brecker	Fred J. Busiere P	Edward C. Carroll
East Liverpool, Ohio	E. B. Laughlin	Thomas Bryan	Hugh McDermott	Dan J. McKeever	W. H. Vodrey, Sr. P	G. Jay Clark
East Moline, Ill.	Robert Benell‡	Paul Godesiabois	T. J. Schafer	J. H. Fowler	E. A. Soule	Ray Klingbiel
Easton, Pa.	Chauncey A. Reese‡	Louis Davison	Frank C. Frederick	Reuben Raub	Roy E. Zellers	Bernard M. Goodman
East Orange, N. J.	William D. Willigerod‡	Charles A. McGinley	Christian N. Dell	Frank J. Osborne	Frances H. Haire R	Walter C. Ellis
East Providence, R. I.	Albert A. Whitaker†	Arthur A. Griswold	James R. Crosby	William H. T. Hamill	Otho F. Smith R	William C. H. Brand
East St. Louis, Ill.	John T. English	Leo L. Lynch	Michael J. O'Rourke	A. P. Lauman	Emmet P. Griffin P	Dan McGlynn
Eau Claire, Wis.	A. R. Garnock‡	James P. Welsh	Chris. Laursen	Charles G. Crocker	Council	J. B. Fleming
Ecorse, Mich.	Nicholas Strassner†	Albert Jeager	George Moore	L. H. Van Beceleare	Nicholas Strassner	Earl E. Montie
El Dorado, Ark.	Elmo Ahrens‡	F. H. Smith	W. E. Hickman	F. O. Mahony	None	I. W. Stennett
El Dorado, Kan.	F. E. Schide‡	Donald J. Rayburn	Charles Parton	F. A. Loman	E. E. Smith P	F. J. Leasure
Elgin, Ill.	J. O. Myers	Robert E. Whalen	Joseph G. Huber	A. L. Mann	Barbara L. Lasher	Perry D. Wells
Elizabeth, N. J.	Thomas E. Collins‡	William H. Kenah	Frank A. Brennan	Louis J. Richards	William P. Neafsey P	Edward Nugent
Elizabeth City, N. C.	R. W. Luther‡	J. B. Flora	R. C. Madrin	T. S. McMullan	None	J. W. Jennette
Elkhart, Ind.	Robert W. Wilder‡	Alex Dotson	A. Elmer Manning	Carl Hamlet	J. N. Myers P	Hawley Burke
Ellwood City, Pa.	Lowell W. Monroe	H. T. Plante	W. C. Morrison	Lewis Young	Lowell W. Monroe	J. W. Humphrey
Elmhurst, Ill.	None	Gus Weber	George Kummerow	F. D. Leahy	Oakley V. Morgan	Fred C. Harbour
Elmira, N. Y.		John H. Espey	Elvin D. Weaver	Reeve Howland	Fred Wright	George G. Reynolds
Elmwood Park, Ill.	Lee Good†	Henry Sells	Frank Rice	James Moxon	Kenneth Weiler R	Myron E. Wisch
El Paso, Tex.	H. G. Stacy‡	John T. Sullivan	L.T. Robey	J. W. Tappan	Hugo C. Meyer P	J. Walker Morrow
Elwood, Ind.	Louis J. Diamond	James Merritt	Elmer Tunis	Merle Hoppenrath	Sam Rummell P	Geo. B. McCammon
Elyria, Ohio	I. D. Faxon	W. N. Bates	E. J. Stankard	G. E. French	F. O. Wilford P	Harvey Cheney
Emporia, Kan.	R. W. Cunningham‡	Charles Stinson	Roy L. Clay	C. H. Munger	Frank Lostutter	O. L. Isaacs
Endicott, N. Y.	C. Franklin Hunt	Charles Huber	Leroy Wike	Mark W. Welch	None	William A. Miner
Englewood, N. J.	Joseph B. Daily	William J. Ford	Charles A. Peterson	Hugh B. Martin	Alex McCloy P	F. H. Reeve
Enid, Okla.	C. B. Lewis‡	J. D. Weissinger	Frank Vogt	R. C. Baker	I. Vany P	A. L. Zinser
Erie, Pa.	Nellie M. Munger	Michael P. Leonard	George J. Christoph	J. R. Smith	Gale H. Ross	Edward M. Murphy
Escanaba, Mich.	Arthur V. Aronson‡	Arvid Johnson	Michael Ettenhoffer	H. J. Defnet	Con Gallagher P	H. J. Rushton
Euclid, Ohio	John L. Sullivan	Ernest Earick	Charles Fox	William Baeckler	John L. Sullivan	Stanley L. Orr
Eugene, Ore.	W. C. Clubb‡	W. E. Nusbaum	C. F. Bergman	E. L. Gardner	Arthur Hendershott R	S. M. Calkins
Eureka, Calif.	John Griffith	Harry Dinsmore	George A. Littlefield	W. J. Quinn	G. A. Sarvis P	Frank Thompson
Evanston, Ill.	George Craig	A. N. Hofstetter	W. O. Freeman	J. W. H. Pollard	Charles T. Byrnes R	Edward Arnold
Evansville, Ind.	Louis A. Geupel‡	Alex Houghland	Ira C. Wiltshire	Thomas F. Rietz	Max Ritter P	Louis L. Roberts
Everett, Mass.	Joseph W. Holmes‡	James J. Evans	George O. Kenney	William F. Hogan	Dana Hanson P	Morris T. Silverstein
Everett, Wash.	S. Frank Spencer	Charles Swanson	C. E. Dailey	Walton Darrough	Oden Hall P	Jesse H. Davis
Fairfield, Ala.	J. T. Duncan	E. L. Allman	E. L. Allman	J. T. Duncan	William Williamson P	G. P. Benton
Fairhaven, Mass.	Charles W. Knowlton‡	E. G. Spooner	George T. Sykes	William F. Delano	Mabel E. Potter P	Charles Mitchell
Fairmont, W. Va.	Harry C. Louden	Ralph F. Doolittle	Joseph T. Hodges	J. A. Jamison	None	Albert J. Kern
Fall River, Mass.	Thomas J. Logan	Jeremiah F. Sullivan	Abel Violette	Ernest Morris	Howard Lothrop	George L. Sisson
Fargo, N. D.	W. P. Tarbell‡	F. L. Campion	Chas. W. Albright	H. J. Skarshaug	F. G. Storrs P	Charles C. Wattam

Faribault, Minn.	Irwin F. Smith‡	M. S. Morgan	David C. Shifflett	Fred U. Davis	None	Everett Malluege
Farrell, Pa.	John Miller	James C. Davis	Carl McCartney	Benjamin F. Davis	John Krauss	B. F. Marks
Fayetteville, N. C.	W. W. Baker‡	S. W. Tillinghast	Barney McBryde	M. T. Foster	B. M. Ward P	R. M. Lilly
Ferndale, Mich.	Charles Kneshtel	Donald D. Post	Carl L. Dick	W. L. Dumond	None	O. C. Holmes
Findlay, Ohio	S. E. Frost	Ray Long	Leo M. Larkins	Martha Laffey	S. E. Frost	Fred R. Hover
Fitchburg, Mass.	Joseph M. Peirce	Michael J. Shea	Thomas J. Godley	Fred R. Brigham	Charles F. Sweeney	Samuel Salny
Flint, Mich.	James R. Pollock	Roy M. Hitchings	James V. Wills	Charles J. Scavarda	George E. McKinley	Hymen Hoffman
Floral Park, N. Y.	Edward P. Campbell	Charles Burnard	James Humphrey	Arthur E. Goldfarb	Louis P. Weber	H. P. Herman
Florence, Ala.	W. R. Chisholm†	Donald White	Fred Reeves	W. D. Hubbard	O. B. Hill P	W. H. Mitchell
Florence, S. C.	David G. Adams	J. E. McKain, Sr.	McLaurin Burch	George D. Heath	None	J. D. Gilland
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Page A. Johnson‡	George Smithers	James J. Silgen	E. H. Pawsat	Fred Frazier P	A. L. Edgarton
Forest Park, Ill.	Ben H. Suhr	John Pries	Fred Licht	George Baumgartner	Gordon B. Wallace P	William McKinley
Fort Collins, Colo.	D. C. Armitage	T. P. Treadwell	O. P. Kelley	T. C. Taylor	W. A. Johnson	H. A. Alpert
Fort Dodge, Iowa	J. L. Parsons‡	H. J. Callahan	(Vacancy)	T. M. Riordan	Ross Cox	M. J. Mitchell
Fort Madison, Iowa	R. J. Lewis‡	R. S. Willard	John J. Theisen	J. M. Casey	None	B. B. Hesse
Fort Scott, Kan.	H. W. Smith‡	H. S. Whitehouse	Robert L. Wells	C. L. Mosley	None	Glenn Louderback
Fort Smith, Ark.	H. S. Peck‡	M. J. Brun	M. J. Gordon	J. E. Johnson	H. S. Peck	Fadjo Cravens
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Charles H. Kuhn‡	B. J. Nielander	Louis Cook, Jr.	Frank Southgate	Charles H. Kuhn	Odis Bertelsman
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Chauncey R. McAnlis‡	John C. Stahlhut	George F. Eisenhut	L. W. Elston	Adolph Jaenicke P	Walter Helmke
Fort Worth, Tex.	D. L. Lewis	S. Ferguson	Henry B. Lewis	A. H. Flickwir	Harry J. Adams P	R. E. Rouer
Fostoria, Ohio	Eugene Smith	E. A. Doe	John Walsh	Henry A. Devore	(Board of 3) P	John Gutknecht
Framingham, Mass.	Thomas A. Coynes	Leroy Trevett	William H. Holbrook	David Moxon	Nathaniel I. Bowditch	A. G. Mamin
Frankfort, Ind.	L. L. Fisher‡	James Stinson	Walter Cline	Milton T. McCarty	Harry J. Burkhalter P	Kenneth Power
Frankfort, Ky.	E. P. Triplett†	George Conway	Edward M. Davis	R. M. Coblin	None	Guy H. Briggs
Franklin, Pa.	King Gilliland†	C. R. Reib	F. M. Sheffer	C. H. Brown	J. A. Murrin	Robert M. Dale
Frederick, Md.	Elmer St. C. Maxwell‡		Allen Bartgis	E. C. Kefauver	John T. Best P	Edward Smith
Freeport, Ill.	None	Albert Luedeke	A. H. Wilkey	R. J. Burns	Charles Demeter P	E. J. Sullivan
Freeport, N. Y.	Herbert Wood	Thomas Gaffney	John N. Hartmann	William Runcie	Jacob Kedenburg	Samuel M. Levy
Fremont, Neb.	J. Rex Henry	Ted Schmidt	C. E. Davis	R. T. Van Metre	A. E. Andersen	J. P. Corbett
Fremont, Ohio	Charles Hochenedel‡	William Berger	Herman Schneider	E. L. Vermilya	Albert Fiegelist P	B. J. Hawk
Fresno, Calif.	Jean L. Vincenz	W. R. Williams	Frank Truax	C. Mathewson	Raymond Quigley	Claude L. Rowe
Fullerton, Calif.	H. A. Hiltscher‡	R. R. Davis	J. M. Pearson	K. H. Sutherland	H. E. Byerrum	Albert Launer
Fulton, N. Y.	Harry S. Andrews‡	Harry L. Waugh	Edward J. Dyer	Harold F. McGovern	Lloyd Allen P	William S. Hillick
Gadsden, Ala.	T. E. Watford‡	Sol T. Green	S. L. O'Bannon	C. L. Murphree	C. C. Beck	A. M. Rains
Gainesville, Fla.	R. T. Hargrave	E. F. Beville	W. B. Cahoon	W. Lassiter	None	Fred D. Bryant
Galesburg, Ill.	A. L. Richey‡	E. E. Cratty	A. L. Goff	F. M. Giddings	(Board of 3) P	Jerry Harn
Galveston, Tex.	W. B. McGarvey‡	A. H. Bockelman	Tony Messina	Walter Kleberg	J. R. Grennan R	B. F. Williams
Gardner, Mass.	Nelson Beaudett	Robert M. Tappin	Cyrille Leblanc	William P. O'Donnell	Charles R. Shaw P	A. E. Livingstone
Garfield, N. J.	Ernest B. Dahnert	Peter Bondonna	Nicholas Perrapato	Charles B. Bleasby	John M. Gabriel P	Joseph Matisovsky
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	J. A. Petsche	Otto E. Bicker	Patrick J. Gannon	Robert Lockhart	None	Edward S. Crudele
Gary, Ind.	R. Howard Atcheson‡	Thomas Clune	Lawrence Studness	B. Atcheson	Maynard Montgomery P	Harry Long
Gastonia, N. C.	C. E. Rhyne	George F. McLaughen	J. C. Elliott	L. N. Patrick	None	E. R. Warren
Geneva, N. Y.	James W. Brennan	Louis McGuigan	R. William Morris	Chauncey W. Grove	W. A. Gracey P	Albert Kirby
Glen Cove, N. Y.	John F. Lange	John Zielazny	Frank V. McCue	Joseph B. Conolly	John F. Lange P	Augustus Wheeler
Glendale, Calif.	Peter Diederich	A. H. Lankford	V. B. Browne	F. A. Wilmot	J. T. Allen	Aubrey N. Irwin

Table VII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Glens Falls, N. Y.	Harold C. Slade	William J. Gates	George H. Culver	V. D. Selleck	Ruth Sherburne R	Daniel F. Imrie
Gloucester, Mass.	Preston C. Strople	Homer R. Marchant	Frank S. Parson	Patrick Curley	Sheldon Sudbay P	Carlton Wonson
Gloucester City, N. J.	Frank McQuaid	Lewis Hammill	James Smith	J. Alonzo Beek	None	Vincent D. Costello
Gloversville, N. Y.	H. J. Hanmer‡	R. A. Maxson	Lewis A. Fish	A. L. Johnson	George Robinson P	James H. Wood
Goldsboro, N. C.	Z. G. Hollowell	Max Cohn	E. J. Tew	S. B. McPheeters	Roy Parker P	W. A. Dees
Goshen, Ind.	Clell E. Firestone	Jess M. Delcamp	Vernon Cripe	G. A. Whippy	Clell E. Firestone	Ray Deahl
Grand Forks, N. D.	J. H. Turner‡	James Black	Ed Hough	E. C. Haagensen	Mrs. M. B. Kannowski P	O. B. Burtness
Grand Island, Neb.	Ray L. Harrison‡	C. C. Campbell	H. L. Moore	J. G. Woodin	H. Schirkofsky P	Paul Holmberg
Grand Junction, Colo.	Robert Ratcliffe	Charles Downing	H. E. Decker	Bruce Brownson	Bruce Brownson	Alex Bowie
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Peter A. Kammeraad	George Boughner	Frank J. O'Malley	John L. Lavan	U. M. Lowing	Ganson Taggart
Granite City, Ill.	W. H. Morgan‡	James Marsh	John Tappel	M. E. Kirkpatrick	Ed Seiveking	Roscoe Forth
Great Falls, Mont.	A. J. Cook‡	Harry Hogan	M. J. O'Neill	F. L. Watkins	Thomas M. Lease	Warren Toole
Greeley, Colo.	T. B. Moodey‡	Jess E. Mason	W. H. Boggs	W. A. Schoen	W. A. Welsh P	George Bradfield
Green Bay, Wis.	F. E. Steeno‡	Ralph Drum	Thomas E. Hawley	Henry S. Atkinson	L. Earl Fogelsong	Thomas C. Dwyer
Greenfield, Mass.	Eugene L. Bond†	Herbert R. Ferris	Thomas Manning	Arthur W. Hayes	James D. Abercrombie P	Henry P. Herr
Greensboro, N. C.	C. W. Smedberg	Frank D. Shaw	L. L. Jarvis	C. C. Hudson	Daniel R. Neal R	Andrew Joyner, Jr.
Greensburg, Pa.	C. H. Wentzell‡	Oscar F. Myers	George Westover	Joseph B. Cherry	F. G. Reamer P	Robert L. Potts
Greenville, Miss.	F. E. Hall‡	E. V. Donovan	William Taggert	J. W. Shackleford	None	S. B. Thomas
Greenville, S. C.	T. C. Adams‡	F. E. Donnald	J. E. Smith	I. S. Barksdale	Mrs. Francis Tindal R	B. A. Morgan
Greenville, Tex.	Ed B. Williams†	Charles W. Combs	LeRoy Brigman	J. S. Cooper	Ed B. Williams P	R. L. Porter, Jr.
Greenwood, Miss.	Charles Abbott‡	G. T. Haskins	R. L. Miller	L. A. Barnett	S. H. Montgomery P	A. H. Bell
Greenwood, S. C.	J. Hearst Coleman‡	C. E. Beaudrot	E. Y. McDonald	Joseph E. Brodie	None	W. D. Tinsley
Griffin, Ga.	J. A. Mullins†	J. J. Powell	J. S. Harper	W. C. Humphreys	J. A. Mullins P	J. O. Futral
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	Charles H. Marden‡	Richard Holme	James C. Drysdale	B. H. Warren	William G. Stamman	Julius L. Berns
Gulfport, Miss.	George W. O'Dom	E. F. Thompson	B. F. Cruthirds	George W. O'Dom	Ivan Ballenger	J. L. Heiss
Hackensack, N. J.	Lee Campbell	Frank Walsh	William Munz	L. Van D. Chandler	F. H. Lehnig P	Donald M. Waesche
Hagerstown, Md.	Joseph I. Lyon‡	Max Hoover	Carl H. McCleary	W. R. Cameron	John F. Heck P	E. R. Roulette
Hamilton, Ohio	C. N. Teaff	William Conlin	John C. Calhoun	J. C. Baldridge	L. J. Smith P	Millikin P. Shotts
Hammond, Ind.	Clarence A. Mason‡	William Nill	Thomas A. Martinson	H. C. Groman	Irving C. Hill P	Harry Stilley
Hamtramck, Mich.	George Krot	John Griffin	William Berg	S. S. Skrzycki	George Krot	William Cohen
Hannibal, Mo.	W. S. Watson	E. T. Miller	Morris Shea	E. M. Lucke	Charles Fry P	Elgin Fuller
Hanover, Pa.	C. A. Eckbert	Harry Reed	Norman W. Keeney	Nevin Seitz	C. A. Eckbert P	Robert M. Laird
Harlingen, Tex.	A. Tamm‡	B. P. Gamble	E. W. Anglin	V. M. Bass	E. A. Davis	Polk Hornaday
Harrisburg, Ill.	Bert Dunn	C. Vander Pluym	George Holliday	B. E. Montgomery	None	H. N. Finney
Harrisburg, Pa.	William J. Fickes†	Earl W. Swartz	George J. Shoemaker	John M. J. Raunick	J. Calvin Frank	Paul G. Smith
Harrison, N. J.	John J. Bracken‡	Andrew T. Callahan	Peter F. Brady	John T. McClure	Joseph Pyne R	Michael J. Bruder
Hartford, Conn.	Roscoe N. Clark‡	Michael J. Keena	Garrett J. Farrell	Benj. G. Horning	George H. Hollister P	Vincent W. Dennis
Harvey, Ill.	P. G. Robinson‡	C. W. Madsen	George Swanson	J. W. Blair	George P. Fisher	Harry Lambert
Hastings, Neb.	Perry T. Naylor‡	Robert J. Van Fleet	John A. James	J. W. Brown	Edward Manning P	James D. Conway
Hattiesburg, Miss.	Julian Wheelis‡	E. J. Barksdale	Buford E. Hudson	B. D. Blackwelder	None	E. J. Currie

Haverhill, Mass.	Louis C. Lawton‡	Rufus H. Chittenden	Henry J. Lynch	Fred W. Morse	F. James Caswell	Frederick H. Magison
Hawthorne, N. J.	Robert Maitland	Charles Buono	Ryan Vandervalk	T. J. E. Holmes	Robert Maitland P	Alexander MacLeod
Hazleton, Pa.	John W. Walters	George Brandau	George W. Brownson	William Pfaff	Michael Fescina	John H. Bigelow
Helena, Mont.	Oscar A. Baarson‡	Martin D. Juhl	Roger D. Smith	Charles F. Jump	Amos Shellady R	J. W. Mahan
Hempstead, N. Y.	Carroll W. McLaughlin‡	John P. Cooney	James H. Ricker	Smith A. Combes	John Esterbrook	Percy R. Griffin
Henderson, Ky.	J. Alves Clore	Jennings Tillotson	Elliott Knight	J. Leland Tanner	C. M. Walters P	John L. Dorsey
Herkimer, N. Y.	D. B. Rasbach‡	Harry Vincent	M. J. Keller	J. W. Graves	D. B. Rasbach	Francis J. Moore
Hibbing, Minn.	J. C. Henry	(Vacancy)	Chester Naeseth	C. N. Harris	H. F. Dear P	T. H. Strizich
Highland Park, Ill.	J. H. Taylor	Ed Hoskin	Ed Moroney	Don Rossiter	Ed Brown	E. S. Gail
Highland Park, Mich.	John H. Moorhouse	Floyd Baker	Dan E. L. Patch	William N. Braley	Harold G. Myron R	Earl B. Young
High Point, N. C.	S. H. Strickland	E. K. Ingram	W. G. Friddle	W. J. McAnally	W. F. Bailey	G. H. Jones
Hoboken, N. J.	Patrick Caulfield	J. Gilday	Edward McFeely	John B. Beronio	Thomas McAleer P	Horace Allen
Holland, Mich.	Abe Nauta	C. Blom, Jr.	Frank Van Ry	W. M. Tappan	John Van Bragt P	Elbern Parsons
Holyoke, Mass.	(Board of 3)	Patrick J. Hurley	Edmund J. Slate	Daniel P. Hartnett	Henry McNulty P	Patrick J. Garvey
Homestead, Pa.	Fred J. Brickner	Herman Samuels	Thomas Conlin	(Board of 2)	Henry Williams P	P. H. McGuire
Hopewell, Va.	Carl E. Sampson	J. J. Cuddihy	George G. Anderson	L. A. Sims	None	J. H. Hening
Hopkinsville, Ky.	Ed Melton	Joe East	Herman King	Phil E. Haynes	Mary Virginia Carter	J. C. Fleming
Hoquiam, Wash.	W. Lovejoy‡	William Crawford	Norman Foote	H. C. Watkins	R. Oltman P	James P. Callahan
Hornell, N. Y.	F. Hurd Robinson	Platt M. Bond	Howard Travis	George E. Taylor	F. Hurd Robinson P	C. Everett Shults
Hot Springs, Ark.	Lee R. Plemmons	Loyed Tate	Joe C. Wakelin	J. F. Merritt	James Holland P	A. T. Davies
Houston, Tex.	J. M. Nagle‡	J. H. Davidson	C. A. Williams	John W. Brown	C. R. Brock P	R. R. Lewis
Hudson, N. Y.	J. McClure Wardle	Louis Sacco	Thomas L. Connors	Louis L. Van Hoesen	None	R. Monell Herzberg
Huntington, Ind.	J. Clayton Brown	Marshall Ellet	Ray Forst	R. F. Frost	William Skinner P	A. D. Sayler
Huntington, W. Va.	John S. Gillespie	Sam J. Dillon	Sam J. Dillon	Andy Houvourous	George S. Wallace P	Boyd C. Sharitz
Huntington Park, Calif.	H. E. Robinson‡	J. H. Douglass	H. B. Atkinson	William T. Salvin	W. E. Ford P	D. A. Hessick
Huntsville, Ala.	None	R. M. Milam	H. C. Blakemore	W. C. Hatchett	None	M. H. Lanier
Huron, S. D.	None	Max Teuber	J. S. Nelson	T. J. Wood	Robert G. Fair	George Longstaff
Hutchinson, Kan.	H. P. Hertz‡	Glen West	Louis D. White	L. B. Marsh	R. B. McCarroll P	Alva L. Fenn
Independence, Kan.	Glen H. Hackmaster‡	Roy Pitts	T. S. Thompson	E. C. Wickersham	E. H. Leuttke P	Chester Stevens
Independence, Mo.	Robert H. Jones‡	D. A. Kincade	D. O. Cato	F. L. Cook	None	John F. Thice
Indianapolis, Ind.	Robert K. Eby	Fred C. Kennedy	Michael F. Morrissey	Herman G. Morgan	A. C. Sallee	Floyd J. Mattice
Inglewood, Calif.	Arthur W. Cory‡	Bacil Roberts	Oscar E. Campbell	J. L. Pomeroy	W. D. Frantz P	Clyde Woodworth
Iowa City, Iowa	J. F. Sproatt‡	George Kaspar	Charles O. Paine	Isom Rankin	E. J. Anthony	Samuel D. Whiting
Irondequoit, N. Y.	Joseph Beracqua		Harold R. McFarlin	Willis W. Bradstreet	None	Robert H. Lochnes
Iron Mountain, Mich.	Alton Forell‡	M. J. Scolatti	William O. Ferzacca	J. L. Browning	Alton Forell	Ernest W. Brown
Ironton, Ohio	Henry C. Stapf†	John McGerty	Dennis J. Callahan	H. S. Allen	None	F. A. Ross
Ironwood, Mich.	Ernest Thomas†	Alex Olson	Arne Kujanson	C. C. Urquhart	Ernest Thomas P	S. W. Patek
Irvington, N. J.	J. Edward Jacobi	Harvey Campbell	Abraham Ruban	William S. Bailey	Harry E. Stanley	Meyer Q. Kessel
Ithaca, N. Y.	H. W. Eustance‡	B. J. Reilly	William Marshall	L. T. Genung	R. S. Baker P	T. K. Powers
Jackson, Mich.	I. R. Ellison	Ernest C. Daunter	Edward C. Harris	E. J. MacLachlan	I. R. Ellison	B. E. Brower
Jackson, Miss.	J. J. Halbert‡	L. F. McDonald	J. E. Simmons	W. E. Noblin	J. J. Halbert	W. E. Morse
Jackson, Tenn.	R. E. Franklin	Ben Warlick	Andrew Taylor	J. L. Harris	J. L. Harris	W. P. Moss
Jacksonville, Fla.	W. E. Sheddan‡	W. Q. Dowling	A. J. Roberts	N. A. Upchurch	J. E. Byrnes R	Austin Miller
Jacksonville, Ill.	Kenneth Stapleton‡	Frank Sullivan	Frank Kiloran	Friedrich Englebach	Basil B. Sorrells P	Edward W. Cleary

TABLE VII-B.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Jamestown, N. Y.	Leland L. Graham	John Pihlblad	Charles A. Sandberg	William M. Sill	None	J. Samuel Fowler
Janesville, Wis.	Joseph Lustig	Frank Murphy	Charles Newman	Fred B. Welch	Joseph Lustig P	R. J. Cunningham
Jeannette, Pa.	L. J. Schnupp‡	Thomas Milburn	Charles E. Walter	C. E. Walter	R. J. Nicaise R	Fred B. Trescher
Jefferson City, Mo.	R. D. Fowler‡	F. E. Robertson	Harry B. Mackey	J. G. Bruce	(Board) P	June R. Rose
Jeffersonville, Ind.	(Board of 3)	John E. Coy	John M. Hibstenberg	Sam Adair	Harlan Vogt	Joseph Warder
Jersey City, N. J.	Michael I. Fagen‡	Roger Boyle	Daniel Casey	E. H. Salmon	William J. McGovern	James A. Hamill
Johnson City, N. Y.	James C. Adams‡	James R. Eldridge	Joseph C. Huff	Rollin O. Crosier	James C. Adams	Roy M. Page
Johnson City, Tenn.	J. H. Perkins‡	Lester Geisler	J. H. Parrott	Wallace L. Poole	J. H. Perkins P	Colin B. McKinney
Johnstown, N. Y.	Clarence W. Knowles‡	Edward Mulvey	William H. Keaveney	Guy V. Wilson	Clarence W. Knowles	Alfred D. Dennison
Johnstown, Pa.	George W. Griffith†	John Moran	Harry Klink	L. L. Porch	Dan R. Schnabel P	Tillman K. Saylor
Joliet, Ill.	Harry Sampson‡	John O. Nygren	N. J. Fornango	E. J. Higgins	William G. MacLean P	James G. Holbrook
Jonesboro, Ark.	Herbert J. Bosler†	J. C. Wilkerson	Holman Mabry	R. C. Shanlever	None	Chas. Frierson, Jr.
Joplin, Mo.	John J. Saunders	T. F. Enright	Harry Mead	V. E. Kenney	Kit Vickery P	Emerson Foulke
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Edward S. Clark	J. Frank Van Atta	Ralph W. Chapman	Irmel W. Brown	B. LeRoy Gilbert P	Lynn B. Mason
Kankakee, Ill.	Robert D. Gregg‡	Roy Marquart	L. B. Rogers	C. K. Smith	Louis Ray P	Victor N. Cardosi
Kansas City, Kan.	H. F. Schaible†	Olander Lind	W. H. Stone	W. F. Lunsford	H. F. Schaible	A. H. Skinner
Kansas City, Mo.	M. S. Murray	M. Mahoney	Robert Coffey	Edwin Schorer	William H. Dunn P	George Kingsley
Kearny, N. J.	Arthur Brokaw‡	Walter Scott	Philip T. Bell	Amos Field, Jr.	Philip E. Alder P	John H. Cooper
Keene, N. H.	None	Eugene B. Riley	Robert E. Tucker	Evan C. White	Robert T. Kingsbury P	John R. Goodnow
Kenmore, N. Y.	Henry Schunk	Raymond J. Kirsch	Clarence E. Yochum	E. R. Linklater	None	Elton M. Dale
Kenosha, Wis.	Robert M. Smith	Fred F. Mueller	John T. Sullivan	G. Windesheim	Floyd A. Carlson P	R. V. Baker, Jr.
Keokuk, Iowa	C. J. Nelson‡	Joe C. Dobson	E. C. McPherson	C. A. Dimond	Harry L. Ayres P	John E. Newkirk
Kewanee, Ill.	Mark A. Saunders	Albert J. Stuhlsatz	Frank Schlindwein	Louis H. Kopp	Bennett E. Rose	P. A. Cushman
Key West, Fla.	B. C. Moreno‡	Harry M. Baker	Ivan Elwood	William R. Warren	None	J. Lancelot Lester
Kingsport, Tenn.	O. L. King‡	J. R. Pyle	C. G. Crawford	F. L. Moore	O. L. King	Napoleon Bond
Kingston, N. Y.	David P. Conway	Joseph M. Murphy	J. Allan Wood	L. E. Sanford	Sidney Lutzin R	John M. Cashin
Kingston, Pa.	Robert L. Williams‡	Bill D. Brown	L. S. Reese	John F. Seward	None	William J. Fahey
Kinston, N. C.	John E. Weyher‡	J. S. Gray	J. I. Brown	Z. V. Moseley	None	George B. Greene
Klamath Falls, Ore.	E. N. Balsiger	Keith K. Ambrose	Frank Hamm	E. Dietsche	E. A. Thomas P	D. E. Van Vactor
Knoxville, Tenn.	H. J. Wight	C. M. Johnson	L. M. York	W. H. Ennis	Clark Sandland P	H. G. Trythall
Kokomo, Ind.	George H. Morrow‡	R. F. Gammons	Charles O'Niel	Will J. Martin	Dan Riley	Carl J. Broo
Lackawanna, N. Y.	Michael J. McGuire	Robert A. Avery	Ray R. Gilson	Anthony Culkowski	Michael J. McGuire	John R. Pillion
Laconia, N. H.	Charles A. French	Arthur W. Spring	George N. Hubbard	Earl J. Gage	Richard F. Shelley P	Frederick A. Tilton
La Crosse, Wis.	(Board of 3)	F. C. McGlaghlan	J. B. Weber	Anthony M. Murphy	George E. Ritter	Fred E. Steele
Lafayette, Ind.	Harry Overesch‡	William F. Koerner	S. C. Edwards	Harry J. Laws	Edward Vaughan P	Cable G. Ball
Lafayette, La.	Val E. Smith‡	Leo J. Gross	G. A. Trahan	C. O. Theriot	Harry A. Wuelser R	J. J. Davidson, Jr.
Lagrange, Ga.	G. H. Sargent‡	C. W. Corless	J. E. Mathews	S. C. Rutland	G. H. Sargent	J. T. Thomasson
La Grange, Ill.	B. I. Greenlee	H. C. McInnes	H. C. McInnes	T. C. McDougal	William H. Toates	George M. Stevens

Lake Charles, La.	J. E. Johnson†	Fred A. Baumgarten	E. E. Baggett	W. P. Bordelon	J. E. Johnson P	C. M. Moss
Lakeland, Fla.	J. D. Freer	Guy Arendell	R. V. Huchingson	J. D. Griffin	J. D. Freer P	A. R. Carver
Lakewood, Ohio	A. I. Kauffman	C. A. Delaney	L. B. Miller	A. J. Phelps	A. B. Greenley P	R. G. Curren
Lancaster, Ohio	W. Ernest Rowles	Charles Kraft	Gail Sesler	C. B. Snyder	William Ark P	William C. Pickering
Lancaster, Pa.	James A. Taylor	Edward Shoemaker	Albert F. Montgomery	Benjamin Charles	Harry J. Stumpf	Bernard J. Zimmerman
Lansing, Mich.	S. C. Jacka‡	Hugo R. Delfs	Alfred Seymour	E. R. Vanderslice	H. Lee Bancroft P	Joseph W. Planck
La Porte, Ind.	John Hupp‡	A. E. Homann	Carl Baumgartner	Jon Kelley	(Board of 3) P	Leonard Henoch
Laredo, Tex.	Frank C. Heins‡	G. E. Renken	C. Mendiola	A. T. Cook	C. G. Palaccos P	E. H. Lange
La Salle, Ill.	Lawrence McGonigal	Richard Heilstedt	Peter Walloch	Hubert J. Cline	None	W. J. Aplington
Latrobe, Pa.	S. H. Bennett†	Charles J. Fagan	George D. Brubaker	W. T. Osborne	None	James B. Weaver
Laurel, Miss.	E. H. Oden‡	Garner Goodwin	J. E. Brown	Dr. Perry	E. H. Oden	J. R. Buchanan
Lawrence, Kan.	B. M. Babb‡	Paul Ingels	Jude Q. Anderson	J. M. Mott	R. O. Burgert	George K. Melvin
Lawrence, Mass.	John T. Kilcourse	Francis A. Sullivan	Charles R. Vose	David J. Burke	Adam Eberhardt	John A. Costello
Lawton, Okla.	W. B. Hendrick‡	George Pollard	D. Moncrief	Kenneth Cash	Garry Cole P	Charles E. Bledsoe
Leavenworth, Kan.	John Dusay†	Otto Geisler	G. M. Stringfellow	Matt Malone	F. J. McAuliffe	Malc. McNaughton
Lebanon, Pa.	S. Allen McAdam‡	Horace Strohman	Harry Sealer	C. Ray Bell, Jr.	Oscar W. Shay	Roy M. Bowman
Leominster, Mass.	Herbert J. Lawson†	Ernest P. Johnson	George H. Smith	B. P. Sweeney	David E. Bassett	Charles D. Bent
Lewiston, Me.	Harry Stetson	Reuben E. Estes	John H. Ashton	Robert J. Wiseman, Jr.	(Committee)	Milton G. Wheeler
Lewistown, Pa.	H. E. Fetterolf	A. Nelson Yearick	Arthur E. Beal	H. E. Fetterolf	H. E. Fetterolf R	Harry L. Siegel
Lexington, Ky.	Merle McGruder‡	Charles J. Henry	Ernest Thompson	C. M. Moore	Anna Pherigo R	William Minihan
Lima, Ohio	James Brakes‡	William Wilcox	Ward Taylor	James Poling	M. O. Enterline P	Charles Long
Lincoln, Ill.	Harry Eberle†	George Hoblit	Willard A. Comstock	C. B. Davis	None	Uri Kissinger
Lincoln, Neb.	D. L. Erickson‡	F. W. Donnelly	Walter Anderson	M. F. Arnholt	James C. Lewis R	Loren H. Laughlin
Lincoln, R. I.	Howard R. Smart		James H. Axon	H. A. Manchester	None	
Lincoln Park, Mich.	Robert Ashmore	Adolph Fernelius	Floyd M. Crichton	Dan Herkimer	None	Ernest O. Zirkalos
Linden, N. J.	James Davison‡	Frank T. Miller	Frank J. Hickey	Maidie Noe	Frank M. Krysiak R	Lewis Winetsky
Little Falls, N. Y.	Ralph D. Austin‡	Edward J. Cooney	James J. Long	A. B. Santry	Ralph D. Austin	Richard Conley
Little Rock, Ark.	J. E. McCook‡	Joe Carmichael	James A. Pitcock	T. M. Fly	T. V. Coyne P	E. I. McKinley
Lockport, N. Y.	Leon H. Wendel‡	Edwin J. Coyle	William A. Burbank	L. H. Wheeler	Nelson C. Goehle	W. Alfred Brim
Lodi, N. J.	Peter Toronto	Bart Kuipers	Henry R. Witte	John W. Lane	None	Benj. P. Galanti
Logansport, Ind.	Joseph W. Hubertz‡	William M. Claiborne	Joseph A. Carson	Louis P. Deuner	William H. Ensfield P	B. F. Long
Long Beach, Calif.	J. W. B. Blackman‡	Allan C. DuRee	J. H. McClelland	G. E. McDonald	Walter L. Scott R	G. W. Trammell, Jr.
Long Branch, N. J.	Paul Nastasio, Jr.	Myron Barbour	Frederick A. Wardell	Clifford Errickson	J. William Jones	Leo J. Warwick
Longview, Wash.	Bogue Vandercook	H. H. Clarke	B. S. Mullen	J. S. McCarthy	J. E. Null	J. C. McCoy
Lorain, Ohio	A. M. Pollock	David E. Hatt	Theodore Walker	Valloyd Adair	George J. Crehore	John D. Pincura, Jr.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Lloyd Aldrich‡	Ralph J. Scott	James E. Davis	George Parrish	Gilbert L. Skutt	Ray L. Chesebro
Louisville, Ky.	Roy W. Burks	Edward A. McHugh	Edward P. Callahan	Hugh R. Leavell	John C. Bennett, Jr. P	M. Beauchamp
Lowell, Mass.	George P. Legrand	James C. Sullivan	Michael H. Winn	John J. McNamara	John W. Kernan P	William J. White, Jr.
Lubbock, Tex.	M. R. Smith, Jr.‡	W. E. Tweety	H. L. Johnston	J. W. Rollo	K. N. Clapp	Deerwood H. Bradley
Lynbrook, N. Y.	Raymond E. Morgan	William Rhodes	Anthony H. Heimers	F. M. Galloway	None	Raphael W. Alpher
Lynchburg, Va.	R. F. Wagner	L. B. Rapp	V. B. Grow	Mosby G. Perrow	Lloyd Howard R	T. Gibson Hobbs
Lynn, Mass.	Frank Gowdy‡	William F. Welch	James H. Broad	James A. Dumas	John Morrissey P	Patk. F. Shanahan
McAlester, Okla.	Lee Harned	E. Hayes Miller	Tom J. Abbott	B. B. Kies	George Reed P	W. J. Horton (Law Firm)
McComb, Miss.	W. O. Rutledge	Sam Bellipanni	D. A. Brumfield	T. Paul Haney	W. O. Rutledge	
McKeesport, Pa.	L. F. Savage	James McAllister	John Whalen	Daniel Marsh	J. C. Zwingler P	Harry M. Jones

Table VII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
McKees Rocks, Pa.	George H. McGinness	Joseph J. Thuer	Nicholas Antonelli	John Driscoll	R. P. Landenwick R	Louis H. Artuso
Macon, Ga.	Watson Walker‡	V. C. Shephard	Ben T. Watkins	J. D. Applewhite	T. C. James P	E. W. Maynard
Madison, Wis.	Timothy Harrington‡	John Lahm	William H. McCormick	F. F. Bowman	James G. Marshall P	Francis Lamb
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Timothy Van Burean‡	Joseph King	A. P. McLaughlin	William Walker	None	Frank A. Gallagher
Malden, Mass.	Denis P. Sullivan	William Dooling	John H. Aylward	Albert M. Kelliher	Daniel E. Connell	Bernard Kaplan
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	Ralph M. Robins	Robert Harriott	Charles H. Stowell	E. M. Clark	William L. Gedney	Anthony Sansone
Manchester, N. H.	Francis B. Kenney	Charles H. French	Michael J. Healy	Howard A. Streeter	Thomas F. Sweeney	Aloysius J. Connor
Manhattan, Kan.	H. F. Harper‡	Clyde Morris	A. R. Scheleen	Darrell Evans	Harold Westgate P	Charles Hughes
Manitowoc, Wis.	Earl F. Walter‡	J. J. Kuplic	Anton Trochlell	G. M. Hoffman	Edward Pasewalk P	Edward Meyer
Mankato, Minn.	A. M. Kircher‡	Ben E. Bangerter	William E. Conlin	H. Bradley Troost	H. W. Footh	N. H. Nitzkowski
Mansfield, Ohio	Murray Shaeffer	Charles J. Seeburger	Meade Bates	Millard C. Hanson	Edwin Ford P	H. H. Schettler
Maplewood, Mo.	E. C. Meyers‡	E. A. Stegeman	E. A. Stegeman	Pierre M. Brossard	Oscar E. Hegstrom	C. A. Altenbernd
Marietta, Ohio	C. G. Robinson	George S. Holst	Homer O. Wolfe	F. S. McGee	T. N. Fenn	E. E. Erb
Marinette, Wis.	Edward White	Otto Hackbarth	Fred Schultz	J. W. Boren	Joseph Doyle P	Chas. F. Kuchenberg
Marion, Ind.	Carl F. Barney	Burr Hamilton	Frank Brandon	G. R. Daniels	Simon Smith P	Robert Caine
Marion, Ohio	John V. Ruth	T. J. McFarland	William E. Marks	M. M. Weinbaum	W. P. Cass	R. E. Carhart
Marlborough, Mass.	None	Samuel F. Daoust	Francis Bastien	Mary N. O'Connor	None	Fred L. Williams
Marquette, Mich.	Fred G. Hawken	William J. Johnston	T. T. Hurley	C. P. Drury	Fred G. Hawken	John J. Walsh
Marshall, Tex.	J. E. Albright‡	Sam Lindsay	C. M. Ezell	W. H. Bennett	None	William Caven
Marshalltown, Iowa	F. S. Naiden‡	C. C. Pigman	H. F. Block	R. S. Grossman	C. C. Jennings P	W. D. Kearney
Martinsburg, W. Va.	C. J. Wever‡	R. S. Snyder	William H. Schill	C. A. Thomas	None	J. O. Henson
Martins Ferry, Ohio	Walter Lipphardt	Ben Neiman	J. W. Muehleman	John Donovan	None	F. W. Ellis
Mason City, Iowa	C. H. Stevens‡	Daniel H. Shire	Harold E. Wolfe	C. M. Franchere	Herbert C. Grupp	Harvey J. Bryant
Massena, N. Y.	O. T. McGuiggan‡	Hugh Wing	Darwin Shatraw	C. E. Elkins	O. T. McGuiggan	Thomas E. Shean
Massillon, Ohio	C. E. Rice‡	Edward J. Hunsinger	Stanley Switter	Dwight Fisher	Alvin D. Wampler P	Richard B. Hardman
Mattoon, Ill.	A. C. Huckaba†	J. C. Weaver	Britton Robinson	L. A. Neal	W. S. Heath P	Charles H. Fletcher
Maywood, Ill.	Mads Larsen†	E. Humphreville	R. Bailey	R. L. Reynolds	L. H. Sweeney P	J. Marcus
Meadville, Pa.	R. L. Phillips‡	Chas. Smalenberger	L. M. Hays	John L. Laley	Frederick Metz P	A. D. Andrews
Medford, Mass.	Harold J. Nicholson‡	Thomas A. Qualey	Daniel W. Connor	Walter T. Burke	Patrick W. McNally	John E. Howard
Medford, Ore.	Fred W. Scheffel‡	Roy Elliott	Clatous McCredie	L. D. Inskeep	Tom Heggins	Frank P. Farrell
Melrose, Mass.	Fred E. Ellis‡	Frank C. Newman	Louis B. Heaton	Clarence P. Holden	George W. Rogers	Thomas McKie
Melrose Park, Ill.	Paul Serritella†	Anthony Prignano	Arthur Leeseberg	E. G. Brust	None	P. W. Brust
Memphis, Tenn.	O. P. Williams	Irby Klinck	Will D. Lee	L. M. Graves	Davis Renfrow P	William Gerber
Menominee, Mich.	Thomas R. Hasley‡	L. C. Collins	Frank Parsek	John T. Kaye	Fabian J. Trudell P	K. O. Doyle
Meriden, Conn.	James A. Toner	John F. Moroney	Michael B. Carroll	Michael Sullivan	Stephen L. Smith	Edward Rosenthal
Meridian, Miss.	John C. Watts‡	W. F. C. Partin	W. B. Francis	C. T. Burt	Oscar Pool P	Howard Westbrook
Methuen, Mass.	John Austin	Thomas Dow	Joseph Hutchinson	Albert Slack	Joseph Hynes P	Paul R. Clay
Miami, Fla.	O. P. Hart	Henry R. Chase	John B. Rowland	George N. MacDonell	M. G. Murray P	J. W. Watson, Jr.
Michigan City, Ind.	Richard P. Frame‡	I. C. Bauman	Arthur H. Sullivan	Norman Carlson	Frank Sadenwater P	L. W. Cannon
Middlesborough, Ky.	H. B. Stallard	R. M. Knipp	C. H. Minton	J. R. Tinsley	(Board of 3) P	R. L. Maddox
Middletown, Conn.	Samuel C. Cannon	Michael Lawton	Charles A. Anderson	Louis LaBella	Patrick Kidney	Don Cambria
Middletown, N. Y.	Justin F. Gates	William M. Seeley	Percival Bennett	Hilton J. Shelley	Frederic P. Singer R	J. Allan Ballman

Middletown, Ohio	L. P. Diefenbach‡	E. F. Reed	R. W. Scofield	G. D. Lummis	D. W. Jacot R	Fred J. Schatzman
Milford, Mass.	William J. Hayes	William L. Power	John J. Moloney	James Cervone	Fred W. Clarridge	W. A. Murray
Millville, N. J.	Howard Zimmerman	Thomas Corson	Richard R. Haines	Richard H. Knowles	W. Fred Ware P	Harry Q. Waltman
Milton, Mass.	Forrest J. Maynard	J. Harry Holmes	John B. Shields	Hervey W. King	William G. Rodd	Lincoln Bryant
Milwaukee, Wis.	R. E. Stoelting	Peter Steinkellner	Joseph T. Kluchesky	John P. Koehler	Charles Hauserman P	Walter J. Mattison
Minneapolis, Minn.	F. T. Paul‡	Earl A. Traeger	Frank Forestal	F. E. Harrington	C. A. Bossen	R. S. Wiggin
Minot, N. D.	L. G. Wilhelm‡	J. J. O'Leary	H. W. Garrison	J. L. Devine	Clyde Wilson P	O. B. Herigstad
Mishawaka, Ind.	T. C. Garns‡	Marshall Potts	James L. Guy	Harry J. Magrane	T. C. Garns	Irving A. Hurwich
Missoula, Mont.	William Swearingen‡	James T. Cranney	Harry M. Smith	F. D. Pease	Roy Hamilton P	Fred W. Schilling
Mitchell, S. D.	J. C. Scallin‡	Asa B. Wheeler	C. A. Palmer	E. M. Young	Thomas Eastcott	C. S. Whiting
Moberly, Mo.	Carl Haynes	Mose Alexander	J. B. McAdams	H. C. Griffith	John Groeber P	Marion Lamb
Mobile, Ala.	C. A. Baumhauer	Gus Rehm	Warren Burch	O. L. Chason	Cecil F. Bates	Harry Seale
Modesto, Calif.	Frank J. Rossi‡	George E. Wallace	Elmer Arington	E. F. Reamer	Frank J. Rossi	R. B. Fowler
Moline, Ill.	Robert M. Benell‡	J. H. Polchow	Benjamin De Jaeger	Gust. A. Faust	Raymond DeRycke	Fred Railsback
Monessen, Pa.	Peter Amann†	William B. Laird	Joseph Lescanac	F. C. Duvall	J. Karl Beery	Vincent R. Smith
Monroe, La.	W. I. Neel‡	F. J. Rooddy	C. R. Tidwell	D. I. Hirsch	L. di Benedetto R	H. H. Russell
Monroe, Mich.	Robert E. Neis	Edmund Dubois	Jesse Fisher	James A. Humphrey	L. W. Reaume P	William F. Haas
Monrovia, Calif.	G. H. Duell‡	R. D. Cassity	F. L. Scott	J. M. Furstman	F. W. Cole P	Paul F. Garber
Montclair, N. J.	John Picken	John Graham	Thomas Claren	Carl Pomeroy	James J. McMahon P	George S. Harris
Montgomery, Ala.	J. M. Garrett‡	C. L. Ingram	W. H. Taylor	J. L. Bowman	W. A. Gayle P	J. L. Goodwyn
Morgantown, W. Va.	Elmer W. Prince‡	John R. Hare	C. W. Smith	R. C. Farrier	Elmer W. Prince	John D. Downes
Morristown, N. J.	Thomas J. Dolan†	John J. Cullinan	Fred A. Roff	John F. Kilkenny	Robert J. Tracey P	C. Franklin Wilson
Moundsville, W. Va.	Gordon W. Sammons‡	Charles Cunningham	Ralph Holmes	W. G. C. Hill	None	Paul E. Bottome
Mount Carmel, Pa.	Harry Jones‡	Anthony Gardinski	Abe Morgan	Howard Zieger	Earl Rowe	Louis Cohen
Mount Clemens, Mich.	E. L. Pettingill‡	C. Edward Willert	Arthur I. Rosso	William J. Kane	Bernard Ballantine R	B. V. Nunneley
Mount Vernon, Ill.	None	Roy D. Stover	Frank Clark	Runyon Irvin	A. B. Compton P	Curtis Williams
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Charles Twidy	John Gibson	Michael I. Silverstein	Frank W. Shipman	Walter Cammack R	Lester D. Stickles
Muncie, Ind.	L. L. Bracken	Earl Babb	Frank Massey	J. F. LaDuron	William Holman	Lon Bracken
Munhall, Pa.	John A. Fertig†	Edward M. Cox	O. E. McNaughton	W. J. Caddy	None	J. B. McAdoo
Muscatine, Iowa	Charles McGill†	J. J. Brown	Ted McGill	R. M. Arey	John Diercks	Harvey Allbee
Muskegon, Mich.	Harry L. Lewis	Christ Smith	Peter Hansen	Fred Stone	Ernest Holmen	C. E. Farmer
Muskegon Hghts., Mich.	George F. Liddle	Harry L. Ridout	Chester Derby	O. M. LaCore	None	William J. Balgooyen
Muskogee, Okla.	Max Williams‡	R. M. Pickens	Ed Corbin	J. J. Nichols	G. W. Palmer	D. Hayden Linebaugh
Nanticoke, Pa.	Stanley Ostrowski	(Vacancy)	Andrew Piontkowski	Judd Abbott	Anthony Zabiegalski	Raymond Livingston
Nashua, N. H.	William H. Tolles	Albert C. Melendy	Irving F. Goodwin	Oswald S. Maynard	William A. Jackson	Edward Lampron
Nashville, Tenn.	Felix Beazley	F. B. Moore	J. L. Foster	John Overton	George B. Moulder P	J. W. Moore
Natchez, Miss.	W. H. Wilson†	None	J. N. Stone	C. R. Gillespie	None	C. F. Engle
Natick, Mass.	Benjamin G. Sargent	(Vacancy)	Thomas P. Evans	James E. Vance	Edwin B. Mann	William Hall
Naugatuck, Conn.	James J. Brophy†	Milton Galvin	John Adamson	Walter Baker	Harold Chittenden	Henry J. Freeman
Needham, Mass.	Lester C. Hollis	T. Robert Quinlan	Arthur P. Bliss	G. Donald Buckner	None	Gilbert W. Cox
New Albany, Ind.	Walter Medlock†	John Feiock	Edward H. Meyer	W. L. Starr	H. C. Campbell R	Edgar B. Martin
Newark, N. J.	Pearce R. Franklin	John F. Towey	John F. Harris	Charles Craster	Reginald Parnell P	Frank A. Boettner
Newark, Ohio	F. L. Simross	Stanley Shaw	Curtis I. Berry	W. H. Knauss	F. L. Simross	J. Dale McNamar
New Bedford, Mass.	William P. Hammersley	Edward F. Dahill	Samuel D. McLeod	William G. Kirschbaum	Wm. P. Hammersley P	None
New Bern, N. C.	Carter Tisdale	George W. Register	A. L. Bryan	John S. Anderson	None	W. H. Lee
New Britain, Conn.	Howard A. Timbrell	William J. Noble	William C. Hart	Louis J. Dumont	Leonard Arute P	George J. Coyle

Table VII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
New Brunswick, N. J.	Asher Atkinson‡	Arthur C. Jaques	George T. Cox	E. I. Cronk	Samuel D. Hoffman R	Thomas H. Hagerty
Newburgh, N. Y.	Charles R. Woodhull‡	George W. M. Brown	Fred G. Brown	Thomas J. Burke	Walter Haible P	Raphael A. Egan
Newburyport, Mass.	Henry J. Keefe	John A. Doyle	James E. Sullivan	Wilbur N. O'Brien	Francis J. Burke P	T. Francis Kelleher
New Castle, Ind.	Ernest L. Guyer‡	George Vanzant	George G. Ballard	Walter M. Stout	Guy C. Strong P	Chester M. DeWitt
New Castle, Pa.	B. F. Butler	A. P. McIlwain	Ralph A. Criswell	W. L. Steen	Joe D. Alexander P	William D. Cobau
New Haven, Conn.	John M. Golden	Lawrence E. Reif	Philip T. Smith	Joseph I. Linde	Walter L. Wirth P	Dominic W. Celotto
New Kensington, Pa.	R. M. Douglass‡	Edward Clawson	Dan Zeloyle	John Evans	E. T. Connor	Victor B. Bouton
New London, Conn.	George E. Watters‡	Thomas H. Shipman	William T. Babcock	B. N. Pennell	Courtland R. Darrow	Thomas E. Troland
New Orleans, La.	Joseph P. Skelly	John M. Evans	George Reyer	J. M. Batchelor	Joseph P. Skelly P	E. M. Robbert
New Philadelphia, Ohio	T. H. Edwards	Walter Banning	Emery Gintz	Joseph Blickensderfer	Edward Geiser	Clayton L. Renner
Newport, Ky.	O. R. Loomis‡	Edward Miles	Leo Livingston	John Todd	Marie Minshall R	Louis Reuscher
Newport, R. I.	Harry R. Hamilton	Joseph S. Lawton	Patrick J. Furey	Edward V. Murphy	Arthur Leland	J. A. Sullivan
Newport News, Va.	J. A. McCarthy	J. H. Donnelly	W. E. Mahone	G. Colbert Tyler	J. C. Biggins P	S. R. Buxton
New Rochelle, N. Y.	Albert J. Fearing	Oscar Grab	Frank L. Bermingham	Bertrand F. Drake	Charles L. Broder P	Aaron Simmons
Newton, Iowa	Grant Carney†	E. H. Gibson	L. E. Simpson	E. A. McMurray	Edgar Hotchkiss P	George Campbell
Newton, Kan.	Max Dick	F. P. Moore	R. D. McGinnis	M. L. Dietrich	Floyd Havens P	Fred Ice
Newton, Mass.	Charles A. Mahoney	Clarence W. Randlett	Michael T. Hughes	Harold D. Chope	Ernst Hermann R	Joseph W. Bartlett
New York, N. Y.	Vernon S. Moon‡	John J. McElligott	Lewis J. Valentine	John L. Rice	Robert Moses P	Paul Windels
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	H. Wesley Clark‡	George A. Wood	John A. Curry	Edward E. Gillick	Edward R. Werner P	H. Wesley Clark
Niles, Mich.	V. N. Taggett‡	C. S. Collins	L. O. Bates	L. M. Rutz	H. C. Bradfield R	C. R. Grathwohl
Niles, Ohio	R. D. MacLean‡	James H. Swager	Chas. A. Nicholas	W. A. Werner	George Hayman P	Howard A. Mills
Norfolk, Neb.	H. H. Tracy‡	R. H. Wolff	C. E. Blatt	Victor Siman	N. P. Johnson	Lynn D. Hatton
Norfolk, Va.	Walter H. Taylor, 3rd	R. S. Baughan	Charles B. Borland	J. C. Sleet	W. J. Twiford P	John N. Sebrell
Norristown, Pa.	Samuel Hart‡	Norman Server	George Bausewine	J. Cleve Cassel	S. Cameron Corson P	Julian W. Barnard
North Adams, Mass.	Eolus R. Doble	John E. Saulnier	Michael W. Conlon	Douglas W. Hyde	(Board of 5) R	P. J. Ashe
Northampton, Mass.	Edward J. Ryan	John L. Lucier	Bartholomew Bresnahan	George R. Turner	Edward J. Gare P	Robert Doyle
No. Attleborough, Mass.	Nathan Phipps†	Ralph C. Robertson	Peter J. McKeon	Irving H. Bixby	J. William Doran P	George L. Connors
North Braddock, Pa.	M. A. Droske	Alvin Apelquist	John J. Duhon	Michael Pastor	None	Joseph F. Mayhugh
North Little Rock, Ark.	D. D. Cutler	Roy Nichols	Gabe Pratt	Val Eason	None	Lawrence Berger
North Platte, Neb.	R. F. Nosky‡	Earl Payne	James Bechan	J. B. Redfield	W. B. Brown	J. T. Keefe
North Providence, R. I.	James Ottvaiano	Michael Fogarty	William J. Donovan	Mario Palmieri	Carl Rasmussen	Francis J. Kiernan
North Tonawanda, N.Y.	C. L. Oelkers	F. F. Knight	F. A. Hoefert	H. C. Lapp	W. L. Ramsay R	H. W. Schmidt
Norwalk, Conn.	John O'Donnell†	George W. Bogardus	Jeremiah F. Dorney	Robert E. Perdue	Edward Kelley P	Paul R. Connery
Norwich, Conn.	Elmer E. Pitcher‡	Henry R. Taft	Thomas P. Murphy	Harrison Gray	William J. Fitzgerald	Charles V. James
Norwood, Mass.	Joseph E. Conley	Alonzo N. Earle	William H. Sullivan	John A. Shannon	W. C. Kendrick	James A. Halloran
Norwood, Ohio	Charles M. Harmon‡	James Doherty	Thomas Q. Jenike	Ralph E. Hatfield	Edgar H. Kelley	William M. Fridman
Nutley, N. J.	Frederick H. Young	Frank Zimmermann, Jr.	William J. Brown	Richard Fellers	George A. Rogers	Edwin J. C. Joerg
Oakland, Calif.	Walter N. Frickstad†	William G. Lutkey	B. A. Wallman	N. N. Ashley	Lee S. Kerfoot P	F. Bert Fernhoff
Oak Park, Ill.	C. A. Walls	W. C. Watters	Benjamin Barsema	Frank S. Needham	G. A. Lindberg P	Robert C. Barney
Ogden, Utah	Claude L. Coray‡	Owen A. Owens	Rial C. Moore	W. I. Wilson	Edward T. Saunders P	George S. Barker

Oil City, Pa.	B. B. Weber‡	A. G. Dolby	E. Nugent	W. J. Lewis	A. J. Angove P	S. N. Mogliowitz
Oklahoma City, Okla.	L. M. Bush‡	George B. Goff	John Watt	W. H. Miles	F. Donald Gordon P	Harlen Deupree
Okmulgee, Okla.	Walter Wheatley	J. P. Brooks	Harry Donnell	C. E. Denerse	Walter Wheatley	W. C. Alley
Old Forge, Pa.	Thomas Vendre‡	Patrick McGrath	Second Carocci	Primo Cesere	None	Saverio Rosato
Olean, N. Y.	G. M. Miles‡	L. G. Rodgers	J. C. Dempsey	J. A. Johnson	Mrs. M. B. Bradner	J. E. McAuliffe
Olympia, Wash.	Edward C. Dohm†	R. E. Holcomb	John M. Walker	H. D. Lillibridge	James M. Guigan P	Thomas L. O'Leary
Olyphant, Pa.	Mr. Hinrinko†	Evan Johns	Joseph Mahalik	M. J. Shea	Theofan Kowalchick	Stanley M. Evans
Omaha, Neb.	Harry Trustin	A. W. Olsen	John Psanowski	F. H. Kinyon	Joseph B. Hummel	Seymour L. Smith
Oneida, N. Y.	George F. Wilcox	Fred Kopple	Allie Murphy	Edmund L. Finley	Harry C. Stone P	Charles R. Coville
Oneonta, N. Y.	Frank M. Gurney	M. H. Stapleton	Frank N. Horton	Edwin P. Hall	Roger T. Coyle P	J. B. Jackson
Ontario, Calif.	Austin Burt‡	J. H. Gordon	J. C. Smith	C. L. Emmons	Austin Burt P	E. H. Jolliffe
Orange, N. J.	John J. Condron	Jeremiah Savage	Joseph McGonnell	William W. Brien	Maurice H. Caldwell P	Edmond J. Dwyer
Orlando, Fla.	Laurence Brown	Gideon Dean	W. F. Judd	Claude Anderson	A. T. Coith P	Merton Horrell
Oshkosh, Wis.	Frank Haidlinger	George Reveland	Arthur H. Gabbert	R. E. Ihrke	Ray C. Miller R	Harry Meyer, Jr.
Oskaloosa, Iowa	Don B. Russell‡	M. C. Whitmore	H. R. Allgood	O. J. Dubois	H. D. Riggs P	William Spencer
Ossining, N. Y.	E. Ward Applebee	Leonard Whiting	Spencer Purdy	Robert R. Bloom	Mary M. Halpin R	A. W. Hendrickson
Oswego, N. Y.	J. Francis Gill	Monte Lass	Thomas Mowatt	James E. Mansfield	J. Francis Gill	Harry C. Mizen
Ottawa, Ill.	T. J. Navins	J. Boissenin	F. Frazier	E. P. Hathaway	Fred N. Spurgin	Palmer Byrne
Ottumwa, Iowa	Henry E. Cook‡	Bernard Meany	Wilbourn Hicks	A. G. Erskine	David A. Nevin P	M. C. Gilmore
Owensboro, Ky.	Logan Meredith	E. E. Cureton	R. P. Thornberry	A. L. Kincheloe	Fred L. Weir	O. L. Fowler
Owosso, Mich.	William A. Wright	Claud Craig	T. A. Rice	W. E. Ward	John N. Axford	Van R. Pond

Paducah, Ky.	E. R. Bradshaw‡	J. M. Slaughter	W. E. Bryant	R. E. Teague	(Board) P	W. V. Eaton
Painesville, Ohio	C. S. Fullerton	L. J. Elliott	P. J. Appleton	Clara Wilder	(Board) P	Seth Paulin
Palestine, Tex.	J. H. Handorf	J. F. Kersh	E. G. Tomkins	J. M. Colley	A. W. Elrod P	E. T. McCain
Palo Alto, Calif.	J. F. Byxbee‡	William Clemo	H. A. Zink	Louis Olsen	Marvin Kahn	Arnold Rumwell
Pampa, Tex.	C. L. Stine	Ben White	Art Hurst	T. J. Worrell	John V. Andrews P	John Sturgeon
Paris, Tex.	Walter F. Hicks‡	Jodie Moss	W. A. Walters	John A. Stephens	(Board) P	Edgar Wright
Parkersburg, W. Va.	Golden Underwood	Lloyd Layman	C. H. Watson	A. D. Knott	Earl Stephens P	I. M. Adams, Jr.
Park Ridge, Ill.	J. W. Cuthbert	J. Rosentreter	Harold W. Johnson	I. J. Pascoe	Mrs. W. C. Bosworth	Robert J. Monahan
Parma, Ohio	Martin H. Weber	E. Buckow	Garry Burczyk	Robert Lockhart	P. Garvey R	George P. Ulcigan
Parsons, Kan.	Ray Elam	W. A. Buel	W. C. Miller	L. A. Proctor	Ray Elam	C. J. Taylor
Pasadena, Calif.	Harvey W. Hincks‡	E. F. Coop	Charles H. Kelley	Wilton L. Halverson	William H. Nicholas P	Harold P. Huls
Passaic, N. J.	Nicholas Martini	James J. Campbell	Charles J. Monks	John N. Ryan	Reeve B. Harris	Joseph J. Weinberger
Paterson, N. J.	C. Walter Lotte	Thomas L. Coyle	John A. Murphy	Frederick P. Lee	Robert McCrowe P	Alfred P. Cappio
Pawtucket, R. I.	Albert J. Lamarre	Napoleon Taupier	Leonard Mills	Albert L. Vandale	Lawrence Corrente P	John A. O'Neill
Peabody, Mass.	Charles A. Mogavero	William C. Mahoney	Edward F. Pierce	Percy F. Murray	None	E. A. Hershenson
Peekskill, N. Y.	David G. Miller	James J. McGuire	Joseph A. Lillis	J. Douglas Barry	(Board) P	S. T. Gambino
Pekin, Ill.	Ben F. Smith‡	Julius F. Jaeckel	Harry Donahue	C. G. Muehlmann	Graff Watson P	C. L. Conder
Pensacola, Fla.	George J. Roark	W. R. Bicker	William O'Connell	William H. Pickett	Julian Olson R	E. E. Mason
Peoria, Ill.	W. P. Conrad	Ben F. Butler	Fred W. Nussbaum	S. M. Miller	None	E. T. O'Connor
Perth Amboy, N. J.	Francis M. Seaman	Percy Palmer	Joseph Gutowski	Charles Thompson	Albert G. Waters	H. S. Medinets
Peru, Ind.	H. E. Norris‡	C. J. Ahnert	E. R. Hobbs	F. M. Lynn	H. E. Norris P	Hugh Lawrence
Petersburg, Va.	Joseph M. Hatchett‡	W. T. Miller	W. W. Jefferson	Mason Romaine	R. C. Day R	J. Gordon Bohannan
Phenix City, Ala.	G. E. Cobb†	J. L. Newsome	O. O. Gay	Marion Shaddix	None	Roy L. Smith
Philadelphia, Pa.	Martin J. McLaughlin	Ross B. Davis	Edward Hubbs	William C. Hunsicker	Edward T. Stotesbury P	Joseph Sharfsin

Table VII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Phillipsburg, N. J.	Harry W. Mixell‡	Elsworth E. Kocher	Walter Cutzler	William Danna Purcell	Edward Deitrick	S. C. Smith, Jr.
Phoenix, Ariz.	James Girand	Frank Cochrane	M. B. Morrison	R. W. Hussong	George H. Hillis P	I. A. Jennings
Phoenixville, Pa.	Norman G. Young	Herman Doebling	C. M. Mower	Russell L. Deery	John Magyar R	Fred Deininger
Pine Bluff, Ark.	C. S. McNew, Jr.	George Alford	M. L. Galligher	W. H. Bruce	R. J. Reinhardt	J. W. Dickey
Piqua, Ohio	F. R. Buechner	P. J. Caulfield	Frank Strickling	F. R. Buechner	Elmer Wells P	B. S. Keyt
Pittsburg, Kan.	George E. Dalton	T. W. Howe	A. R. Armstrong	C. M. Montee	Ed Zimmerman	B. W. Weir
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Frank M. Roessing	Nicholas Phelan	Franklin T. McQuaide	I. Hope Alexander	Ralph Griswold P	John J. Kennedy
Pittsfield, Mass.	Arthur B. Farnham	Thomas F. Burke	John L. Sullivan	Willys M. Monroe	William J. Foss P	Charles A. Albert
Pittston, Pa.	Louis Seibel	Robert B. Mitchell	Luke Keating, Jr.	Michael McHale	John Troback	J. Jistin Blewitt
Plainfield, N. J.	H. Edwin Bush‡	Wesley J. Dunn	Charles A. Flynn	Andrew J. Krog	Roy O. Schlenter R	William Newcorn
Plattsburg, N. Y.	Thomas G. Burke	Eli Z. Seymour	Clifford Fleming	Leo F. Schiff	Jesse W. H. Holcombe P	Harry P. Kehoe
Pleasantville, N. J.	S. J. Clark‡	W. J. Hudson	Belleville Naylor	Robert M. Grier	None	Louis D. Champion
Plymouth, Mass.	Arthur E. Blackmer‡	Albert E. Hiller	Russell P. Dearborn	Almeda Chandler	None	
Plymouth, Pa.	Adnah Kostenbauder‡	Ralph Davenport	Lawrence L. Kendig	John Harrison	None	Thomas M. Lewis
Pocatello, Idaho	R. F. Hamilton	G. L. Mathews	R. M. Pugmire	Archer Townsend	W. L. Raymond P	Ralph H. Jones
Pomona, Calif.	F. C. Froehde	A. Earl Cooke	F. C. Hunter	M. U. Stoneman	Charles B. Wall P	Charles R. Stead
Ponca City, Okla.	None	George Brown	J. E. McFadden	C. C. Gardner	Pete Bellinghausen	George W. Miller
Pontiac, Mich.	L. M. Wrenn‡	Frank Kuhn	George J. Schlamp	C. A. Neafie	Arthur E. Genter R	W. A. Ewart
Port Angeles, Wash.	D. A. Masters	C. A. Wolverton	Robert Banderob	Will H. Taylor	None	William J. Conniff
Port Arthur, Tex.	H. H. Poole‡	D. P. Rachal.	H. F. Baker	F. J. Beyt	M. C. Creswell P	V. J. Wistner
Port Chester, N. Y.	Francis I. McGrath‡	C. Roy Moger	A. Leo Brogan	William J. Sheehan	William G. Reardon P	Samuel La Rosa
Port Huron, Mich.	Charles D. Rettie	Frank Schaller	Herman J. Nelson	A. L. Callery	William N. Powell P	P. H. Kane
Port Jervis, N. Y.	R. S. Dimock†	Fred C. Harding	Edward V. Moorehead	G. Otto Pobe	None	Wm. A. Parshall
Portland, Me.	Edward M. Hunt‡	Oliver T. Sanborn	Ralph D. Brooks	Thomas Tetreau	William J. Dougherty P	W. Mayo Payson
Portland, Ore.	Ormand R. Bean	Edward Grenfell	Harry M. Niles	John G. Abele	C. P. Keyser P	Frank S. Grant
Portsmouth, N. H.	David R. Smith†	William F. Woods	George H. Ducker	George A. Trecick	David R. Smith	Leo Liberson
Portsmouth, Ohio	Chas. S. Stevenson‡	Robert R. Leedom	Harry S. Sheets	O. D. Tatje	E. V. Leach	Walter Dickey
Portsmouth, Va.	M. E. Haug	R. A. Alexander	H. L. Blalock	L. J. Roper	W. L. Davis P	R. C. Barclay
Pottstown, Pa.	Donald S. Maurer†	John M. Bossert	James A. Langhead	A. John Andre	Raymond W. Hoxworth R	John H. Longaker
Pottsville, Pa.	James A. Lynaugh†	George A. Smith	Leo Deegan	Alex C. Huntzinger	Bert J. Hasenauer	R. A. Freiler
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Charles O. Conger	Chris W. Noll	George Leadbitter	William H. Conger	Frank Berry P	Paul A. Rieser
Providence, R. I.	Charles A. Maguire	Frank Charlesworth	Miles A. Glidden	Michael J. Nestor	Martin F. Noonan P	Daniel E Geary
Provo, Utah	Ben Beveridge	Clyde Scott	Henry East	C. M. Smith	William M. Andrew P	Isaac Brockbank
Pueblo, Colo.	C. R. Studinski‡	L. P. Willis	J. Arthur Grady	W. E. Buck	Ray H. Talbot	John T. Barbrick
Quincy, Ill.	Henry W. Middendorf	George Simon	John A. Connery	H. O. Collins	George A. Binkert	John T. Reardon
Quincy, Mass.	Ezekiel C. Sargent	William J. Sands	John J. Avery	Richard M. Ash	William J. Spargo	John D. Smith
Racine, Wis.	Henry A. Nelson	Thomas R. Hartnett	Grover C. Lutter	I. F. Thompson	I. B. Farmer P	C. C. Colbert
Rahway, N. J.	Frederick Hedeman	Walter Richman	Clifford W. Dunphy	Fred F. Willia	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rapid City, S. D.	A. S. Holm	George F. Scheidt	Len C. Rogers	Ray E. Lemley	L. H. Kiel	Boyd Leedom
Reading, Pa.	Stewart Tomlinson	Harry J. Brown	Walter S. Schearer	Ira J. Hain	Thomas Lantz R	Darlington Hoopes
Red Bank, N. J.	Harold Allen‡	James Vaughn	Harry H. Clayton	William A. Lawes	None	I. S. Applegate
Redlands, Calif.	George S. Hinckley‡	Perrin G. Trowbridge	W. H. Morrison	F. H. Folkins	W. T. Ferguson P	Paul B. Wilson
Reno, Nev.	Charles L. Hill‡	Lee Hawcroft	Lou Gammell	J. J. Sullivan	Charles L. Hill P	Douglas A. Busey
Rensselaer, N. Y.	George Haynes‡	John Secor	Richard Goode	Charles Harbison	George Haynes P	LaVerne Orvis
Revere, Mass.	Walter A. Sancrie	Thomas J. McCarrick	Edward J. Tighe	Louis Siegel	None	J. Wallace Mahony
Richmond, Calif.	E. A. Hoffman‡	W. P. Cooper	L. E. Jones	C. R. Blake	R. Tcherassy P	T. M. Carlson
Richmond, Ind.	S. W. Hodgin‡	Harry E. Williams	J. Henry Vogelsong	C. J. Hufnagel	Albert D. Burkhardt P	William H. Kelley, Jr.
Richmond, Va.	G. M. Bowers	W. H. Joynes	R. B. Jordan	W. Brownley Foster	G. M. Bowers	James E. Cannon (Law Firm)
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	George F. Malley	Joseph Barron	John Taylor	W. F. Reynolds	George F. Malley	T. L. Zimmerman, Jr.
Ridgewood, N. J.	Edward T. White	Arthur J. Demouth	R. Floyd Tremper	J. F. Benjamin	Edward T. White	T. Roy Finn
River Rouge, Mich.	Amedee Gatien	Edward Bodary	Thomas Verellen	H. S. Broderson	Amedee Gatien	Eugene Best
Riverside, Calif.	J. R. Elliott‡	Edwin Mosbaugh	H. B. Heastan	W. A. Jones	J. A. Cooper P	C. E. Hunter
Roanoke, Va.	C. L. Watkins‡	W. M. Mullins	John Webb	C. B. Ransone	K. Mark Cowen	Irving L. Eckholdt
Rochester, Minn.	Arleigh C. Smith	C. E. Ginther	Louis J. Claude	C. H. Mayo	Ralph B. Compton P	Leonard C. Hardwick
Rochester, N. H.	George D. Dame	John F. Nute	Fred S. Hartford	Charles E. Goodwin	None	Harold P. Burke
Rochester, N. Y.	Thomas J. Morrison	Morris Keating	Henry T. Copenhagen	A. M. Johnson	Patrick Slavin	A. O. Ahlstrand
Rockford, Ill.	Raymond A. Orput‡	Thomas D. Blake	A. E. Bargren	N. C. Bullock	Earl F. Elliot	Spencer & White
Rock Hill, S. C.	T. C. Marshall	T. O. Flowers	J. V. Porter	S. T. Frew	None	F. A. Math
Rock Island, Ill.	Wallace Treichler‡	August G. Schmidt	Herman Sehnert	Ernest Russ	J. G. Evans P	Irwin D. Longworth
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	Joseph F. Russ†	Charles Dalton	Thomas A. Eibler	Bruce B. Preas	None	W. L. Thorp
Rocky Mount, N. C.	A. S. Lyon	J. R. Sorsby	O. P. Hedgepeth	J. Allen Whitaker	A. S. Lyon	Chastane Parker
Rome, Ga.	W. E. Lemaster	H. L. Taylor	C. O. Harris	A. H. Porter	None	Michael J. Larkin
Rome, N. Y.	Richard P. Wilson	Harry W. Piggott	James Thomas Owens	Lewis N. Eames	William L. Koch R	Guy W. Gordon
Roselle, N. J.	Edward S. Hagerthey	George S. Wright	Burt M. Avery	P. A. Proudfoot	None	R. L. Malone, Jr.
Roswell, N. M.	C. D. Fulton	Rue Chrisman	Frank Young	W. W. Phillips	C. D. Fulton P	W. C. Hudson
Royal Oak, Mich.	E. M. Shafter	Charles Henning	Ray C. Hayward	D. C. Cameron	E. M. Shafter	O. T. Somerville
Rutherford, N. J.	F. Hackenburg	Edward C. Minor, Jr.	Charles Rosenfelder	Marine Dunn	Ralph I. Kauffmann P	Vernon J. Loveland
Rutland, Vt.	Edward L. Tracy	Alfred H. Koltonski	William P. Fox	Clare M. Cole	Joseph P. Canty R	
Sacramento, Calif.	Fred J. Klaus‡	M. J. Dunphy	Austin J. Roche	Herbert F. True	Frederick N. Evans P	Hugh B. Bradford
Saginaw, Mich.	Alfred Eckert	Frank W. Bender, Jr.	Fred H. Genske	Frank A. Poole	Russell O. Koenig P	F. Roland Sargent
St. Augustine, Fla.	Eugene Masters	William B. Parkhill	William Lindsey	H. E. White	Eugene Masters	E. N. Calhoun
St. Charles, Mo.	Henry D. Smelser‡	Frank B. Feuerstein	Arthur C. Smith	L. E. Belding	Elmer Waye	Claude S. Tuttle
St. Cloud, Minn.	Nat B. Fish	John J. Gillis	Edward J. Brick	Math. Hamilton	Joseph P. Munsinger P	Ray Quinlivan
St. Joseph, Mo.	M. J. Downey	Leo J. Urbanski	Charles A. Enos	J. M. Allaman	C. H. Wallace	Homer C. King
St. Louis, Mo.	Baxter L. Brown	John J. O'Boyle	John J. McCarthy	J. F. Bredeck	Joseph J. Mestres P	Edgar H. Wayman
St. Paul, Minn.	George M. Shepard	William J. Sudeith	C. Hackert	R. B. Schock	W. L. Kaufman P	John Connelly
St. Petersburg, Fla.	Frank O. Lee	A. H. Tuthill	R. H. Noel	Paul A. Scudder	A. C. Beers P	Carroll R. Runyon
Salem, Mass.	Frank P. Morse‡	Joseph H. Flynn	John C. Harkins	John J. McGrath	Daniel J. Phelan P	James Kinsella
Salem, Ohio	Frank Wilson	Vincent Malloy	R. N. Stoffer	R. T. Holzbach	Frank Rollins	Lozier Caplan
Salem, Ore.	Hugh Rogers‡	Harry Hutton	Frank A. Minto	V. A. Douglas	F. J. Kluck P	Paul R. Hendricks
Salina, Kan.	E. W. Hopkins	Ben Wolbert	D. K. Fitch	W. R. Dillingham	Irvin Ricklefs P	W. S. Norris
Salinas, Calif.	Donald Davies, Jr.‡	George Von Soosten	G. W. Griffin	Marie Whiteley	Donald Davies	Russell Scott
Salisbury, Md.	Clarke Gardner‡	Austin Moore	N. Holland	S. H. Hurdle	F. A. Grier, Jr. P	A. E. Williams

Table VII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Salisbury, N. C.	J. P. English‡	W. A. Brown	R. L. Rankin	C. W. Armstrong	None	J. W. Ellis
Salt Lake City, Utah	W. D. Beers‡	Walter Knight	Harry L. Finch	Thomas J. Howells	George Wilson P	Fisher Harris
San Angelo, Tex.	John Paul Burden‡	Ed White	W. B. Wilson	B. T. Brown	A. N. Carlin	Olin Blanks
San Antonio, Tex.	I. Ewig‡	J. G. Sarran	O. W. Kilday	W. A. King	Henry Steingruber P	T. D. Cobbs, Jr.
San Benito, Tex.	John V. Clark	C. L. Potter	Scott Cowart	N. D. Monger	H. M. Carroll P	A. L. Montgomery
San Bernardino, Calif.	Charles L. Faulke†	E. E. Leffen	J. H. Hayden	G. Stirling Landon	Charles L. Faulke P	H. R. Griffin
San Diego, Calif.	F. A. Rhodes	J. E. Parrish	George M. Sears	Alex M. Lesem	John G. Morley P	Dayton L. Ault
Sandusky, Ohio	E. J. Hartung‡	John D. Curtis	Charles A. Weingates	F. M. Houghtaling	Jacob Roth P	W. F. Lidelius
Sanford, Fla.	James Moughton†	M. N. Cleveland	R. G. Williams	J. N. Tolar	James Moughton P	Fred R. Wilson
San Francisco, Calif.	W. H. Worden	Charles J. Brennan	William J. Quinn	J. C. Geiger	John McLaren P	John J. O'Toole
San Jose, Calif.	W. L. Popp‡	Charles Plummer	J. N. Black	H. C. Brown	L. C. Maynard P	Archer Bowden
San Leandro, Calif.	F. C. Schaer†	L. R. Martin	J. F. Peralta	J. P. Rose	J. Millerick	A. L. Poe
San Mateo, Calif.	E. P. Wilsey	Hugh Morris	T. F. Burke	James A. Warburton	E. P. Wilsey	E. A. Wilson
Santa Ana, Calif.	J. L. McBride‡	John Luxembourger	Floyd W. Howard	K. H. Sutherland	Dale Griggs P	L. W. Blodget
Santa Barbara, Calif.	E. B. Brown‡	F. W. Stronach	W. J. Garrity	C. T. Roome	Ralph Stevens P	J. F. Goux
Santa Cruz, Calif.	Roy W. Fowler‡	R. S. Tait	Al Huntsman	M. D. McPherson	None	Francis R. Hall
Santa Fe, N. M.	None	R. L. Thornton	Thomas P. Delgado	Albert A. Wolfson	None	Cecil R. McIntosh
Santa Monica, Calif.	W. W. Milliken	William J. Mohr	Charles L. Dice	Edmond S. Gillette	W. W. Milliken	Moe M. Fogel
Santa Rosa, Calif.	Arthur Noyes	William H. Muenter	Emil Biavaschi	E. J. Helgren	Arthur Noyes	Ed. Koford
Sapulpa, Okla.	Fred M. Boone	W. W. Collier	J. O. Edwards	A. C. Frampton	Fred M. Boone	Eugene B. Smith
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	George W. Ainsworth	John S. Hickey	Patrick F. Rox	F. J. Resseguie	Patrick B. Kearney	Francis Dorsey
Saugus, Mass.	Ernest A. Merrithew	William R. Salsman, Jr.	John T. Stuart	Myron H. Davis	John J. Bucchiere R	William E. Ludden
Sault St. Marie, Mich.	Henry A. Sherman	Frank Trombley	M. H. Mitchell	E. A. Cornell	Henry A. Sherman	Claude Coates
Savannah, Ga.	R. H. Clements	W. H. Blanton	J. J. Clancy	V. H. Bassett	H. T. Bounds R	Shelby Myrick
Schenectady, N. Y.	Walter S. Wood	August G. Derra	William H. Funston	William C. Treder	Raymond Bradshaw P	Thomas W. Wallace
Scranton, Pa.	William A. Schunk	John J. Kelly	Harry F. Davis	Arthur E. Davis	Herman M. Kerber P	Jerome Myers
Seattle, Wash.	N. A. Carle‡	C. W. Corning	William H. Sears	Frank M. Carroll	(Board)	A. C. VanSoelen
Sedalia, Mo.	E. E. Herrmann‡	John G. Lueck	John J. O'Brien	E. C. Snavely	A. J. Knipp P	George F. Boothe
Selma, Ala.	W. P. Phillips†	W. L. Pitts	H. L. Dickerson	J. F. Connor	None	W. E. Brown
Seminole, Okla.	None	B. E. Brodnax	Jake Sims	George Hunter	None	George Norvell
Shaker Heights, Ohio	W. E. Arnold	M. M. Hand	Bert H. Tilson	Paul M. Spurney	None	Ralph W. Jones
Shamokin, Pa.	Harry F. Reinhardt	Russel Rickert	William L. Miller	Fred Zeiser	None	D. W. Kearney
Sharon, Pa.	R. E. Johnston	W. Leroy Hall	Charles B. Steger	J. B. Hildebrand	R. E. Johnston P	Fred T. Fruit
Shawnee, Okla.	E. F. Edge	W. W. Wicker	F. A. Budd	T. D. Rowland	E. F. Edge	Randall S. Pitman
Sheboygan, Wis.	Jake A. Klein	Charles W. Brandt	Walter H. Wagner	G. J. Hildebrand	Gordon Z. Rayner	Edward C. Schmidt
Shelby, N. C.	D. R. S. Frazier‡	J. L. McDowell	D. L. Willis	J. S. Dorton	None	Joseph C. Whisnant
Shelbyville, Ind.	Clyde R. Yater‡	William Briggs	Earl Trees	Paul R. Tindall	Martin Luther R	Ralph Adams
Shelton, Conn.	James J. McKay	(Vacancy)	William J. Donovan	Francis I. Nettleton	(Commission) P	John B. Dillon
Shenandoah, Pa.	James Doyle	Thomas O'Haren	John Downey	Charles Bell	Michael Cuff R	Martin V. McGuire
Sherman, Tex.	B. A. Crocker‡	J. M. Andrews	H. G. Thompson	Arthur Gleckler	W. Morgan Works	Walter K. Wilson
Shorewood, Wis.	John G. Deppisch†	E. F. Bartels	E. F. Bartels	Jerome M. Jekel	William D. Stockwell P	H. O. Wolfe

Sioux Falls, S. D.	R. E. Bragstad‡	William A. Sloan	Henry Morstad	Emil G. Ericksen	J. H. Fitzgerald P	Hugh S. Gamble
Somerville, Mass.	Leon G. Ayer‡	John C. McNally	Thomas Damery	Laurence S. Howard	Daniel Cotter R	David H. Fulton
South Bend, Ind.	Frederick J. Anderson‡	William Freeh	Lawrence J. Lane	F. R. Nicholas Carter	(Vacancy)	Edwin W. Hunter
Southbridge, Mass.	Louis C. Dionne	Joseph E. Ducheneau	Ulric Brault	Hervey L. Desmarais	William C. Lunan P	William W. Buckley
South Gate, Calif.	Guy F. Nevill	David F. Glines	Willard D. Bretz	George M. Malkin	Guy F. Nevill	Clyde Woodworth
South Milwaukee, Wis.	Julius Stosick‡	John O'Connell	Frank Briesemeister	R. D. Moray	None	C. J. O'Brien
South Orange, N. J.	Peter A. Smith†	John C. Loughran	Thomas L. McGuire	A. C. Benedict	Charles R. Piper P	T. E. Fitzsimmons
South Pasadena, Calif.	Frank H. Clough‡	J. Frank Smith	Frank B. Higgins	Albert Supple	Glen Garwood	H. E. Vedder
South Portland, Me.	Albert W. Waterman	Charles O. Spear, Jr.	Charles O. Spear, Jr.	Waldo Skillin	None	Clinton T. Goudy
South River, N. J.	Kermit W. DeVoe	Victor Lunski	Charles Van Deventer	Abraham A. Pansy	John F. Fitzpatrick	George L. Burton
South St. Paul, Minn.	W. H. Cropsey‡	Harry Rund	E. J. McAlpine	O. S. Ely	None	Walter T. Ryan
Spartanburg, S. C.	J. D. Deason†	W. O. Blackwell	G. E. West	W. O. Wrightson	N. H. Hardy P	L. A. Odom
Spokane, Wash.	Hugh W. English	W. P. Payne	Ira A. Martin	Ralph Hendricks	John W. Duncan P	George M. Ferris
Springfield, Ill.	M. P. O'Brien†	James Delaney	Carl Nuess	H. H. Tuttle	John MacWherter R	Hugh J. Dobbs
Springfield, Mass.	C. W. Phillips‡	Herbert C. Root	John L. Maloney	L. Jackson Smith	T. R. Geisel P	Donald M. Macaulay
Springfield, Mo.	Harry E. Bartlett	W. C. Price	Paul A. Frey	Charles A. George	T. A. Nicholson	K. W. Patterson
Springfield, Ohio	William E. Lucas	Grover L. Frock	George A. Abele	Oscar M. Craven	Starling L. Fisher	Fred N. Carpenter
Stamford, Conn.	Frank A. Kotches	Victor H. Veit	John B. Brennan	R. D. Fear	Gilbert B. Mead P	Samuel Gordon
Statesville, N. C.	R. L. Crawley‡	L. M. Gaither	William S. Thomas	J. Will Mills P	J. Will Mills	Jack Joyner
Staunton, Va.	W. L. Hall	E. H. Dabney	J. N. Webb	C. W. Rodgers	E. H. Stockdon	Peyton Cochran
Steelton, Pa.	Claude Baskins	James F. Thompson	Paul F. Reisch	E. G. Butler	Charles S. Davis	J. Paul Rupp
Sterling, Ill.	E. W. Pittman†	Connel L. Nicol	Curtis Bucher	H. M. Jacobs	R. R. Young	Walter J. Stevens
Steubenville, Ohio	E. C. Boyd	Edward J. Green	R. H. Cunningham	J. A. Pizzoferrato	R. D. McClintock	John J. Griesinger
Stevens Point, Wis.	M. D. Jackson	F. F. Kirsling	A. W. Risch	F. R. Krembs	William Dagneau	L. N. Jenkins
Stockton, Calif.	Lyle Payton‡	Ralph E. Thompson	Harold A. Vogelsang	J. J. Sippy	Victor Anderson P	Tom B. Quinn
Stoneham, Mass.	Cornelius J. Sweeney	William F. McCall	J. Clarence Nelson	George A. Hinchcliffe	Percival H. Wardwell	Luther Hill
Stratford, Conn.	Daniel N. McLeod	Allen D. Judson	William B. Nichols	Harold Desau	William H. Shea	Pullman & Comley
Streator, Ill.	F. H. Renz‡	Frank A. Owens	H. M. Reynolds	Arthur J. Goff	Gus Baars P	E. M. Davis, Jr.
Struthers, Ohio	Jules G. Richards	Martin J. Dittmar	Harry Davis	Charles Scofield	Charles Mohr	Dahl B. Cooper
Suffolk, Va.	R. H. Brinkley	J. H. Bangley	H. W. Churn	R. C. Manson	R. H. Brinkley	John K. Hutton
Summit, N. J.	Francis A. Murray‡	Thomas Murray	Michael J. Finneran	Henry P. Dengler	Harlan Kennedy R	F. C. Kentz
Sumter, S. C.	F. K. Ellis	R. E. Wilder	A. D. Owens	G. R. Kitchen	Mrs. J. L. Dillon	S. K. Nash
Sunbury, Pa.	Arthur B. Shipe†	Claude S. Oplinger	Michael Sergent	Carl P. Inkrote	Grover Reichley P	W. J. B. Bloom
Superior, Wis.	L. W. Peleske‡	James T. Sweeney	Arthur Buchanan	Charles H. Mason	O. C. Gradin P	Maynard Berglund
Swampscott, Mass.	None	James Warnock	Walter F. Reeves	Clarence W. Horton	John Homan P	Edwin J. Coughlin
Sweetwater, Tex.	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	N. B. Hall	George A. Gray	J. T. Sparks P	Carl M. Anderson
Swissvale, Pa.	Allen F. Koch†	P. J. McGurk	R. W. Stitt	S. L. Glasgow	None	R. L. McDonald
Syracuse, N. Y.	George H. Ballantyne	Edward Gieselman	Thomas Carroll	Gregory D. Mahar	William A. Barry P	James C. Tormey
Tacoma, Wash.	A. R. Bergersen	E. N. Whitaker	Harold P. Bird	S. M. Creswell	Sherman Ingels P	Howard Carothers
Tallahassee, Fla.	Miller Walston	T. P. Coe	Gid Powledge	Ford Thompson	Ralph Carter R	James Messer, Jr.
Tamaqua, Pa.	None	Frank B. Behr	Nelson A. Hughes	Lamont Perrine	None	B. J. Duffy
Tampa, Fla.	R. H. Cason‡	A. J. White	C. J. Woodruff	J. R. McEachern	Marco Penn P	A. B. McMullen
Taunton, Mass.	None	Edward F. Gorey	Lewis F. Ridley	John I. McNamara	(Commission)	Frank E. Smith
Taylor, Pa.	John J. Ott	George Carson	James Morris	E. E. Edwards	Alonzo Hendeshot P	Walter W. Kohler
Temple, Tex.	N. E. Trostle	George Hoherd	Frank Bouldin	E. W. Prothro	N. A. Ensor	Sam D. Snodgrass

Table VII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Terre Haute, Ind.	W. Robert Paige‡	Albert W. Rowe	William Mitchell	Maurice B. Van Cleave	Richard A. Wey P	Otis Cook
Texarkana, Ark.	P. R. Booker‡	W. J. Springer	W. E. Davis	H. E. Murry	None	Willis B. Smith
Texarkana, Tex.	M. L. Watson‡	Joe Benjamin	J. N. Runnels	C. A. Smith	A. C. Stuart P	Ed. B. Levee, Jr.
Thomasville, Ga.	N. W. Crawford†	J. E. Porter	J. M. Hancock	Walter C. Pittman	Tom Dollar P	W. W. Alexander
Thomasville, N. C.	R. M. Cooksey	Robert J. Tomlinson	F. C. Smith	Ella Dorsett	None	H. R. Kyser
Tiffin, Ohio	Harold Z. Hakes	Floyd J. Ash	Charles J. Mutchler	John A. Gosling	None	Paul R. Ebel
Toledo, Ohio	G. N. Schoonmaker	Fred T. Schlorf	Ray E. Allen	Basil Brim	T. G. Jeffery	Ralph W. Doty
Tonawanda, N. Y.	Harvey Bluckhorn	C. Grover Rech	George C. Marohn	R. H. Wilcox	None	Roland Baxter
Topeka, Kan.	William R. Mallory†	William J. Cawker	Frank L. Stone, Sr.	F. P. Helm	Harry C. Snyder P	Ralph Oman
Torrington, Conn.	John Smith‡	Edward Goodman	Hugh E. Meade	Elias Pratt	Rose Eagan R	David Cramer
Traverse City, Mich.	C. E. Sawyer, Jr.	J. Fifarek	W. J. Rennie	G. A. Holliday	C. H. Foster	C. H. Menmuir
Trenton, N. J.	Joseph E. English	Roland H. Weigand	James P. O'Rourke	Alton S. Fell	Joseph P. Barlow P	Sidney Goldman
Trinidad, Colo.	J. Joe Cox	David J. Thompson	Mike Foudy	B. M. Cawley	None	David M. Ralston
Troy, N. Y.	William F. Luby	Cornelius A. Casey	John B. Conroy	James H. Flynn	Philip H. Draper P	F. S. Parmenter
Tucson, Ariz.	George W. Seeley†	Joseph A. Roberts	C. A. Wollard	L. H. Howard	Harold A. Patten R	B. G. Thompson
Tulsa, Okla.	M. C. Shibley‡	R. W. Granger	Roy Hyatt	J. Jeff Billington	Will O. Doolittle P	H. O. Bland
Turtle Creek, Pa.	Harrop & Hopkins	Forrest Bethune	William J. Whalen	M. Emanuel	None	B. H. Kenyon
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	A. C. Parker‡	E. L. Mathews	H. D. Billingsley	A. A. Kirk	A. C. Parker P	S. H. Sprott
Two Rivers, Wis.	Jack D. Markham‡	A. J. Rahn	J. J. Rebman	A. P. Zlatnik	Leonard Birr P	Fred W. Dicke
Tyler, Tex.	J. P. Ferrill‡	M. P. Burns	J. J. Ray	Albert Woldert	C. C. Bunnenberg P	Troy Smith
Union City, N. J.	Fred Holtje	Charles Friedel, Jr.	Harry A. Jenkins	Grant P. Curtis	Frederick Berke P	James C. Agnew
Uniontown, Pa.	Wilbur L. Dunn‡	W. H. Barclay	D. F. McDonald	J. R. West	John C. Reisinger	W. F. Lane
University City, Mo.	W. A. Heimbuecher‡	M. J. Lyons	George F. Ward	O. P. Hampton, Jr.	Joseph K. Monteith	M. E. Beisseau
Urbana, Ill.	Robert L. Gordon	Charles Pittman	Walter Fulton	M. T. L. Stillwell	William C. Noel P	O. L. Browder
Utica, N. Y.	Charles A. McKernan	Joseph N. Sullivan	Nicholas Doll	Hugh H. Shaw	William Gray P	Bartle Gorman
Valdosta, Ga.	Charles A. Dunbar‡	T. M. Cook, Jr.	R. L. Kemp	E. D. King, Jr.	R. J. Drexel P	O. W. Franklin
Vallejo, Calif.	Frank Brew	D. J. Noonan	Bert Foreman	E. A. Peterson	T. D. Kilkenny	Russell F. O'Hara
Valley Stream, N. Y.	Percy B. Sprague	Howard H. Neil	Abram W. Skidmore	John N. Quinn	None	Louis Hicks
Vancouver, Wash.	C. C. Cartlich†	Pierre DuPaul	John Blaker	J. H. Jahl	None	D. Elwood Caples
Vandergrift, Pa.	L. G. Anderson‡	Dave Olinger	Walker A. Adams	Joseph Remaley	None	H. R. Bair
Ventura, Calif.	Carl Froerer‡	H. A. Johnson	T. W. Neel	J. A. DeSerpa	A. B. Perley P	H. F. Orr
Vicksburg, Miss.	John L. Hyland†	Harry Fuller	W. L. Tucker	H. Michael Smith	Frank Andrews P	R. M. Kelly
Vincennes, Ind.	Robert E. Lind‡	J. Edwin Burway	Thomas M. Martin	N. E. Beckes	William Rayls P	Shuler McCormick
Virginia, Minn.	Joseph Hejda	Nels F. Quist	Charles Gronberg	R. P. Pearsall	Carl Hawkinson P	James Montague
Waco, Tex.	J. H. Strange‡	J. R. Meers	W. M. Zachry	George M. Liddell	R. H. Schultz R	Sam Darden

Walla Walla, Wash.	C. W. Martin†	William Davis	J. T. Gemmell	J. E. Vanderpoor	C. W. Martin P	[illegible]
Wallingford, Conn.	William A. Mackenzie‡	James A. Downey	George C. Abbott	Mark T. Sheehan	Dennis J. Hennessey	William F. Wrynn
Waltham, Mass.	Henry F. Beal	George L. Johnson	Richard Currin	Benjamin Fuller	Lowell A. Warren P	George P. Drury
Warren, Ohio	W. S. Harvey‡	Edwin Oldacres	B. J. Gillen	Lyle A. Biddlestone	Gould Stewart P	Geo. Buchwalter
Warren, Pa.	C. W. Barwis‡	D. G. Kropf	G. F. Haehn	R. N. Brown	W. E. Lutz P	S. D. Blackman
Warwick, R. I.	None	None	William C. Kindelan	(Vacancy)	None	Edward L. Godfrey
Washington, D. C.	Dan I. Sultan	Charles E. Schrom	Ernest W. Brown	George C. Ruhland	C. Marshall Finnan	Elwood H. Seal
Washington, Pa.	C. A. Shrontz	Lawrence Loar	Joseph Verderber	T. W. Henderson	Frank C. Lewis P	Meyer Goldfarb
Waterbury, Conn.	Robert A. Cairns‡	Thomas J. Lynch	William J. Roach	Edward J. Godfrey	James Curtin	Chas. O'Conner
Waterloo, Iowa	C. T. Wilson‡	Ray Tiller	H. R. Crumrine	R. W. Driver	(Board of 3) P	W. L. Beecher
Watertown, Mass.	Pierce P. Condon†	John W. O'Hearn	John F. Milmore	Fred W. Bodge	Winthrop G. Rockwell	Earle S. Taylor
Watertown, N. Y.	Daniel Coleman	William E. Gaffney	John Gilligan	George B. Van Doren	Grover Brennan	Lawrence R. Ormiston
Watertown, S. D.	Ralph Reed‡	O. B. Kinsman	M. R. Downs	W. G. Magee	Owen A. Palmer	D. K. Loucks
Watertown, Wis.	P. A. Glaser	Robert Kerstell	Albert N. Quest	E. W. Bowen	Ewald Brumm P	H. W. Hartwig
Waterville, Me.	Harry Green‡	Grover D. Lovejoy	Alfred Poirier	Arthur Daviau	(Board of 3)	Gordon F. Gallert
Watervliet, N. Y.	Frank T. Mahar	James J. Corbett	Maurice J. Kennan	Charles A. Birmingham	Frank T. Mahar	Joseph D. Foley
Waukegan, Ill.	Henry Bleck†	Adolph J. Franke	William B. Blaylock	Stanley Leckie	None	George McGaughey
Waukesha, Wis.	W. E. Dick‡	Peter Wild	Theodore R. Kolster	F. M. Scheele	Charles F. Schuetze	Vincent J. Collins
Wausau, Wis.	B. C. Gowen‡	Arthur A. Buss	Walter English	L. F. Bugbee	I. S. Horgen	E. P. Gorman
Wauwatosa, Wis.	M. F. Linnan‡	J. C. Lefeber, Jr.	Harry Ridenour	R. T. Hansen	John Iverson P	Roy R. Stauff
Waycross, Ga.	H. M. Pafford	H. C. Thackston	W. A. Yawn	George E. Atwood	E. R. Sapp P	Frank B. McDonald, Jr.
Waynesboro, Pa.	Charles G. Sheaffer‡	Charles E. Shoemaker	S. W. Staley	Mrs. Verne Snowberger	None	N. F. Keller
Webster, Mass.	Benjamin A. Wakefield‡	Arthur Belmore	John C. Templeman	Wilfred P. Bazinet	Arthur Bigelow	T. R. Leboeuf
Webster Groves, Mo.	John B. Clayton, Jr.‡	J. R. Eddie	Andrew McDonnell	Carl C. Irich	T. Herbert Heath	John Nolan
Wellesley, Mass.	A. Stewart Cassidy‡	Thomas H. Slaman	William J. Fleming	Curtis M. Hilliard	George L. Abell	Clarence A. Bunker
Wenatchee, Wash.	H. F. Isler	H. W. Bryson	Carl H. Hansen	C. R. Fargher	H. F. Isler P	N. M. Sorenson
West Allis, Wis.	A. L. Wichner	Edwin Bryant	Thomas Kastello	F. R. Russell	E. C. Pynn	L. C. Gram
Westbrook, Me.	Alfred D. Farley	Edward A. Reny	Edward A. Reny	Patrick H. Welch	Edwin J. Laverty	Grover Welch
West Chester, Pa.	None	William B. Ingram	Abner Glisson	Warren Garrett	None	G. W. Knauer
Westerly, R. I.	Arthur H. Coy	Columbus Pasetti	Robert Kessel	Samuel C. Webster	None	John Ferguson
Westfield, Mass.	Oren E. Parks	Thomas H. Mahoney	Allen H. Smith	R. M. Marr	Elizabeth B. Fowler P	Harry B. Putnam
Westfield, N. J.	John T. Hopkins‡	Fred C. Decker	John R. Schreiber	Andrew Carney	William T. Vanderbilt	Paul Q. Oliver
West Frankfort, Ill.	George Anderson	Thad Fife	Jake Kelly	Thad Fife	Alva Willmoth P	W. R. Kee
West Hartford, Conn.	Rodney L. Loomis		Joseph F. Grogan	Harry B. Smith	Rodney L. Loomis	R. H. Deming
West Haven, Conn.	John F. Lynch‡	Lloyd J. Cameron	Harry Tuttle	Charles Kauffman	Harry Noyes P	William Holleran
West New York, N. J.	Harry J. Heinz	Ernest G. Beckert	John F. Rooney	Frank Wilcox	Michael N. Tagliareni P	Irwin Rubenstein
West Orange, N. J.	Frank A. O'Connor	Martin J. Kennedy	Patrick J. McDonough	Herman Fredricks	Bernard M. Dagnan P	A. J. Grosse
West Palm Beach, Fla.	D. D. Howard	A. P. Sadler	Robert W. Milburn	W. E. Van Landingham	D. D. Howard P	Paul W. Potter
West Springfield, Mass.	T. Frederick Roche	Frederick H. Sibley	Joseph A. Demers	John J. Lysaght	(Board) P	Whitfield Reid
West Warwick, R. I.	None	None	Thomas Harrop	John A. Mack	None	Joseph R. McKanna
Wewoka, Okla.	A. M. Seran	E. E. Shiflett	Frank A. Shepard	George H. Hunter	(Board) P	J. M. Huser
Weymouth, Mass.	Thomas Kelly†	J. Ralph Bacon	Edward F. Butler	Thomas J. MacDonald	Everett J. McIntosh	Kenneth L. Nash
Wheeling, W. Va.	H. A. Conrad‡	Edward T. Rose	Albert C. Megale	Russell M. Pedicord	Warren W. Pugh R	Jay T. McCamic
White Plains, N. Y.	Eugene Halpin, Jr.	H. Abbot Griffin	William Miller	Matthias Nicholl	Charles E. Tibbits P	William Condit
Whiting, Ind.	James G. Nellis‡	Clyde C. Lampman	Richard S. Springgate	J. A. McCarthy	Donald P. Spurrier P	James S. McCarthy
Whittier, Calif.	M. R. Bowen‡	Hugh M. Topping	Guy C. Welch	J. L. Pomeroy	William J. Groen P	Thomas W. Bewley
Wichita, Kans.	P. L. Brockway‡	H. H. McCall	O. W. Wilson	J. E. Wolfe	Alfred McDonald	Vincent Hiebsch

TABLE VII-B.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Wichita Falls, Tex.	F. M. Rugeley‡	J. L. McClure	George H. Hodgins	J. H. Fletcher	Frank Collier	T. A. Hicks
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Walter P. Johns‡	Ambrose Saricks	J. Russell Taylor	Edward F. Pugh	William B. Houser	Edwin B. Morgan
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	John C. Deal	Samuel Jeffries	James Harris	J. M. Snyder	John C. Deal	Herbert Patterson
Williamsport, Pa.	George W. German†	Michael Clark	John G. Good	William Mollenkopf	Harry E. Kempf	F. P. Cummings
Willimantic, Conn.	John F. Collins‡	Charles A. Reynolds	Thomas F. Grady	Reuben Rothblatt	E. O. Sumner P	Harry S. Gaucher
Wilmette, Ill.	Charles C. Schultz	Walter H. Zibble	Cloyd C. McGuire	Martin H. Seifert	Daniel M. Davis R	William M. James
Wilmington, Del.	Harry L. Maier‡	William J. Lutz	(Vacancy)	Roger Murray	Edward R. Mack R	James R. Morford
Wilmington, N. C.	J. E. L. Wade	J. F. Zellers	J. S. Lane	A. H. Elliott	J. E. L. Wade	W. B. Campbell
Wilson, N. C.	J. D. Blount‡	Edwin W. Davis	John R. Gurley	Wade A. Anderson	Harvey Turner P	(Board of 3)
Winchester, Mass.	Parker Holbrook‡	David H. DeCourcy	William H. Rogers	Maurice Dinneen	George T. Davidson P	Addison R. Pike
Winchester, Va.	Arthur M. Field	J. William Stryker	C. W. Hollis	L. M. Allen	Arthur M. Field	James P. Reardon
Winnetka, Ill.	Robert L. Anderson	G. M. Houren	W. M. Peterson	H. A. Orvis	H. L. Woolhiser	F. Dickinson
Winona, Minn.	E. E. Chadwick‡	H. G. Putnam	H. C. Riebau	W. V. Lindsay	C. D. Tearse	Harold K. Brehmer
Winston-Salem, N. C.	R. A. Thomas	W. G. Hobson	W. F. Anderson	R. L. Carlton	L. B. Hathaway R	(Law Firm)
Winthrop, Mass.	Channing Howard‡	Warren A. Belcher	William F. Pumphret	William D. Childress	Carl Wheeler	Fred W. Fisher
Woburn, Mass.	James H. McDermott‡	Frank E. Tracy	Charles R. McCauley	Edward F. Gorman	None	J. H. McLaughlin
Woonsocket, R. I.	Raymond Cote	Augustin J. Cote	Alfred O. Perron	James P. O'Brien	None	Morris Yaraus
Wooster, Ohio	George S. Allspaugh	Herbert Young	Walter Yost	J. J. Sutton	James B. Rahl	Marion F. Graven
Worcester, Mass.	Ralph G. Lingley‡	Charles L. McCarthy	Thomas F. Foley	Peter O. Shea	Thomas E. Holland	Walter D. Allen
Wyandotte, Mich.	F. W. Liddle‡	Gustav Anselm	William P. Rutledge	Earl H. Engel	(Board of 3)	W. Hugh Williams
Xenia, Ohio	J. C. Connolly‡	Herman Fisher	Ozni H. Cornwell	A. D. DeHaven	None	W. A. Miller
Yakima, Wash.	George W. Clark	Ray H. Hare	Harold Robinson	Lloyd Moffitt	George W. Clark	Don M. Tunstall
Yonkers, N. Y.	Edward J. Murray	John Reilly	Edward J. Quirk	Louis M. Waldron	William J. McGeory P	L. G. McAneny
York, Pa.	C. F. W. Wallow‡	L. Ellis Wagner	C. P. Gerber	John Yeagley	V. K. Dayhoff P	F. B. Gerber
Youngstown, Ohio	Albert R. Haenny		Carl L. Olson	Wallace W. Ryall	Thomas Pemberton P	Verne B. Thomas
Ypsilanti, Mich.	T. Fred Older	Alonzo H. Miller	Ralph L. Southard	Bradley M. Harris	James Schaffer R	John P. Kirk
Zanesville, Ohio	John Combs	Charles Hatfield	J. H. Kimberly	Mr. Skipton	Paul Kern P	B. E. Leasure

PART FOUR

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Financial Statistics of Cities

Financing Relief and Recovery

Trends in Municipal Debt

State Grants to Local Units

Financial Statistics of Cities, 1935*

(FOR 94 CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION)

By Elton D. Woolpert

Staff Member, International City Managers' Association, Chicago

THIS summary of financial statistics of the 94 largest cities for 1935[1] makes no pretense at original research or analysis. The data are those published in individual city releases of the Bureau of the Census, and the sole task of the writer was that of selection and compilation. The Bureau will issue later in the year a Summary report and somewhat later its final report for 1935, both containing data for individual cities. These reports will include non-revenue receipts, non-governmental cost payments, and certain other data, such as per capita figures, which are not reported here. The Summary report also will include per capita figures for 1934 and 1926. The reason for preparing this advance summary is that the value of such statistics is measured in part by their timeliness, so the sooner they are made available the more useful they will be.

It should be stated that the Bureau of the Census, as the result of an Executive order of June 10, 1933, has limited the annual collection and compilation of financial statistics to cities of over 100,000 population. In making use of these data, attention is directed to the following methods used by the Bureau in compiling financial statistics of cities:

1. The expenditures given are of "city government" of each city—not of *"the city* government." In other words, the Bureau of the Census is compiling statistics of the cities for comparative purposes and includes all local municipal government regardless of the number of legally independent political subdivisions and types of administrative organization locally established to levy taxes, incur debt, and perform the functions of government. The statistics therefore include the city corporation proper and also independent school, sanitary, and other districts practically co-extensive with the cities.

2. For each city over 300,000 population, a percentage of the financial transactions of the county is included. The percentage of transactions included for each independent district and for each county is based upon the ratio of the assessed valuation of the city to that of the entire county.

3. The Bureau of the Census has compiled the data according to uni-

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* This section has been prepared from data made available through the co-operation of the Division of Financial Statistics of States and Cities of the United States Bureau of the Census.

[1] Includes Waterbury, Connecticut, with a 1930 population of 99,902.

form classifications of receipts, expenditures, and debt, so far as possible. This may require extensive reclassification of data in the city's records, in which case comparison of the Bureau's report with the city's own report is not easily made.

4. The data are for the city's fiscal year ended December 31 or the last fiscal year ended prior thereto during 1935.

5. During 1935 the unit of government administering certain local services and maintaining records of receipts and expenditures thereof, such as welfare relief, varied among cities. If administered by federal or state agencies, the figures are not included, as the data are limited to the official records of cities and overlying independent local units. The differing practice resulted in a wide variation in the statistics of receipts and payments among the cities, which should be recognized in using the figures for comparisons.

DEFINITIONS[2]

Governmental-Cost Payments. This includes all costs of local governments, consisting of the cost of the services employed; properties constructed, purchased, or rented; public improvements constructed or otherwise acquired; materials utilized; and interest on borrowed money, which are incurred in performing the services and activities for which the local governments have authority. These costs are separable into three principal classes: operation and maintenance, interest charges on account of debt obligations, and outlays for permanent acquisitions or improvements. Payment of the principal of debt is considered by a city as an expenditure. Outlay payments made from the funds received when the debt was incurred are considered by a city as an expenditure. However, only the latter of these payments is considered here as a governmental-cost. The Bureau includes as such the payment for the outlay at the time it is made, rather than the payment to retire the principal of the debt. Therefore in the column "For Outlays" is shown the aggregate of all payments for the purchase and improvement of land; the erection of new buildings; the installation and extension of water supply systems, electric light systems, and other enterprises; the purchase of equipment for the fire department, purchases to increase the collections of libraries, museums, and art galleries; and payments on account of all other acquisitions which add to the number and value of the permanent possessions of the municipality.

Gross and Net Debt. The term "gross indebtedness" is here used as the designation of the aggregate of all outstanding debt obligations, and the term "net indebtedness" is used as a designation of the total of the amounts representing the funded and floating debt, less the assets of sinking funds accumulated for their amortization. Sinking fund assets accumulated for the amortization of special assessment debt, where they could be identified as such, were excluded from the compilation. The gross debt is classified by the character of obligations under three headings—funded or fixed, special assessment bonds and certificates, and revenue notes. All current indebtedness, including warrants, is included under the heading of revenue notes. Gross funded or fixed debt includes all debt evidenced by formal instruments which have a number of years to run and for the amortization of which no assets other than those of sinking funds have as yet been specifically authorized or appropriated. The debts in this class are called corporation stock, bonds, certificates, serial notes, serial bonds, and mortgages.

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[2] For more complete definitions see *Financial Statistics of Cities: 1934.* Bureau of the Census, 1936.

Special Assessment Debt includes all so-called bonds and certificates and other short-term obligations issued or incurred with the understanding that they are to be paid wholly or in part from the proceeds of special assessments.

Revenue Notes include all interest-bearing short-term obligations, other than so-called serial bonds. These obligations are known as revenue loans, tax anticipation loans, tax anticipation warrants, temporary loans, and interest-bearing warrants. Wherever warrants are included a footnote is given to show the amount.

Assessed Valuation. The amount of assessed valuation is that fixed locally but does not in all cities represent assessment at full market or true value. Statutes in some cases authorize assessment at a stated percentage of full value. The Bureau of the Census does not report the ratio of assessed to full value or the extent to which the legal basis is applied in practice. The figure given, therefore, represents the assessed valuation of the property located in the limits of the city corporation subject to taxation for the maintenance of such corporations.

General Property Tax Levies. The figure given is only the levy used by the city corporation for city tax purposes and does not include county, state, or other governmental units levies, except that for the 18 "county cities" of over 300,000 population a portion of the county levy is included.

Special Taxes. Special taxes are direct taxes which are assessed, levied, and collected by methods that are not generally applied in the case of privately owned real property. They include taxes upon the property of the corporation levied upon the basis of the amount of the corporate stock, corporate indebtedness, or of both corporate stock and indebtedness, etc. Special taxes also include taxes levied upon mortgages at the time of their execution or entry on public records, inheritance taxes, and taxes on income. In most cities the special taxes are from taxes on banks, street railways, and mortgages.

Receipts from Special Assessments. These are the receipts collected in the majority of cities for the construction of sewers, paving, curbing, and sidewalks; but in some cities for the grading and widening of

TABLE 1

TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL-COST PAYMENTS, DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION, AND TAX LEVY FOR 94 CITIES IN 1935

(Expressed in thousands)

Operation and Maintenance of General Departments	$ 1,797,798
Operation and Maintenance of Public Service Enterprises	126,973
Interest on Debt	340,771
Capital Outlays	358,399
Total Governmental-Cost Payments	$ 2,623,941
Gross Funded Debt	$ 7,458,137
Special Assessment Debt	250,011
Revenue Notes	512,268
Warrants	76,168
Total Gross Debt	$ 8,296,584
Net Funded Debt	6,397,603
Debt for Public Service Enterprises (Gross)	2,713,789
Assessed Valuation	56,327,644
General Property Tax Levy (for city government)	1,662,096

TABLE 2

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF GENERAL DEPARTMENTS FOR 94 CITIES IN 1935 AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION FOR 1935, 1934, AND 1926

Object of Payment	1935		1934 Per Cent	1926 Per Cent
	Total	Per Cent		
General Government	$139,143	7.7	7.8	8.9
Protection to Person and Property:				
Police	175,479	9.8	9.8	10.8
Fire	110,531	6.1	6.1	7.6
All Other	21,724	1.2	1.2	1.7
Conservation of Health	42,069	2.3	2.4	2.5
Sanitation	93,823	5.2	5.3	7.7
Highways	111,358	6.2	6.4	9.2
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections:				
Supervision	3,638	.2	.2	.1
Charities	247,877	13.8	14.8	2.2
Hospitals [1]	66,447	3.7	3.7	2.7
Corrections	20,028	1.1	1.1	1.2
Education:				
Schools	545,718	30.4	30.2	35.6
Libraries	20,840	1.2	1.2	1.3
Recreation	47,943	2.7	2.8	3.5
Miscellaneous	151,180	8.4	7.1	4.9
Total	$1,797,798	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Hospitals for communicable diseases included in "conservation of health."

streets, the building of retaining walls, bridges, viaducts, and for park improvements. A portion of such receipts may be for current services.

TABLE 3

REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR 94 CITIES IN 1935 AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION FOR 1935, 1934, AND 1926

Source of Revenue	1935		1934	1926
	Total	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
General Property Tax	$1,757,933	60.2	62.6	63.9
Special Property and Other Special Taxes	22,205	.8	.8	2.6
Poll Taxes	1,839	.1	.1	.1
License Taxes:				
Liquor	35,758	1.2	1.1	...
All Other	138,202	4.7	3.3	2.9
Special Assessments	49,813	1.7	2.2	7.3
Fines, Forfeits, and Escheats	8,770	.3	.3	.7
Subventions and Donations	421,921	14.5	12.3	3.9
Pension Assessments	33,338	1.1	1.2	.8
Highway Privileges	17,733	.6	.7	1.0
Rents and Interest	85,477	2.9	3.2	4.1
Earnings of General Departments	71,170	2.4	2.5	2.6
Earnings of Public Service Enterprises	277,176	9.5	9.8	10.1
Total	$2,921,335	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE VIII

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENTAL COST PAYMENTS, DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION, AND GENERAL PROPERTY TAX LEVY FOR CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION: 1935

Source: Individual city releases of the United States Bureau of the Census

Figures are expressed in thousands. An asterisk refers to notes at the end of this table. For explanation of column headings see text preceding this table.

City	Population Estimated as of July 1, 1933	Governmental Cost Payments					Gross Debt at End of Fiscal Year				Net Funded Debt	Gross Debt for Public Service Enterprises	Assessed Valuation Property Subject to General Property Tax	General Property Tax Levy 1935
		All Governmental costs	Operation and Maintenance of General Departments	Operation and Maintenance of Public Service Enterprises	Interest	For Outlays	Total Gross Debt	Gross Funded Debt	Special Assessment Debt	Revenue Notes				
Over 500,000														
Baltimore, Md.	817	$41,686	$30,142	$1,296	$7,866	$2,382	$192,257	$191,886	$371	....	$160,280	$51,891	$1,576,459	$30,598
Boston, Mass.	786	82,681	63,459	2,958	8,935	7,329	190,096	165,402	......	$24,693	151,529	79,068	1,679,677	59,258
Buffalo, N. Y.	584	63,926	47,941	1,303	5,746	8,936	146,616	136,343	1,204	9,068*	124,564	18,351	962,298	21,431
Chicago, Ill.	3,490	201,348	135,887	8,656	27,572	29,233	697,301	468,134	31,705	197,462*	457,807	20,799	2,035,513	65,950
Cleveland, Ohio	918	57,099	38,676	5,216	7,976	5,231	167,094	150,890	11,771	4,431	143,247	39,904	1,032,870	15,763
Detroit, Mich.	1,666	131,800	88,960	16,901	14,783	11,156	411,667	351,486	9,604	50,576	313,871	99,037	2,240,596	54,840
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,354	119,722	67,910	11,696	11,585	28,531	266,195	260,649	......	5,545*	245,175	131,479	1,675,555	20,082
Milwaukee, Wis.	599	48,873	39,457	1,135	3,254	5,027	74,383	70,277	229	3,876*	59,293	4,095	947,374	21,208
New York, N. Y.	7,154	795,571	541,743	18,992	99,816	135,020	2,565,006	2,301,190	94,735	169,081*	1,852,133	1,263,552	16,649,771	468,185
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,972	110,278	78,964	2,019	26,340	2,955	633,311	615,511	......	17,800*	449,444	214,067	3,618,863	49,150
Pittsburgh, Pa.	678	49,773	33,060	1,753	6,713	8,247	160,395	157,860	1,557	977*	141,353	7,400	1,211,867	18,571
St. Louis, Mo.	830	42,392	31,110	2,709	3,613	4,960	84,268	84,079	......	189*	80,768	15,251	1,111,941	18,154
San Francisco, Calif.	656	51,321	30,298	4,681	7,594	8,748	176,243	......	......	....	172,055	119,049	1,024,148	28,742*
200,000 to 500,000														
Akron, Ohio	265	9,071	6,101	288	2,356	326	49,182	42,726	5,749	706	38,485	10,500	224,624	2,744
Atlanta, Ga.	280	9,065	7,649	423	719	274	15,089	13,306	202	1,580*	12,427	2,561	338,161	5,072
Birmingham, Ala.	273	6,205	4,403	15	1,131	656	24,708	21,359	2,436	912*	19,977	115	163,084	2,935
Cincinnati, Ohio	460	31,868	22,351	1,208	5,189	3,120	119,704	111,607	7,894	203*	74,353	34,444	730,436	6,530
Columbus, Ohio	299	13,995	6,620	1,038	1,933	4,404	43,195	38,879	4,263	52*	32,911	7,718	317,678	3,716
Dallas, Tex.	278	9,539	5,886	478	1,679	1,496	40,248	39,623	......	625*	37,776	8,839	278,859	6,679

Dayton, Ohio	206	7,807	4,973	226	1,172	1,436	22,705	21,295	768	642*	10,372	4,567	251,475	2,415
Denver, Colo.	293	16,516	11,691	698	1,802	2,325	47,351	39,549	6,776	1,026*	38,643	25,906	352,356	5,990
Houston, Tex.	317	13,848	7,829	969	2,825	2,225	59,000	57,906	......	1,094*	50,985	11,618	282,338	5,364
Indianapolis, Ind.	372	14,398	11,993	22	1,388	995	32,743	32,686	......	56*	29,825	18	505,286	5,608
Jersey City, N. J.	319	25,173	19,088	748	4,449	888	93,606	92,938	......	667	82,622	15,451	616,760	19,176
Kansas City, Mo.	412	24,336	14,276	1,444	3,342	5,274	77,737	74,486	911	2,340*	66,541	18,439	518,849	8,127
Louisville, Ky.	317	15,025	10,005	727	1,671	2,622	41,615	40,878	......	737*	34,003	1,769	394,865	8,077
Memphis, Tenn.	261	8,155	5,042	474	1,335	1,304	29,575	28,178	748	649*	26,150	7,232	276,599	5,891
Minneapolis, Minn.	477	34,744	26,952	930	2,839	4,023	68,433	60,976	7,356	100*	54,778	5,543	517,307	19,608
Newark, N. J.	447	35,938	26,778	1,000	6,768	1,392	151,433	150,578	......	854*	130,109	48,965	943,239	24,363
New Orleans, La.	471	24,187	11,498	2,314	4,729	5,646	104,220	86,966	7,854	9,400*	82,728	20,823	416,937	8,964
Oakland, Calif.	295	15,463	9,674	2,043	2,862	884	58,226	57,161	......	1,064*	55,276	43,809	222,721	4,708
Omaha, Neb.	217	9,247	5,488	1,877	1,521	361	32,640	27,016	4,755	869*	21,647	7,008	270,869	3,880
Portland, Ore.	309	15,466	10,870	909	3,396	291	73,294	64,339	6,178	2,776*	55,057	30,494	288,608	5,772
Providence, R. I.	255	18,527	12,254	632	2,417	3,224	65,128	60,142	......	4,985	44,003	20,726	618,015	12,497*
Rochester, N. Y.	333	35,841	27,599	624	3,409	4,209	80,900	68,140	8,679	4,080*	64,370	14,804	630,860	17,043
St. Paul, Minn.	277	12,538	7,629	609	2,155	2,145	53,229	45,957	6,500	771	29,897	17,528	247,570	8,246
San Antonio, Tex.	243	6,582	4,346	250	1,509	477	30,474	......	......	......	26,308	7,138	205,916	2,962
Seattle, Wash.	374	31,481	15,779	6,047	4,875	4,780	102,423	91,671	54	10,697*	90,267	59,496	242,328	4,843
Syracuse, N. Y.	214	17,240	13,283	352	1,684	1,921	43,233	35,286	3,695	4,251*	35,286	6,136	378,558	7,688
Toledo, Ohio	298	10,752	7,763	731	1,678	580	41,791	40,791	25	973	35,759	1,126	358,208	3,300
Washington, D. C.	575‡	50,124	40,181	1,026	......	8,917	3,952	102	......	3,850*	......	3,850	1,642,996	20,557*
100,000 to 200,000														
Albany, N. Y.	129	10,032	7,068	470	1,313	1,181	32,584	31,184	1,400	......	29,340	12,780	233,371	6,515
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	8,448	7,163	9	736	540	17,079	15,297	......	1,781*	15,297	*	233,201	7,141
Cambridge, Mass.	114	8,028	6,259	363	513	893	14,982	11,482	......	3,500	8,452	1,283	186,188	7,008
Camden, N. J.	119	5,837	3,988	256	1,262	331	27,311	20,367	690	6,260*	18,058	2,350	135,246	4,073
Canton, Ohio	107	3,150	2,260	188	647	55	11,882	10,438	1,213	230*	8,578	945	112,537	641
Chattanooga, Tenn.	123	3,449	2,480	24	642	303	15,081	13,684	1,352	45*	13,106	464	110,623	2,212
Des Moines, Iowa	145	5,793	3,900	324	864	705	18,700	18,324	......	376*	17,520	5,081	161,532	2,595
Duluth, Minn.	101	4,844	3,253	813	528	250	11,542	11,319	51	171*	11,246	2,344	105,566	2,084
Elizabeth, N. J.	117	5,337	3,968	338	962	69	18,523	18,102	421	......	17,323	4,805	148,311	4,394
El Paso, Tex.	105	2,446	1,640	162	499	145	9,560	9,245	......	314*	7,581	1,866	82,381	1,853
Erie, Pa.	118	4,242	3,072	342	597	231	13,821	12,620	906	294*	12,327	1,428	145,509	1,746
Evansville, Ind.	105	3,252	2,183	399	162	508	4,566	4,566	......	......	4,439	1,210	113,364	1,088
Fall River, Mass.	115†	5,007	4,330	188	366	123	9,461	7,408	......	2,053	6,544	188	109,622	4,238
Flint, Mich.	167	7,149	5,777	255	1,012	105	21,046	17,951	2,278	817*	15,455	2,355	117,119	1,945
Fort Wayne, Ind.	120	3,771	2,337	795	261	378	5,575	5,530	......	45*	5,412	2,093	146,367	914
Fort Worth, Tex.	169	6,574	4,031	226	1,169	1,148	25,236	24,814	......	422*	23,011	5,160	167,043	2,823
Gary, Ind.	108	2,891	2,466	......	269	156	5,934	5,838	......	95	5,720	None	145,789	1,683
Grand Rapids, Mich.	172	5,887	4,295	407	732	453	17,218	14,696	2,395	126	12,375	4,405	185,126	2,530
Hartford, Conn.	168	12,869	9,124	306	1,003	2,436	28,479	28,479	......	......	24,739	6,323	354,192	9,370
Jacksonville, Fla.	138	7,325	4,160	1,694	800	671	16,101	14,951	854	296*	14,277	4,770	73,198	1,159

TABLE VIII.—SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENTAL COST PAYMENTS, DEBT, VALUATION, TAX LEVY—Continued

City	Population Estimated as of July 1, 1933	Governmental Cost Payments					Gross Debt at End of Fiscal Year				Net Funded Debt	Gross Debt for Public Service Enterprises	Assessed Valuation Property Subject to General Property Tax	General Property Tax Levy 1935
		All Governmental costs	Operation and Maintenance of General Departments	Operation and Maintenance of Public Service Enterprises	Interest	For Outlays	Total Gross Debt	Gross Funded Debt	Special Assessment Debt	Revenue Notes				
100,000 to 200,000—continued														
Kansas City, Kan.	123	$5,757	$2,308	$1,575	$628	$1,246	$13,531	$12,863	$593	$75*	$8,798	$6,219	$94,517	$1,607
Knoxville, Tenn.	110	4,428	2,650	213	1,281	284	27,359	23,207	2,007	2,145*	21,242	4,128	118,296	3,134
Long Beach, Calif.	157	9,557	5,092	1,241	1,151	2,073	24,440	23,988	......	451*	23,251	12,523	197,995	2,539
Lowell, Mass.	100†	5,582	4,400	365	245	572	7,350	4,275	......	3,075	4,275	642	114,213	4,259
Lynn, Mass.	102	5,996	4,830	262	324	580	9,231	6,346	......	2,885	6,249	487	141,393	4,476
Miami, Fla.	108	8,116	3,907	261	3,052	896	38,239	37,019	645	575*	36,637	6,068	102,024	2,391
Nashville, Tenn.	156	6,377	3,618	341	813	1,605	17,683	17,630	51	2*	15,886	4,137	153,408	3,374
New Bedford, Mass.	112†	5,741	4,151	249	409	932	10,864	8,712	......	2,151*	7,904	1,432	121,301	4,363
New Haven, Conn.	162	9,019	7,569	1	676	773	15,926	15,140	......	786*	14,128	80	308,995	8,112
Norfolk, Va.	129†	6,109	3,247	264	1,989	609	40,670	40,559	......	111*	29,898	15,531	160,884	4,472
Oklahoma City, Okla.	201	5,525	3,869	224	1,060	372	22,041	21,131	......	910*	14,799	5,751	111,147	1,579
Paterson, N. J.	139	7,702	5,270	1,059	1,000	373	35,092	35,092	......	*	31,705	14,592	183,199	5,196
Peoria, Ill.	109	3,589	2,844	3	251	491	5,402	3,087	1,722	592*	3,087	300	77,615	1,246
Reading, Pa.	111	6,005	3,076	233	579	2,117	14,872	13,854	418	600	13,525	2,556	170,176	1,531
Richmond, Va.	184	8,687	5,713	980	1,678	316	38,515	38,300	......	215	25,544	7,169	262,417	5,595
Salt Lake City, Utah	144	5,053	3,909	331	616	197	14,133	12,344	381	1,407*	12,151	4,644	147,779	1,921
San Diego, Calif.	160	8,432	4,829	449	986	2,168	21,390	21,005	......	384*	20,482	13,806	140,842	2,892
Scranton, Pa.	144	5,321	4,616	*	440	265	10,007	9,044	794	168*	8,656	*	108,485	1,750
Somerville, Mass.	105	5,743	4,696	191	348	508	5,908	3,648	......	2,260	3,648	32	121,435	4,283
South Bend, Ind.	109	2,981	2,249	221	298	213	5,885	5,885	......	....	5,521	675	127,750	868
Spokane, Wash.	116	3,861	3,086	157	188	430	4,711	4,435	......	276*	4,258	846	69,162	1,272
Springfield, Mass.	153	11,689	9,841	374	760	714	21,966	17,917	......	4,047*	17,917	6,962	289,785	7,854
Tacoma, Wash.	108	5,840	2,827	1,007	777	1,229	16,495	15,105	......	1,389*	14,466	11,252	51,856	1,220
Tampa, Fla.	106	3,891	2,639	189	914	149	18,529	18,193	36	299*	16,773	3,113	105,776	2,063
Trenton, N. J.	124	6,289	4,532	409	1,048	300	23,304	19,977	157	3,169	17,651	1,082	174,234	4,762
Tulsa, Okla.	148	4,674	2,984	223	1,077	390	20,852	20,063	......	788*	17,392	4,975	101,952	2,412
Utica, N. Y.	102	7,064	5,234	......	518	1,312	13,610	12,566	343	700	12,359	101	133,235	3,908
Waterbury, Conn.	101	7,231	5,552	161	842	676	18,530	16,354	......	2,176*	16,196	6,824	162,657	4,951
Wichita, Kan.	117	3,511	2,825	16	459	211	9,546	7,448	2,086	11	7,448	260	129,508	1,251
Wilmington, Del.	106†	5,551	3,118	418	628	1,387	14,078	13,752	......	326	12,489	7,183	150,779	2,449
Worcester, Mass.	198	13,653	11,414	361	463	1,415	17,917	12,570	......	5,347*	12,112	4,341	302,297	9,776
Yonkers, N. Y.	140	13,550	9,724	358	1,738	1,730	38,397	32,972	2,483	2,941*	32,972	5,001	326,024	9,899
Youngstown, Ohio	174	6,601	4,762	421	502	916	11,179	9,817	699	662*	9,438	1,247	243,746	1,876

Notes on Cost Payments, Debt, Assessed Valuation, Etc.

(An asterisk in Table VIII refers to these notes; cities in alphabetical order without regard to population. Thousands (000) are included in all figures in these notes.)

† Population as of April 1, 1930.

Atlanta: Total revenue notes includes $15,145 warrants.
Birmingham: Total revenue notes includes $162,574 warrants.
Bridgeport: Total revenue notes includes $687,113 warrants. Gross debt was not broken down as to general departments or public service.
Buffalo: Total revenue notes includes $2,635,909 warrants.
Camden: Total revenue notes includes $111,081 warrants.
Canton: Total revenue notes includes $8,633 warrants.
Chicago: Total revenue notes includes $26,419,604 warrants.
Cincinnati: Total revenue notes is made up entirely of warrants.
Chattanooga: Total revenue notes includes $12,475 warrants.
Columbus: Total revenue notes includes $52,324 warrants.
Dallas: Total revenue notes is made up entirely of warrants.
Dayton: Total revenue notes includes $256,671 warrants.
Denver: Total revenue notes is made up entirely of warrants.
Des Moines: Total revenue notes includes $207,663 warrants.
Duluth: Total revenue notes is made up entirely of warrants.
El Paso: Total revenue notes includes $16,063 warrants.
Erie: Total revenue notes includes $62,242 warrants.
Flint: Total revenue notes includes $405,310 warrants.
Ft. Wayne: Total revenue notes is made up entirely of warrants.
Ft. Worth: Total revenue notes includes $297,545 warrants.
Houston: Total revenue notes is made up entirely of warrants.
Indianapolis: Total revenue notes is made up entirely of warrants.
Jacksonville: Total revenue notes includes $17,049 warrants.
Kansas City (Kansas): Total revenue notes includes $41,840 warrants.
Kansas City (Missouri): Total revenue notes includes $637,986 warrants.
Knoxville: Total revenue notes includes $468,369 warrants.
Long Beach: Total revenue notes includes $450,683 warrants.
Los Angeles: Total revenue notes is made up entirely of warrants.
Louisville: Total revenue notes includes $126,254 warrants.
Memphis: Total revenue notes includes $26,970 warrants.
Miami: Total revenue notes includes $335,218 warrants.
Milwaukee: Total revenue notes includes $3,649,883 warrants.
Minneapolis: Total revenue notes is made up entirely of warrants.
Nashville: Total revenue notes is made up entirely of warrants.
Newark: Total revenue notes includes $307,044 warrants.
New Bedford: Total revenue notes includes $188,347 warrants.
New Haven: Total revenue notes includes $386,617 warrants.
New Orleans: Total revenue notes includes $1,375,031 warrants.
New York: Total revenue notes includes $6,429,049 warrants.
Norfolk: Total revenue notes is made up entirely of warrants.
Oakland: Total revenue notes is made up entirely of warrants.
Oklahoma City: Total revenue notes is made up entirely of warrants.
Omaha: Total revenue notes includes $299,673 warrants.
Paterson: $400 revenue notes not listed.
Peoria: Total revenue notes includes $322,596 warrants.
Philadelphia: Total revenue notes includes $8,428,067 warrants.
Pittsburgh: Total revenue notes includes $377,546 warrants.
Portland: Total revenue notes includes $1,147,398 warrants.
Providence: General Property Tax Levy was not broken down to show amount levied by city corporation.
Rochester: Total revenue notes includes $1,748,001 warrants.
St. Louis: Total revenue notes is made up entirely of warrants.
Salt Lake City: Total revenue notes includes $107,053 warrants.
San Diego: Total revenue notes is made up entirely of warrants.
San Francisco: General Property Tax Levy was not broken down to show amount levied by city corporation.
Scranton: $419 for operation and maintenance of public service enterprise (market) not listed. Total revenue notes is made up entirely of warrants. Gross debt was not broken down as to general departments or public service enterprises.
Seattle: Total revenue notes includes $1,251,112 warrants.
Spokane: Total revenue notes is made up entirely of warrants.
Springfield (Massachusetts): Total revenue notes includes $387,750 warrants.
Syracuse: Total revenue notes includes $787,821 warrants.
Tacoma: Total revenue notes includes $95,824 warrants.
Tampa: Total revenue notes includes $5,018 warrants.
Tulsa: Total revenue notes includes $6,586 warrants.
Washington: General Property Tax Levy was not broken down to show amount levied by city corporation.
Waterbury: Total revenue notes includes $426,155 warrants.
Worcester: Total revenue notes includes $497,650 warrants.
Yonkers: Total revenue notes includes $916,628 warrants.
Youngstown: Total revenue notes includes $418,989 warrants.
‡ Washington: Population is estimated as of January 1, 1935. The $3,850,000 represents 70 per cent of advances made by PWA which is to be repaid. This amount is for sewage disposal plant and tuberculosis sanitorium.

TABLE IX

GOVERNMENTAL COST PAYMENTS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF GENERAL DEPARTMENTS, BY PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES, FOR CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION: 1935 (ALSO PER CENT DISTRIBUTION FOR 1934 AND 1926)

Source: Individual city releases of the United States Bureau of the Census

Figures are expressed in thousands. An asterisk refers to notes on page 370. For an explanation of data presented see text at the beginning of this section.

City	All General Departments	General Government	Protection to Person and Property			Conservation of Health	Sanitation	Highways	Charities, Hospitals, and Corrections				Education		Recreation	Miscellaneous
			Police Department	Fire Department	All Other				Supervision	Charities	Hospitals	Corrections	Schools	Libraries		
Over 500,000																
Baltimore, Md.	$30,142	$2,353	$4,300	$2,902	$ 161	$ 717	$2,320	$3,088	$ 22	$ 352	$1,442	$ 412	$8,797	$ 493	$ 828	$ 1,949
1935		7.8	14.3	9.6	.5	2.4	7.7	10.3	*	1.2	4.7	1.4	29.2	1.6	2.7	6.5
1934:1926		7.1:7.3	12.2:13.7	8.2:9.8	.4:.9	2.1:2.6	6.8:8.6	9.0:12.0	.1:.1	16.0:1.4	3.9:3.1	1.2:1.3	24.4:28.9	1.3:1.2	2.3:4.1	5.1:5.0
Boston, Mass.	63,459*	4,047	5,697	3,681	654	1,644	3,069	4,405	978	10,351	3,008	845	16,546	1,034	2,206	5,286
1935		6.4	9.0	5.8	1.0	2.6	4.8	7.0	1.5	16.3	4.7	1.3	26.1	1.6	3.5	8.3
1934:1926		6.4:8.5	8.4:10.4	5.5:7.7	.9:1.4	2.5:2.5	4.9:8.3	5.5:8.2	1.1:.3	19.7:3.0	4.7:3.8	1.3:1.6	25.1:30.4	1.6:1.7	3.6:5.4	8.8:5.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	47,941	2,623	2,633	2,146	297	1,014	1,767	2,088	365	15,659	1,707	421	10,180	575	2,067	4,392
1935		5.5	5.5	4.5	.6	2.1	3.7	4.3	.8	32.7	3.6	.9	21.2	1.2	4.3	9.2
1934:1926		5.9:7.5	6.3:8.6	5.0:7.3	.7:1.6	2.3:3.1	4.2:7.5	5.3:11.5	.6:.1	25.1:3.5	4.2:4.1	1.0:1.7	24.6:32.1	1.2:1.0	3.9:4.7	9.7:5.7
Chicago, Ill.	135,887	16,175	16,718	6,750	2,358	4,063	8,903	16,001	.....	2,973*	2,359	1,810	37,988	1,378	5,744	12,660
1935		11.9	12.3	5.0	1.7	3.0	6.6	11.7	.....	2.2	1.7	1.4	28.0	1.0	4.2	9.3
1934:1926		11.8:11.2	12.8:11.6	4.9:5.0	1.7:2.0	2.9:3.1	6.3:10.2	8.6:8.6	.....	2.1:1.5	1.8:1.5	1.5:1.4	30.0:32.8	1.0:1.0	4.8:4.8	9.9:5.3
Cleveland, Ohio	38,676	3,398	3,242	2,204	253	1,275	1,699	2,166	14	6,425	1,543	362	11,863	1,495	479	2,251
1935		8.8	8.4	5.7	.7	3.3	4.4	5.6	*	16.6	4.0	.9	30.7	3.9	1.2	5.8
1934:1926		8.5:9.3	7.3:9.2	4.9:6.5	.5:1.0	3.2:4.2	3.7:7.4	6.9:9.6	*:*	21.6:.7	4.1:2.1	.9:1.3	28.9:39.5	3.0:3.2	1.1:1.6	5.4:4.3
Detroit, Mich.	88,960	5,995	10,172	4,516	663	4,142	4,990	3,730	103	17,863	4,075	788	23,048	1,125	2,067	5,677
1935		6.7	11.4	5.1	.7	4.7	5.6	4.2	.1	20.1	4.6	.9	25.9	1.3	2.3	6.4
1934:1926		8.2:7.4	12.5:13.0	5.9:7.4	.8:1.4	4.4:3.5	5.3:7.7	5.7:11.7	.2:.1	18.0:2.8	3.3:3.0	.9:1.7	26.9:31.1	1.1:1.7	1.7:4.1	4.9:3.4
Los Angeles, Calif.	67,910	6,914	5,479	5,193	1,448	1,456	1,783	4,320	23	9,142	2,901	1,351	23,005	987	1,675	2,227
1935		10.2	8.1	7.6	2.1	2.1	2.6	6.3	*	13.5	4.3	2.0	33.9	1.5	2.5	3.3
1934:1926		9.0:9.2	7.5:10.1	7.0:6.5	2.0:3.4	2.0:2.0	2.7:3.5	5.6:10.5	.1:.1	21.4:3.4	3.8:2.3	1.8:1.2	30.6:40.8	1.4:1.6	2.4:2.5	2.5:1.9
Milwaukee, Wis.	39,457	2,102	2,712	1,797	438	945	3,015	2,028	.....	11,476	1,898	398	8,511	357	1,837	1,937
1935		5.3	6.9	4.6	1.1	2.4	7.6	5.1	.....	29.1	4.8	1.0	21.6	.9	4.7	4.9
1934:1926		5.4:8.8	6.9:8.5	4.6:7.2	1.1:1.6	2.4:3.0	6.1:8.7	5.5:10.5	.....	30.0:2.9	4.2:3.8	.9:1.8	22.9:31.2	1.0:1.6	4.6:5.7	4.5:4.7
New York, N. Y.	541,743	37,057	53,224	22,081	6,070	8,167	30,265	20,556	311	120,692	18,517	4,232	139,733	2,887	7,282	70,662
1935		6.8	9.8	4.1	1.1	1.5	5.6	3.8	.1	22.3	3.4	.8	25.8	.5	1.3	13.0

1935		12.8	14.1	5.8	1.0	1.7	5.3	6.1	.1	1.2	4.3	3.6	33.6	.8	3.1	6.7
1934:1926		12.0:10.8	14.7:12.7	5.6:5.5	1.6:2.0	1.8:1.5	5.5:8.9	6.0:6.4	*:.1	1.1:1.3	4.6:3.5	3.9:3.0	32.5:29.2	.9:.8	3.0:6.1	6.9:8.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	33,060	4,493	2,475	1,914	593	815	1,610	2,666	80	1,753	360	1,237	10,982	658	976	2,442
1935		13.6	7.5	5.8	1.8	2.5	4.9	8.0	.2	5.3	1.1	3.7	33.2	2.0	3.0	7.4
1934:1926		12.9:12.2	7.6:7.9	6.0:6.4	1.6:2.3	2.4:2.1	6.4:9.2	8.2:13.1	.3:.1	5.5:3.1	1.0:.7	3.5:2.8	32.4:31.9	2.0:1.6	2.9:2.2	7.2:4.5
St. Louis, Mo.	31,110	3,227	4,902	2,171	409	982	992	1,945	21	2,081	2,120	423	9,518	412	1,176	723
1935		10.4	15.8	7.0	1.3	3.2	3.2	6.3	.1	6.7	6.8	1.4	30.6	1.3	3.8	2.3
1934:1926		9.3:8.8	15.9:17.1	6.4:6.8	1.3:2.0	3.0:2.7	3.0:4.6	6.2:8.8	.1:.1	8.0:1.8	6.3:5.7	1.3:1.7	31.6:32.8	1.4:1.3	3.9:4.5	2.2:1.3
San Francisco, Calif.	30,298	2,557	....	....	6,593*	536	746	1,189	....	5,979*	....	....	8,331*	....	1,830	2,533
1935		8.4	....	....	21.7	1.8	2.5	3.9	....	19.7	....	....	27.5	....	6.0	8.4
1934:1926		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
200,000 to 500,000																
Akron, Ohio	6,101	273	374	306	39	89	257	452	....	35	182	23	3,648	99	12	306
1935		4.5	6.1	5.0	.6	1.5	4.2	7.4	....	.6	3.0	.4	59.8	1.6	.2	5.0
1934:1926		4.8:5.4	6.2:7.0	5.1:6.6	1.2: .6	1.5:2.0	3.6:6.8	5.8:11.6	.9:....	10.1:1.1	3.0:.7	.4:.2	51.2:51.7	1.6:.8	.1:.9	4.6:4.5
Atlanta, Ga.	7,649	356	798	643	51	248	502	458	....	567	552	81	2,895	92	178	220
1935		4.7	10.4	8.4	.7	3.3	6.6	6.0	....	7.4	7.2	1.1	37.9	1.2	2.3	2.9
1934:1926		5.2:4.6	11.0:11.6	9.1:10.4	.7:.7	3.5:3.7	6.7:7.1	6.0:8.7	....	6.6:1.6	7.3:6.6	.9:.9	36.2:37.5	1.5:1.6	2.4:2.6	2.9:2.3
Birmingham, Ala.	4,403	212	408	527	54	79	234	257	....	54	....	45	2,132	72	162	161
1935		4.8	9.3	12.0	1.2	1.8	5.3	5.8	....	1.2	....	1.0	48.4	1.6	3.7	3.7
1934:1926		4.7:5.9	8.9:9.8	12.2:13.2	.7:1.5	1.6:2.1	5.1:6.2	6.5:7.7	....	.7:.4	.1	.8:.7	50.5:46.6	1.6:2.0	3.6:2.3	3.2:1.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	22,351*	1,829	1,301	1,241	177	652	932	1,580	42	2,691	1,226	326	8,005	364	397	1,582
1935		8.2	5.8	5.6	.8	2.9	4.2	7.0	.2	12.0	5.5	1.5	35.8	1.6	1.8	7.1
1934:1926		7.5:11.2	5.2:6.3	5.0:7.4	1.1:1.5	2.6:2.3	3.7:4.5	7.5:11.7	.2:*	17.6:2.0	4.9:4.2	1.3:1.2	34.0:38.0	1.5:1.3	1.5:1.3	6.4:6.9
Columbus, Ohio	6,620	323	614	628	44	82	431	430	....	62	18	31	3,279	85	72	514
1935		4.9	9.3	9.5	.7	1.2	6.5	6.5	....	.9	.3	.5	49.5	1.3	1.1	7.8
1934:1926		5.1:6.4	7.8:9.6	7.9:9.6	.6:.9	1.0:1.3	5.2:7.1	6.7:7.7	1.0:.1	9.1:.5	....	.4:.2	44.8:48.9	.8:.8	.9:1.5	8.7:5.3
Dallas, Tex.	5,886	347	475	657	64	98	393	317	....	38	164	11	2,913	51	228	124
1935		5.9	8.1	11.2	1.1	1.7	6.7	5.4	....	.7	2.8	.2	49.5	.9	3.9	2.1
1934:1926		5.6:5.2	8.1:7.7	11.5:12.0	1.1:1.3	1.8:2.3	6.5:8.7	5.6:11.0	....	.6:.5	2.6:4.2	.3:.2	49.1:40.4	1.0:.5	4.2:5.0	2.2:1.1
Dayton, Ohio	4,973	294	360	364	26	59	337*	355	....	73	132	55	2,323	191	128	270
1935		5.9	7.2	7.3	.5	1.2	6.8	7.2	....	1.5	2.7	1.1	46.7	3.9	2.6	5.4
1934:1926		5.2:6.4	7.8:7.5	7.7:7.8	.6:.8	1.1:1.0	7.3:6.4	7.9:9.4	....	3.3:1.0	2.7:1.4	1.2:1.6	45.1:45.2	3.0:3.3	2.4:3.1	4.8:5.1
Denver, Colo.	11,691	1,250	879	957	140	208	403	1,073	....	771	446	98	4,103	222	557	578
1935		10.7	7.5	8.2	1.2	1.8	3.5	9.2	*	6.6	3.8	.8	35.1	1.9	4.8	4.9
1934:1926		10.0:10.0	6.7:7.2	7.5:7.9	1.2:2.7	1.6:1.9	3.1:4.1	8.9:10.1	.1:.1	11.8:2.4	3.2:2.5	.8:.9	34.5:38.1	1.7:1.9	4.5:6.3	4.5:4.0
Houston, Tex.	7,829	927	575	534	99	169	390	903	....	105	336	197	3,309	83	122	72
1935		11.9	7.4	6.8	1.3	2.2	5.0	11.5	....	1.4	4.3	2.5	42.3	1.1	1.6	.9
1934:1926		12.0:5.7	7.7:8.4	7.4:9.3	1.0:2.2	2.1:3.2	5.3:8.5	11.7:11.1	....	1.4:.8	4.3:2.3	2.5:.4	41.1:42.2	1.1:.9	1.7:3.7	.9:1.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	11,993	795	1,096	1,548	165	295	610	702	....	430	658	45	4,554	249	370	470
1935		6.6	9.1	12.9	1.4	2.5	5.1	5.8	....	3.6	5.5	.4	38.0	2.1	3.1	3.9
1934:1926		8.0:7.8	8.5:9.1	13.8:12.9	1.3:1.1	2.4:3.1	4.7:5.2	8.3:6.8	*	3.3:1.4	5.1:4.8	.3:.2	34.8:38.0	1.9:2.4	3.1:4.2	4.5:3.1
Jersey City, N. J.	19,088	2,114	2,520	1,238	182	717	967	968	27	598*	2,394	224	4,906	211	539	1,475
1935		11.1	13.2	6.5	1.0	3.8	5.1	5.1	.1	3.1	12.5	1.2	25.7	1.1	2.8	7.7
1934:1926		9.6:11.2	13.1:17.0	6.0:8.9	.9:1.6	3.0:3.9	4.6:6.1	4.9:6.2	.2:.2	10.0:2.7	11.1:7.1	1.3:.9	23.9:26.1	1.0:1.2	2.5:2.7	8.0:4.4

TABLE IX.—GOVERNMENTAL COST PAYMENTS AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION—Continued

City	All General Departments	General Government	Protection to Person and Property			Conservation of Health	Sanitation	Highways	Charities, Hospitals, and Corrections				Education		Recreation	Miscellaneous
			Police Department	Fire Department	All Other				Supervision	Charities	Hospitals	Corrections	Schools	Libraries		
200,000 to 500,000—continued																
Kansas City, Mo.....	$14,276	$1,895	$1,133	$798	$163	$273	$743	$1,733	$21	$276	$1,219	$269	$4,726	$241	$544	$236
1935............		13.3	7.9	5.6	1.1	1.9	5.2	12.2	.2	1.9	8.5	1.9	33.1	1.7	3.8	1.7
1934:1926.......		14.4:14.0	7.2:8.4	5.4:5.9	1.3:1.4	1.8:1.5	5.4:3.9	13.0:12.6	.2:.1	2.1:1.8	6.9:5.2	2.3:3.0	32.1:37.1	1.7:1.4	4.0:2.5	2.3:1.2
Louisville, Ky........	10,005*	804	976	588	141	460	452	803	24	857	460	101	3,583	146	326	277
1935............		8.0	9.8	5.9	1.4	4.6	4.5	8.0	.2	8.6	4.6	1.0	35.8	1.5	3.3	2.8
1934:1926.......		7.7:7.6	10.2:10.2	5.9:7.3	1.4:1.4	4.4:5.0	4.4:5.5	7.7:12.3	.3:...	9.7:2.0	4.5:3.6	1.0:2.6	35.7:34.9	1.4:1.6	2.9:3.0	2.8:2.8
Memphis, Tenn......	5,042	266	464	607	91	187	329	453	....	17	361	17	1,858	77	220	88
1935............		5.3	9.2	12.0	1.8	3.7	6.5	9.0	....	.3	7.2	.4	36.9	1.5	4.4	1.8
1934:1926.......		4.7:4.5	9.1:10.2	11.7:12.1	2.2:1.1	3.9:3.7	6.3:8.8	9.0:10.2	....	.4:.6	6.9:7.4	.4:.4	37.3:33.0	1.3:1.4	4.8:5.9	1.8:.7
Minneapolis, Minn. ..	26,952	1,482	1,226	1,209	218	961	565	1,868	....	7,096	802	225	7,809	538	1,099	1,847
1935............		5.5	4.6	4.5	.8	3.6	2.1	6.9	....	26.3	3.0	.8	29.0	2.0	4.1	6.9
1934:1926.......		6.2:8.0	4.8:6.9	4.7:7.1	.9:1.6	3.7:5.8	2.5:4.1	8.0:10.4	.1	19.0:.9	3.7:3.0	.9:.9	32.0:40.4	2.0:2.2	4.7:4.5	7.1:4.0
Newark, N. J........	26,778	2,311	3,192	1,904	343	1,133	1,779	1,064	....	1,377	1,800	490	8,706	415	588	1,670
1935............		8.6	11.9	7.1	1.3	4.2	6.6	4.0	....	5.1	6.7	1.8	32.5	1.6	2.2	6.2
1934:1926.......		8.5:8.1	12.4:11.5	7.7:8.6	1.2:1.6	4.3:3.9	6.3:8.4	3.6:6.4	....	3.2:1.8	7.1:6.8	1.7:1.9	34.7:33.7	1.3:1.2	2.0:2.7	5.8:3.5
New Orleans, La.....	11,498	1,522	1,329	1,210	397	226	1,146	828	96	458	44	155	3,297	58	238	485
1935............		13.2	11.6	10.5	3.5	2.0	10.0	7.2	.8	4.0	.4	1.4	28.7	.5	2.1	4.2
1934:1926.......		13.8:12.0	12.3:10.8	10.7:9.7	3.5:5.0	2.0:2.2	9.5:10.9	10.5:10.2	.1:*	1.4:.9	.5:.5	1.3:1.4	28.3:30.8	.6:.6	2.3:2.7	3.3:2.4
Oakland, Calif.......	9,674	425	941	1,111	114	180	236	625	....	10	....	....	5,140	220	463	203
1935............		4.4	9.7	11.5	1.2	1.9	2.4	6.5	....	.1	....	....	53.1	2.3	4.8	2.1
1934:1926.......		3.7:5.4	9.7:9.9	11.5:13.2	1.2:1.7	2.0:1.9	2.9:4.3	6.5:7.1	....	.2:.2	....	*	52.9:49.0	2.3:1.6	4.9:4.4	2.1:1.2
Omaha, Neb.........	5,488*	300	446	614	64	65	227	360	....	15	4	15	2,738	63	107	466
1935............		5.5	8.1	11.2	1.2	1.2	4.1	6.5	....	.3	.1	.3	49.9	1.2	2.0	8.5
1934:1926.......		5.7:5.6	8.7:9.0	11.0:12.6	1.2:1.0	1.3:1.5	3.1:2.8	7.0:7.2	.2	.2:....	.1:....	..:1.5	49.7:51.3	1.2:1.3	1.4:2.7	9.3:3.3
Portland, Ore........	10,870	1,035	849	1,058	158	159	359	957	....	928	244	97	3,778	241	274	725
1935............		9.5	7.8	9.7	1.5	1.5	3.3	8.8	....	8.5	2.3	.9	34.8	2.2	2.5	6.7
1934:1926.......		9.4:6.1	7.3:9.5	9.3:11.5	1.5:2.4	1.4:1.4	3.2:5.1	8.5:7.8	....	16.8:.2	2.2:.2	.9:.2	29.1:48.1	2.1:...	2.1:5.3	6.3:2.3
Providence, R. I.....	12,254	541	1,117	1,148	97	425	711	1,060	....	1,307	204	....	4,162	67	362	1,048
1935............		4.4	9.1	9.4	.8	3.5	5.8	8.6	....	10.7	1.7	....	34.0	.5	3.0	8.6
1934:1926.......		4.7:5.4	9.8:12.9	9.6:11.7	.9:1.1	3.7:3.6	6.0:6.4	7.8:11.4	....	8.7:1.7	1.8:1.4	....	33.7:36.8	.6:.5	3.8:3.3	9.0:3.6
Rochester, N. Y......	27,599	1,691	1,095	1,111	387	699	1,270	1,877	428	7,793	879	158	6,635	207	852	2,510
1935............		6.1	4.0	4.0	1.4	2.5	4.6	6.8	1.6	28.2	3.2	.6	24.0	.8	3.1	9.1
1934:1926.......		6.8:9.3	4.1:6.7	4.2:7.1	1.6:2.6	2.7:3.4	5.0:10.0	5.9:7.6	1.3:.1	25.4:3.2	3.5:.9	.6:.8	25.6:37.0	.7:1.2	3.0:3.7	9.4:6.2
St. Paul, Minn.......	7,629	465	607	828	112	119	216	493	14	501	257	55	3,095	201	282	378
1935............		6.1	8.0	10.9	1.5	1.6	2.8	6.5	.2	6.6	3.4	.7	40.6	2.6	3.7	5.0
1934:1926.......		6.5:6.9	8.1:8.6	10.8:12.4	1.5:1.5	1.5:1.7	2.9:3.8	6.5:9.6	.2:.1	8.6:1.1	3.0:2.0	.5:.6	39.2:40.5	2.9:3.2	3.2:4.4	4.6:3.6
San Antonio, Tex.....	4,346	215	....	....	696*	64	355	272	....	24*	....	....	2,491*	.. ....	168	57
1935............		5.0			16.0	1.5	8.2	6.2		.6			[illegible]		2.0	[illegible]

1934:1926.......		18.8:12.1	8.7:9.2	8.9:11.3	1.8:1.8	3.7:3.0	4.1:7.2	13.7:10.9	....	5.0:.7	4.1:1.0	.0:1.4	20.6:33.6	1.3:1.9	2.3:2.3	[illegible]
Syracuse, N. Y.......	13,283	534	702	826	63	273	700	570	66	3,710	346	27	3,495	135	488	1,341
1935............		4.0	5.3	6.2	.5	2.1	5.3	4.3	.5	27.9	2.6	.2	26.3	1.0	3.7	10.1
1934:1926.......		5.0:6.0	6.1:9.0	7.1:10.3	.5:.7	2.0:3.2	6.4:8.9	4.9:11.7	.6:.3	23.1:4.6	2.1:1.2	.2:.1	28.6:34.4	1.0:1.3	2.7:2.7	9.6:5.6
Toledo, Ohio........	7,763	409	758	659	34	131	505	596	....	66	....	33	3,709	212	147	498
1935............		5.3	9.8	8.5	.4	1.7	6.5	7.7	....	.9	....	.4	47.8	2.7	1.9	6.4
1934:1926.......		5.0:5.1	9.9:9.9	9.3:10.2	.4:.8	1.6:1.4	5.5:5.2	8.9:15.1	....	1.8:.7	.....:2	.6:.6	47.0:42.9	2.7:2.1	1.4:1.5	6.0:4.2
Washington, D. C....	40,181	1,684	3,299	2,131	700	714	1,766	2,673	106	8,425	3,066	1,222	9,562	397	1,831	2,600
1935............		4.2	8.2	5.3	1.7	1.8	4.4	6.7	.3	21.0	7.6	3.0	23.8	1.0	4.6	6.5
1934:1926.......		4.5:4.9	8.7:11.6	5.7:7.7	1.6:2.1	1.6:1.4	5.3:7.1	9.8:13.2	.3:.1	16.4:2.0	8.1:6.6	2.9:3.1	24.1:30.7	1.0:.8	3.9:4.8	6.2:3.7
100,000 to 200,000																
Albany, N. Y........	7,068	376	820	519	64	134	518	778	136	714	187	1	1,883	120	285	525
1935		5.3	11.6	7.3	.9	1.9	7.3	11.0	1.9	10.1	2.7	*	26.7	1.7	4.0	7.4
1934:1926.......		5.2:7.6	11.9:12.0	7.8:9.5	.9:1.0	1.9:3.6	8.3:9.7	13.3:9.7	.8:.2	8.0:3.8	2.8:2.8	*:.1	26.9:28.7	1.6:1.7	4.2:4.7	6.6:4.9
Bridgeport, Conn.....	7,163	320	554	709	40	153	364	430	30	2,061	190	8	1,718	123	147	309
1935............		4.5	7.7	9.9	.6	2.1	5.1	6.0	.4	28.8	2.7	.1	24.0	1.7	2.1	4.3
1934:1926.......		4.2:4.7	9.1:11.6	10.8:13.4	.7:1.0	2.4:3.3	5.2:7.3	5.1:6.4	1.0:.6	19.6:4.4	3.5:1.1	.1:.1	29.8:37.5	1.6:2.1	2.3:3.1	4.4:3.2
Cambridge, Mass.....	6,259	263	499	471	91	181	403	452	1	921	254	....	1,895	70	211	540
1935............		4.2	8.0	7.5	1.5	2.9	6.4	7.2	*	14.7	4.1	*	30.3	1.1	3.4	8.6
1934:1926.......		4.4:5.4	8.9:9.2	7.5:7.8	1.8:1.6	3.1:3.0	9.0:10.7	4.2:10.9	....	14.1:4.1	4.0:3.1	....	31.1:30.2	1.3:1.4	3.0:5.1	7.7:7.2
Camden, N. J........	3,988	365	378	323	33	73	174	211	8	95	90	....	1,852	31	53	296
1935............		9.2	9.5	8.1	.8	1.8	4.4	5.3	.2	2.4	2.3	....	46.5	.8	1.3	7.4
1934:1926.......		9.8:5.8	10.6:11.8	9.0:10.3	1.0:.9	2.3:2.4	4.2:5.7	5.3:8.8	.3:.1	1.8:.7	2.5:1.5	....	43.7:43.4	.7:1.0	1.2:2.1	7.6:5.4
Canton, Ohio........	2,260	118	117	146	7	30	71	173	....	7	65	2	1,323	21	39	135
1935............		5.3	5.2	6.5	.4	1.3	3.1	7.7	....	.3	2.9	.1	58.6	.9	1.7	6.0
1934:1926.......		5.9:7.3	5.5:6.5	6.0:7.7	.3:.8	1.3:2.1	3.6:4.9	19.2:10.1	....	1.4:.4	1.8:.3	.1:.5	47.4:54.0	.7:.6	1.3:.9	5.5:4.0
Chattanooga, Tenn...	2,480	123	212	378	24	43	101	245	....	36	193	27	934	43	51	65
1935............		5.0	8.6	15.2	1.0	1.8	4.1	9.9	....	1.5	7.8	1.1	37.7	1.7	2.1	2.7
1934:1926.......		4.9:5.2	8.8:9.6	15.7:13.4	.7:1.0	1.7:2.5	4.0:5.5	9.5:7.8	....	1.4:1.0	8.5:9.6	1.2:1.2	37.3:37.9	1.9:1.8	1.7:1.9	2.6:1.5
Des Moines, Iowa....	3,900	210	284	439	29	35	197	324	....	3	....	....	2,038	84	92	159
1935............		5.4	7.3	11.3	.8	.9	5.1	8.4	....	.1	....	....	52.2	2.2	2.4	4.1
1934:1926.......		5.8:4.9	6.8:6.7	12.6:10.1	.7:.6	.9:.7	4.9:6.8	10.1:9.1	....	.1	.7	....	50.3:53.2	2.1:2.2	1.8:3.0	4.0:1.9
Duluth, Minn........	3,253	226	250	276	25	49	90	236	....	6	33	3	1,706	65	104	177
1935............		7.0	7.7	8.5	.8	1.5	2.8	7.2	....	.2	1.0	.1	52.4	2.0	3.2	5.5
1934:1926.......		6.9:7.5	7.4:7.7	8.0:10.6	.5:.8	1.5:2.2	1.8:3.0	5.8:8.5	....	.2:.6	.6:...	.1:.4	55.7:51.2	1.9:1.8	3.2:2.7	6.4:3.1
Elizabeth, N. J.......	3,968	238	444	456	31	70	203	251	6	209	34	....	1,741	62	55	163
1935............		6.0	11.2	11.5	.8	1.8	5.1	6.3	.2	5.3	.9	....	43.9	1.6	1.4	4.1
1934:1926.......		4.7:5.0	10.6:11.7	11.1:12.6	.7:1.0	1.7:2.3	4.5:7.5	5.6:8.3	.1:.1	12.6:1.4	.6:.9	....	41.2:43.4	1.4:1.2	1.3:1.8	3.8:2.7
El Paso, Tex.........	1,640	77	133	193	17	39	93	93	....	4	27	11	836	23	63	26
1935............		4.7	8.1	11.8	1.0	2.4	5.7	5.7	....	.3	1.7	.7	51.0	1.4	3.9	1.6
1934:1926.......		5.2:5.7	8.7:8.1	12.7:9.5	1.5:1.8	2.1:3.7	4.5:7.5	5.5:4.7	....	.3:.5	1.3:1.2	.8:.8	50.6:50.1	1.5:1.2	3.7:4.8	1.6:.3
Erie, Pa.............	3,072	258	226	282	19	92	177	208	....	2	3	....	1,561	45	64	127
1935............		8.4	7.4	9.2	.6	3.0	5.8	6.8	....	.1	.1	....	50.8	1.5	2.1	4.2
1934:1926.......		9.2:5.6	7.4:8.0	8.9:10.1	.7:.7	3.1:2.2	6.3:5.2	6.4:9.2	....	.4:....	...:.1	....	48.1:53.2	1.6:1.5	2.2:1.1	5.6:3.1
Evansville, Ind.......	2,183	74	275	300	19	37	65	175	....	9	12	1	963	62	87	97
1935............		3.4	12.6	13.8	.9	1.7	3.0	8.0	....	.5	.6	.1	44.1	2.9	4.0	4.5
1934:1926.......		4.0:3.4	11.9:9.9	13.7:13.1	1.0:1.0	1.6:1.7	3.2:4.2	10.6:6.1	....	.3:.5	.5:.5	.4:...	42.3:47.8	2.3:3.8	4.1:5.2	4.2:2.9

TABLE IX.—GOVERNMENTAL COST PAYMENTS AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION—Continued

City	All General Departments	General Government	Protection to Person and Property			Conservation of Health	Sanitation	Highways	Charities, Hospitals, and Corrections				Education		Recreation	Miscellaneous
			Police Department	Fire Department	All Other				Supervision	Charities	Hospitals	Corrections	Schools	Libraries		
100,000 to 200,000—continued																
Fall River, Mass.	$4,330	$157	$342	$315	$17	$184	$88	$299	....	$943	$134	....	$1,220	$40	$47	$538
1935		3.6	7.9	7.3	.4	4.3	2.0	6.9	....	21.8	3.1	....	28.2	.9	1.1	12.4
1934:1926		4.6:5.7	9.1:10.2	8.0:8.6	.5:.6	4.5:6.5	2.1:4.3	6.1:9.7	....	16.2:5.9	3.5:3.6	....	32.2:37.1	1.0:1.5	1.1:2.5	11.1:3.9
Flint, Mich.	5,777	164	273	268	16	73	114	183	....	1,903	508	....	2,056	71	91	50
1935		2.8	4.7	4.7	.3	1.3	2.0	3.2	....	32.9	8.8	....	35.6	1.2	1.6	.9
1934:1926		4.1:4.7	5.9:7.8	5.8:10.5	.3:1.2	1.5:2.4	2.7:7.7	4.9:5.8	.1	25.5:2.2	8.2:4.9	....	37.0:47.3	1.4:1.0	1.7:3.3	1.0:1.2
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2,337	72	225	273	40	31	136	81	....	....	....	....	1,242	64	72	96
1935		3.1	9.7	11.7	1.7	1.3	5.8	3.4	....	....	....	....	53.2	2.8	3.1	4.1
1934:1926		4.1:3.0	9.4:8.5	11.9:11.8	1.8:.5	1.3:1.2	5.9:5.1	3.8:6.9	....	....	....	....	52.9:53.9	2.4:3.3	2.6:3.4	3.9:2.4
Fort Worth, Tex.	4,031	210	327	418	27	92	204	271	....	112	54	....	2,033	36	193	51
1935		5.2	8.1	10.4	.7	2.3	5.1	6.7	....	2.8	1.3	....	50.4	.9	4.8	1.3
1934:1926		5.0:7.2	8.4:8.4	11.1:11.8	.5:1.4	2.4:2.0	5.8:6.9	6.7:8.9	....	3.4:.7	1.4:.8	....	48.1:45.1	1.1:1.1	4.8:5.4	1.3:.5
Gary, Ind.	2,466	111	262	288	11	43	100	89	....	....	....	1	1,304	62	80	110
1935		4.5	10.6	11.7	.5	1.8	4.1	3.6	....	....	....	.1	52.9	2.5	3.3	4.5
1934:1926		5.2:6.2	11.0:9.3	11.8:8.3	.7:1.0	1.4:1.6	3.5:3.8	5.3:3.5	....	....	....	*:.....	53.6:57.6	2.4:2.4	3.5:5.1	1.5:1.2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4,295	249	372	434	24	195	151	253	....	49	19	3	2,201	160	119	62
1935		5.8	8.7	10.1	.6	4.6	3.5	5.9	....	1.1	.4	.1	51.2	3.7	2.8	1.4
1934:1926		4.2:4.6	8.1:7.1	9.0:12.0	.5:1.1	3.9:4.6	3.0:4.8	5.9:5.2	....	15.3:1.2	.5:.6	*:.1	43.2:51.6	2.4:2.6	2.5:3.3	1.4:1.2
Hartford, Conn.	9,124	516	818	674	97	236	435	487	28	2,001	83	28	2,813	114	375	411
1935		5.7	9.0	7.4	1.1	2.6	4.8	5.3	.3	21.9	.9	.3	30.8	1.2	4.1	4.5
1934:1926		5.4:6.1	9.2:9.3	7.5:10.2	1.0:1.5	3.0:3.1	5.0:8.2	5.6:8.1	.3:.2	19.4:2.6	.9:.7	.3:.3	32.9:40.8	1.1:.8	3.8:5.1	4.4:3.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	4,160	247	434	488	71	140	366	453	....	45	44	31	1,291	74	237	235
1935		6.0	10.4	11.7	1.7	3.4	8.8	10.9	....	1.1	1.1	.7	31.0	1.8	5.7	5.7
1934:1926		6.1:5.8	11.0:10.5	12.5:10.2	2.1:1.9	2.6:2.2	10.4:11.9	12.0:13.6	....	*:.2	1.2:.9	.7:.7	28.7:31.4	2.0:1.1	5.4:6.0	5.5:3.6
Kansas City, Kans.	2,308	138	235	378	62	31	41	102	....	9	2	2	1,170	25	37	69
1935		6.0	10.2	16.4	2.7	1.4	1.8	4.4	....	.4	.1	.1	50.7	1.1	1.6	3.0
1934:1926		6.9:4.9	9.8:7.4	16.1:12.6	1.8:1.6	1.8:1.5	1.6:3.8	5.2:7.5	....	.5:*	*:.1	.2:.3	49.9:55.6	1.0:1.2	2.1:2.2	3.2:1.3
Knoxville, Tenn.	2,650	149	274	356	21	85	119	196	....	64	205	13	1,017	53	22	72
1935		5.6	10.4	13.4	.8	3.2	4.5	7.4	....	2.4	7.7	.5	38.4	2.0	.8	2.7
1934:1926		5.6:7.4	10.5:9.1	11.2:10.2	.9:1.1	3.6:3.4	4.1:6.0	7.4:14.3	....	1.8:.6	7.8:8.9	.6:.2	41.6:34.9	1.8:1.5	.6:.7	2.5:1.6
Long Beach, Calif.	5,092	366	441	444	67	51	341	305	7	116	....	10	2,402	98	330	107
1935		7.2	8.7	8.7	1.3	1.0	6.7	6.0	.1	2.3	....	.2	47.2	1.9	6.5	2.1
1934:1926		7.6:6.9	7.6:6.9	8.4:7.0	1.8:1.7	1.0:1.5	5.5:7.6	7.1:11.6	.2:.2	1.7:.4	.1	.2:.1	48.3:45.7	1.8:2.3	6.8:6.7	2.1:1.3
Lowell, Mass.	4,400	232	335	363	34	143	213	431	38	814	....	....	1,225	31	52	481
1935		5.3	7.6	8.3	.8	3.3	4.9	9.8	.9	18.5	....	*	27.9	.7	1.2	10.9
1934:1926		5.1:5.9	8.1:8.0	8.1:10.4	.6:.8	3.0:3.8	5.0:6.1	11.0:12.9	.8:.2	18.5:7.5	....	....	28.4:35.1	.8:.8	.9:1.9	9.7:6.6
Lynn, Mass.	4,830	175	351	470	59	162	256	289	33	924	....	1	1,539	75	164	327

1934:1926.......		9.7:4.2	10.5:11.9	9.6:6.3	2.8:1.8	2.0:1.7	7.0:12.1	12.0:29.0	....	2.8:.2	12.1:18.0	.2:.4	21.4:14.3	.4:.3	4.2:1.4	5.4:5.6
Nashville, Tenn......	3,618	241	420	509	54	113	227	280	....	58	223	71	1,123	47	134	111
1935............		6.7	11.6	14.1	1.5	3.1	6.3	7.8	....	1.6	6.2	2.0	31.0	1.3	3.7	3.1
1934:1926.......		6.6:5.8	11.7:12.1	14.6:13.7	1.7:1.0	3.1:2.0	6.3:6.7	6.3:13.0	....	3.5:.4	5.0:3.8	1.8:2.1	30.9:31.7	1.3:1.0	4.3:4.2	3.2:2.5
New Bedford, Mass. .	4,151	191	406	360	27	200	238	301	25	471	70	....	1,428	60	69	298
1935............		4.6	9.8	8.7	.7	4.8	5.8	7.3	.6	11.4	1.7	*	34.4	1.5	1.7	7.2
1934:1926.......		4.9:5.7	9.9:11.0	8.6:9.8	.7:1.1	4.7:5.0	5.4:7.8	6.2:8.2	.6:.4	15.5:5.4	1.4:.8	*:*	33.1:36.6	1.4:1.5	1.5:2.8	6.2:3.9
New Haven, Conn....	7,569	364	784	711	60	147	276	369	19	1,200	228	10	2,612	101	276	407
1935............		4.8	10.4	9.4	.8	1.9	3.7	4.9	.3	15.9	3.0	.1	34.5	1.3	3.7	5.4
1934:1926.......		4.7:5.8	10.6:12.9	11.7:11.1	.7:1.3	1.9:2.1	3.5:4.6	6.1:6.8	.2:.2	13.0:2.0	3.4:1.5	.1:.2	34.7:43.8	1.4:1.4	3.1:3.2	4.9:3.1
Norfolk, Va.........	3,247	342	393	393	67	87	245	153	....	193	7	51	1,100	32	52	123
1935............		10.5	12.1	12.1	2.1	2.7	7.6	4.7	....	6.0	.2	1.6	33.9	1.0	1.6	3.8
1934:1926.......		8.7:7.6	10.4:14.5	11.0:16.2	1.8:1.9	3.9:1.4	6.8:9.6	3.9:6.1	.....:.3	15.5:2.5	.5:.1	1.2:.6	29.1:35.0	.9:1.0	2.3:1.5	3.9:1.7
Oklahoma City, Okla.	3,869	184	412	359	25	42	230	187	....	116	....	18	1,948	39	116	187
1935............		4.8	10.7	9.3	.7	1.1	6.0	4.8	....	3.0	....	.5	50.4	1.0	3.0	4.8
1934:1926.......		4.5:4.5	10.3:8.3	9.1:8.9	.8:.8	1.1:1.4	5.8:5.6	4.6:8.1	....	1.1:.9	....	.4:.5	52.8:55.5	1.1:1.5	1.8:2.6	6.6:1.5
Paterson, N. J.......	5,270	182	563	573	43	130	367	176	....	289	80	....	2,424	67	66	304
1935............		3.5	10.7	10.9	.8	2.5	7.0	3.3	....	5.5	1.5	....	46.0	1.3	1.3	5.8
1934:1926.......		2.9:3.6	9.4:11.1	9.4:12.0	.7:.9	2.0:3.0	6.5:8.6	3.1:4.7	....	7.2:1.3	1.3:1.3	....	50.0:45.6	1.1:1.3	.9:2.5	5.5:4.1
Peoria, Ill..........	2,844	198	223	265	31	113	222	220	....	68	....	....	1,150	74	157	119
1935............		7.0	7.8	9.3	1.1	4.0	7.8	7.8	....	2.4	....	....	40.4	2.6	5.5	4.2
1934:1926.......		6.8:6.7	7.7:8.2	8.6:10.3	.9:.9	3.8:4.2	6.3:6.1	10.0:8.6	....	3.5:..	....	......*	38.9:43.7	2.6:2.4	5.6:5.9	5.3:2.8
Reading, Pa.........	3,076	222	284	146	24	78	162	197	....	1	....	....	1,592	37	152	174
1935............		7.2	9.3	4.8	.8	2.6	5.3	6.5	....	*	....	....	51.8	1.2	5.0	5.7
1934:1926.......		7.8:6.1	8.7:8.9	4.4:4.5	.9:.9	2.4:2.2	4.9:8.7	8.5:12.7	....	*:*	....	....	50.7:48.3	1.2:1.3	4.8:2.9	5.8:3.5
Richmond, Va.......	5,713	534	484	495	125	226	338	435	....	321	198	25	2,192	64	108	163
1935............		9.4	8.5	8.7	2.2	4.0	5.9	7.7	....	5.6	3.5	.4	38.4	1.1	1.9	2.9
1934:1926.......		9.8:9.7	8.5:10.1	8.8:10.9	1.9:2.6	3.9:3.4	5.9:7.2	7.3:9.5	....	6.7:2.6	3.8:1.9	.3:.3	36.9:35.9	1.1:1.0	2.1:2.6	2.8:2.4
Salt Lake City, Utah.	3,909	362	308	237	19	60	69	401	....	....	7	16	2,032	76	192	123
1935............		9.3	7.9	6.1	.5	1.5	1.8	10.3	....	....	.2	.4	52.0	2.0	4.9	3.2
1934:1926.......		9.5:7.2	7.4:6.5	5.6:5.7	.4:.6	1.5:2.2	1.6:3.8	8.6:9.6	....	.1	.2:.1	.4:.8	56.3:55.5	1.9:1.7	4.5:4.7	3.0:1.4
San Diego, Calif......	4,829	301	424	397	48	105	208	370	....	2	9	....	2,341	100	334	184
1935............		6.2	8.8	8.2	1.0	2.2	4.3	7.7	....	*	.2	....	48.5	2.1	6.9	3.8
1934:1926.......		5.5:7.1	9.1:7.4	7.7:7.9	1.9:1.5	2.0:2.3	4.8:6.6	7.9:8.3	....	.1:.1	.2:.3	....	48.6:48.6	2.2:1.8	6.2:6.6	3.9:1.4
Scranton, Pa.........	4,616	294	335	471	44	66	274	287	18	201	197	....	2,068	39	111	204
1935............		6.4	7.3	10.2	1.0	1.4	6.0	6.3	.4	4.4	4.3	....	44.8	.9	2.4	4.4
1934:1926.......		5.7:5.4	7.4:7.9	10.6:10.3	1.0:1.5	1.5:1.7	5.9:7.9	5.8:9.3	.4:..	4.1:...	4.2:..	....	44.9:48.3	.9:.8	2.7:2.9	4.8:4.1
Somerville, Mass.....	4,696	211	340	353	59	174	330	292	49	929	42	....	1,422	68	115	305
1935............		4.5	7.2	7.5	1.3	3.7	7.0	6.2	1.1	19.8	.9	....	30.3	1.5	2.5	6.5
1934:1926.......		4.6:4.9	7.1:8.3	7.2:9.5	1.3:1.2	4.0:2.1	7.1:10.3	7.5:7.8	.8:.2	21.0:3.0	.5:.3	*:*	29.6:39.8	1.4:2.1	2.4:4.1	5.6:6.3
South Bend, Ind.....	2,249	74	175	232	26	36	53	204	....	....	39	1	1,169	65	86	82
1935............		3.3	7.8	10.3	1.2	1.6	2.4	9.1	....	....	1.8	.1	52.0	2.9	3.8	3.7
1934:1926.......		3.6:3.6	7.5:8.5	9.5:11.5	1.1:1.5	1.8:1.9	2.8:3.5	13.4:5.8	....	....	1.8:1.2	.1	49.4:54.5	3.2:1.8	2.7:4.6	3.2:1.7
Spokane, Wash.......	3,086	136	221	271	28	52	152	442	....	8	6	22	1,415	63	125	119
1935............		5.1	7.2	8.8	.9	1.7	4.9	14.3	....	.3	.2	.7	45.9	2.1	4.1	3.9
1934:1926.......		5.1:4.4	7.2:6.2	8.9:10.1	1.0:1.0	1.7:2.0	5.0:6.0	11.6:8.0	....	.3:.2	.2:.2	.7:.6	48.0:53.4	2.2:2.0	3.9:3.8	4.1:2.0

TABLE IX.—GOVERNMENTAL COST PAYMENTS AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION—Continued

City	All General Departments	General Government	Protection to Person and Property			Conservation of Health	Sanitation	Highways	Charities, Hospitals, and Corrections				Education		Recreation	Miscellaneous
			Police Department	Fire Department	All Other				Supervision	Charities	Hospitals	Corrections	Schools	Libraries		
100,000 to 200,000—continued																
Springfield, Mass.	$9,841	$375	$721	$816	$61	$208	$609	$703	$148	$1,811	$135	$1	$2,893	$190	$402	$761
1935		3.8	7.3	8.3	.6	2.1	6.2	7.1	1.5	18.4	1.4	*	29.4	1.9	4.1	7.7
1934:1926		4.1:5.4	7.5:8.3	8.7:10.5	.6:.8	2.0:2.0	6.5:7.6	8.9:12.1	1.5:.3	15.1:2.6	1.3:.1	*:*	30.7:40.9	2.3:2.4	3.6:4.1	7.1:2.8
Tacoma, Wash.	2,827	162	189	389	42	42	183	327	....	3	....	8	1,212	52	111	99
1935		5.7	6.7	13.8	1.5	1.5	6.5	11.6	....	.1	....	.3	42.9	1.9	4.0	3.5
1934:1926		6.0:6.0	6.6:6.6	13.1:12.3	1.5:.8	1.6:1.5	5.8:3.2	10.4:10.5	....	.1:.1	....	.3:1.1	45.8:50.1	1.8:1.6	3.7:4.6	3.3:1.6
Tampa, Fla.	2,639	190	216	212	16	49	219	241	....	40	223	....	971	19	54	184
1935		7.2	8.2	8.0	.6	1.9	8.3	9.2	....	1.6	8.4	....	36.8	.7	2.1	7.0
1934:1926		7.4:6.4	8.7:9.9	8.2:7.5	.7:1.4	1.6:2.2	11.0:11.0	10.0:8.5	....	1.8:.5	8.8:5.9	.9	35.1:28.2	.8:1.4	2.0:12.6	3.8:3.7
Trenton, N. J.	4,532	207	478	443	63	211	271	309	6	270	....	....	1,837	99	83	249
1935		4.6	10.6	9.8	1.4	4.7	6.0	6.9	.1	6.0	....	....	40.5	2.2	1.9	5.5
1934:1926		3.8:4.6	10.6:10.2	10.2:10.1	1.5:1.4	4.4:4.3	6.5:6.8	7.3:8.6	.2:.1	5.4:2.2	....	....	41.1:43.9	2.1:1.6	2.0:2.9	5.0:3.2
Tulsa, Okla.	2,984	157	242	344	12	38	119	198	....	7	....	26	1,616	45	86	89
1935		5.3	8.1	11.5	.4	1.3	4.0	6.7	....	.2	....	.9	54.2	1.5	2.9	3.0
1934:1926		5.1:5.3	8.2:8.3	11.7:9.4	.5:1.1	1.3:1.3	4.1:4.7	5.8:5.2	....	.3:.2	.8:..	.9:.5	55.0:58.6	1.3:1.5	3.1:3.4	2.0:.6
Utica, N. Y.	5,234	305	344	454	22	76	226	354	20	1,190	97	3	1,517	71	93	457
1935		5.8	6.6	8.7	.4	1.5	4.3	6.8	.4	22.7	1.9	.1	29.0	1.4	1.8	8.7
1934:1926		5.7:7.3	6.9:7.6	9.6:10.7	.4:.7	1.6:1.9	4.7:8.7	8.3:6.8	.4:.3	16.1:2.7	2.1:2.4	*:.2	30.6:40.5	1.5:2.4	1.6:2.8	10.4:4.9
Waterbury, Conn.	5,552	337	357	550	28	64	277	1,397	19	477	104	4	1,594	45	142	151
1935		6.1	6.4	9.9	.5	1.2	5.0	25.2	.4	8.6	1.9	.1	28.7	.8	2.6	2.7
1934:1926		7.2:6.2	7.7:9.2	11.7:11.3	.6:.7	1.2:1.9	4.7:4.2	15.4:13.2	.2:.1	7.9:2.9	2.2:.9	.1:.1	34.5:42.5	1.0:1.1	2.9:2.9	2.8:2.7
Wichita, Kans.	2,825	95	195	279	12	31	121	202	....	19	....	10	1,654	46	123	33
1935		3.4	6.9	9.9	.4	1.1	4.3	7.2	....	.7	....	.4	58.5	1.6	4.4	1.2
1934:1926		3.2:3.8	6.8:8.4	9.2:8.9	.4:1.7	1.1:1.5	3.9:4.6	4.6:6.1	....	.7:1.0	....	.4:.4	62.8:54.6	1.7:1.1	3.9:5.4	1.4:2.7
Wilmington, Del.	3,118	205	334	333	12	38	249	154	....	153	....	5	1,432	54	84	59
1935		6.6	10.7	10.7	.4	1.2	8.0	4.9	....	4.9	....	.2	46.0	1.8	2.7	1.9
1934:1926		7.0:6.9	10.8:12.4	10.9:10.5	.5:.6	1.3:.8	8.3:9.8	5.7:8.8	....	.9:.2	....	.1:.1	47.8:43.6	1.8:1.6	3.0:3.4	1.9:1.4
Worcester, Mass.	11,414	437	1,003	897	72	456	337	1,031	129	1,606	469	1	3,813	156	172	829
1935		3.8	8.8	7.9	.6	4.0	3.0	9.1	1.1	14.1	4.1	*	33.4	1.4	1.5	7.3
1934:1926		4.3:4.3	8.8:10.4	7.8:9.2	.7:.8	3.6:3.3	3.9:5.8	11.0:10.5	1.1:.3	14.7:4.0	4.3:6.5	*:*	31.3:37.5	1.5:1.7	1.6:2.2	5.6:3.7
Yonkers, N. Y.	9,724	561	839	515	80	258	779	449	19	1,849	346	11	2,903	51	236	821
1935		5.8	8.6	5.3	.8	2.7	8.0	4.6	.2	19.0	3.6	.1	29.9	.5	2.4	8.4
1934:1926		6.5:6.3	9.0:11.3	5.1:6.5	.7:1.0	3.0:3.8	9.7:9.2	5.2:6.7	.1:.1	15.4:3.6	2.5:2.1	.1:.1	28.7:42.1	.5:.6	2.2:1.7	11.5:5.1
Youngstown, Ohio	4,762	257	371	333	69	64	154	406	....	27	115	10	2,470	30	218	233
1935		5.4	7.8	7.0	1.5	1.4	3.2	8.5	....	.6	2.4	.2	51.9	.6	4.6	4.9
1934:1926		4.5:6.0	6.7:7.5	6.1:6.7	.9:.5	1.2:1.6	3.3:3.8	6.9:10.5	....	9.5:.3	1.8:1.6	.2:..	48.9:52.9	1.7:1.7	3.8:3.6	4.5:3.3

SUMMARY OF REVENUE RECEIPTS AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION FOR CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION: 1935 (ALSO PER CENT DISTRIBUTION FOR 1934 AND 1926)

Source: Individual city releases of the United States Bureau of the Census.

Figures are expressed in thousands. An asterisk refers to notes at end of the table. For explanation of column headings see text at beginning of this section.

City	Total 1935	Taxes				Special Assess-ments	Fines, Forfeits, and Escheats	Subventions and Donations	Pension Assess-ments	Highway Privileges	Rents and Interest	Earnings of General Depart-ments	Earnings of Public Service Enterprises
		General Property	Special	License									
				Liquor	All Others								
Over 500,000													
Baltimore, Md.	$49,096	$29,709	$684	$736	$2,559	$444	$33	$5,458	$691	$748	$1,762	$768	$5,497
1935		60.5	1.4	1.5	5.2	.9	.1	11.1	1.4	1.5	3.6	1.6	11.2
1934:1926		57.4:68.6	1.2:1.9	1.5:. . .	5.1:3.5	1.4:2.1	.1:.1	15.9:2.7	1.0:1.0	1.6:3.2	3.2:4.2	1.4:1.6	10.3:11.2
Boston, Mass.	83,097*	57,781	5,303*	1,499	328	464	193	1,624	1,112	58	5,677	3,437	5,616
1935		69.5	6.4	1.8	.4	.6	.2	2.0	1.4	.1	6.8	4.1	6.8
1934:1926		69.2:71.0	6.9:10.8	2.1:. . .	.5:.7	.6:1.1	.2:.5	2.8:.2	1.2:.9	.1:.1	7.4:6.2	2.7:3.0	6.3:5.5
Buffalo, N. Y.	59,678	30,429	344	832	1,227	570	69	21,736	873	30	334	738	2,491
1935		51.0	.6	1.4	2.1	1.0	.1	36.4	1.5	.1	.6	1.2	4.2
1934:1926		58.1:69.9	.6:3.1	.7:. . .	2.6:3.1	1.6:5.6	.1:.3	26.2:5.3	1.9:1.4	.3:.2	.9:2.1	1.6:1.9	5.3:7.0
Chicago, Ill.	263,217	191,518	....	5,165	11,891	5,017	975	9,474	3,760	5,643	6,232	8,991	14,545
1935		72.8	....	2.0	4.5	1.9	.4	3.6	1.4	2.1	2.4	3.4	5.5
1934:1926		70.6:66.1	. . . :*	2.0:. . .	4.5:3.7	2.7:12.7	.4:.5	2.4:1.5	2.0:1.1	2.4:3.1	3.0:2.5	3.7:3.3	6.1:5 5
Cleveland, Ohio	65,638	38,257	202	833	2,791	1,475	278	10,730	383	15	673	2,302	7,695
1935		58.3	.3	1.3	4.3	2.2	.4	16.3	.6	*	1.1	3.5	11.7
1934:1926		60.5:65.7	.5:.4	1.1:. . .	4.2:2.4	3.4:9.5	.6:1.1	10.8:.1	.6:.5	*:*	1.3:4.6	3.6:4.1	13.3:11.7
Detroit, Mich.	140,084	67,894	364	583	7,862	1,234	561	30,622	658	23	286	7,026	22,965
1935		48.5	.3	.4	5.6	.9	.4	21.9	.5	*	.2	5.0	16.4
1934:1926		52.6:52.5	.1:.8	.4:. . .	4.8:1.9	1.3:9.3	.4:.5	15.7:3.8	.4:.2	*:.2	.3:1.0	5.2:3.4	19.0:26.5
Los Angeles, Calif. ...	110,536	51,843	....	337	5,220	2,067	835	17,141	569	622	1,948	2,456	27,492
1935		46.9	....	.3	4.7	1.9	.8	15.5	.5	.6	1.8	2.2	24.9
1934:1926		46.9:50.0	....	.2:. . .	5.8:3.7	4.0:18.8	.5:1.4	15.1:3.3	.5:.1	.5:.5	1.8:2.2	1.9:2.3	22.7:17.7
Milwaukee, Wis.	54,290	31,836	1,365	481	598	722	2.30	13,673	305	5	1,015	1,775	2,279
1935		58.6	2.5	.9	1.1	1.3	.4	25.2	.6	*	1.9	3.3	4.2
1934:1926		63.4:61.9	2.4:9.7	1.0:. . .	1.0:1.9	2.2:8.1	.3:1.0	19.6:4.3	.6:.6	*:.1	1.5:2.3	3.4:4.4	4.5:5.8
New York, N. Y.	920,517	497,455	7,022	10,095	71,236	12,190	1,100	206,530	14,303	3	29,831	7	59
1935		54.0	.8	1.1	7.7	1.3	.1	22.4	1.6	.3	3.2	.9	6.5
1934:1926		61.9:65.8	.7:5.8	1.0:. . .	3.4:2.8	1.7:4.0	.1:.5	17.4:4.3	1.7:1.6	.5:.7	3.7:6.6	1.0:1.2	6.8:6.8

TABLE X.—SUMMARY OF REVENUE RECEIPTS AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION—Continued

City	Total 1935	Taxes				Special Assess-ments	Fines, Forfeits, and Escheats	Subventions and Donations	Pension Assess-ments	Highway Privileges	Rents and Interest	Earnings of General Depart-ments	Earnings of Public Service Enterprises
		General Property	Special	License									
				Liquor	All Others								
Over 500,000—continued													
Philadelphia, Pa......	$124,306*	$87,120	*	$1,653	$725	$7	$203	$4,952	$1,180	$692	$17,137	$3,169	$7,462
1935............		70.1	$.......	1.3	.6	*	.2	4.0	.9	.6	13.8	2.5	6.0
1934:1926.......		72.0:68.4	....	1.1:...	.5:1.0	*:2.3	.2:.1	2.6:2.5	1.0:.8	.6:.6	14.0:14.3	2.3:3.7	5.6:6.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.......	52,553	41,568	71*	596	254	141	149	3,225	689	69	1,071	1,684	3,030
1935............		79.1	.1	1.1	.5	.3	.3	6.1	1.3	.1	2.0	3.2	5.8
1934:1926.......		81.5:79.4	.2:.7	1.1:...	.5:.9	.3:1.6	.4:.7	2.8:2.5	1.5:.3	.2:2.0	1.8:3.0	3.3:2.4	6.4:6.5
St. Louis, Mo........	40,889	27,927	....	481	2,537	883	101	559	190	1,282	503	1,516	4,905
1935............		68.3	....	1.2	6.2	2.2	.2	1.4	.5	3.1	1.2	3.7	12.0
1934:1926.......		69.8:64.5	....	*:...	6.2:6.7	2.0:7.6	.2:.5	1.4:2.2	.5:.1	3.2:3.2	1.3:2.5	3.7:3.9	11.8:8.7
San Francisco, Calif..	52,106	28,748	....	2,132*	....	13	124	6,741*	....	247	1,104	1,193	11,801
1935............		55.2	....	4.1	....	*	.2	12.9	....	.5	2.1	2.3	22.6
1934:1926.......		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
200,000 to 500,000													
Akron, Ohio.........	11,216	6,414	....	203	505	1,106	45	1,167	96	....	121	333	1,223
1935............		57.2	*	1.8	4.5	9.9	.4	10.4	.9	....	1.1	3.0	10.9
1934:1926.......		60.8:61.8	*:.3	1.6:...	4.5:3.8	11.8:13.3	.5:1.5	5.3:.4	.6:.8	...:*	1.2:3.8	2.8:2.6	11.0:11.7
Atlanta, Ga..........	9,403	5,158	93*	54	709	386	198	276	30	238	55	354	1,848
1935............		54.9	1.0	.6	7.5	4.1	2.1	2.9	.3	2.5	.6	3.8	19.7
1934:1926.......		57.3:51.5	1.0:.6	....	7.4:6.4	5.1:12.2	1.8:2.4	2.2:2.7	.3:...	2.5:2.4	.6:1.0	3.7:2.8	18.1:17.9
Birmingham, Ala.....	6,692	3,142	30*	....	1,095	869	135	1,055	7	....	131	212	10
1935............		47.0	.5	....	16.4	13.0	2.0	15.8	.2	*	2.0	3.2	.2
1934:1926.......		46.8:41.7	.4:...	....	13.8:12.8	17.2:21.6	1.6:4.6	15.9:11.2	.1:.1	...:.1	1.7:2.7	2.4:3.1	.2:2.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	35,883*	16,633	256	333	1,724	1,463	146	6,526	315	70	4,015	2,008	2,390
1935............		46.4	.7	.9	4.8	4.1	.4	18.1	.9	.2	11.2	5.6	6.7
1934:1926.......		53.5:64.7	1.4:1.5	.8:...	4.1:4.7	3.3:1.8	.3:1.3	12.5:1.3	.8:.5	.1:.3	11.0:12.0	5.5:4.3	6.6:7.6
Columbus, Ohio.....	12,119	5,932	74	202	614	835	41	1,717	107	1	310	308	1,970
1935............		49.0	.6	1.7	5.1	6.9	.3	14.2	.9	*	2.6	2.5	16.3
1934:1926.......		52.0:63.1	.7:1.0	1.3:...	4.7:4.3	9.8:8.6	.4:.8	9.1:.3	.9:.7	*:*	2.9:5.8	2.3:2.5	15.7:13.0
Dallas, Tex..........	10,398	6,522	....	24	49	212	78	1,187	9	160	82	392	1,678
1935............		62.7	....	.1	.5	2.0	.8	11.4	.1	1.5	.8	3.8	16.1
1934:1926.......		63.1:61.2	....	.3:...	.4:.4	1.7:5.6	1.0:1.1	12.0:5.5	.1:.1	1.6:1.7	1.0:2.7	4.2:5.8	14.7:15.8
Dayton, Ohio........	8,812	5,549	34	115	382	241	40	845	64	8	151	563*	813
1935............		63.0	.4	1.3	4.3	2.7	.5	9.6	.7	.1	1.7	6.4	9.2
1934:1926.......		64.8:70.6	.3:.6	1.4:...	4.5:4.8	3.0:4.7	.5:1.8	7.2:.3	.8:.7	.1:.1	1.9:3.2	5.6:5.0	10.0:8.3
Denver, Colo........	17,031	11,123	....	148	398	1,252	77	255	21	158	138	855	2,602
1935............		65.3	....	.9	2.3	7.4	.5	1.5	.1	.9	.8	5.0	15.3

1935............		69.0	....	.4	1.3	....	.4	10.6	....	1.2	1.6	4.4	11.8
1934:1926.......		68.9:77.4	....	.4:...	1.3:.9	*:.2	.2:1.1	10.3:5.2	....	1.1:1.1	2.2:2.8	4.2:2.8	11.3:8.4
Indianapolis, Ind.....	15,878	12,986	58*	322	637	52	21	1,072	98	6	108	466	48
1935............		81.8	.4	2.0	4.0	.3	.1	6.8	.6	*	.7	2.9	.3
1934:1926.......		85.3:81.1	.4:.2	2.0:...	.9:1.0	.5:9.3	*:.1	7.1:3.8	.5:.2	*:*	.6:1.0	2.5:3.0	.2:.3
Jersey City, N. J.....	29,926	21,902	55*	390	487	74	16	2,548	497	366	464	990	2,131
1935............		73.2	.2	1.3	1.6	.2	.1	8.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	3.3	7.1
1934:1926.......		69.8:67.3	.4:.5	2.1:...	2.7:5.0	.3:1.0	.1:.2	8.3:5.9	1.5:.9	1.4:2.1	2.2:3.3	3.6:2.2	7.7:11.6
Kansas City, Mo.....	22,159	15,943	....	196	1,618	314	82	445	12	264	273	684	2,323
1935............		72.0	....	.9	7.3	1.4	.4	2.0	.1	1.2	1.2	3.1	10.5
1934:1926.......		73.4:66.4	....	.4:...	6.5:6.0	2.1:3.6	.2:.9	2.1:2.8	.1:.1	1.2:1.7	1.4:4.6	3.1:3.8	9.5:10.2
Louisville, Ky........	14,287*	9,843	....	117	444	33	21	1,071	20	21	338	738	1,636
1935............		68.9	....	.8	3.1	.2	.1	7.5	.1	.2	2.4	5.2	11.5
1934:1926.......		72.5:63.2	....	.8:...	3.3:5.5	.2:7.7	.1:.5	4.0:3.5	.1:.1	.2:.2	2.4:2.2	4.9:3.1	11.5:14.0
Memphis, Tenn......	9,312	5,776	52	48	464	181	88	987	4	70	69	201	1,368
1935............		62.0	.6	.5	5.0	1.9	1.0	10.6	*	.8	.7	2.2	14.7
1934:1926.......		61.2:65.8	.4:...	.1:...	4.1:5.1	1.8:3.8	.9:1.1	13.6:6.7	.1:...	*:*	.7:1.5	2.9:2.4	14.2:13.5
Minneapolis, Minn...	37,701	21,825	89	363	364	1,847	153	9,611	543	35	671	827	1,369
1935............		57.9	.2	1.0	1.0	4.9	.4	25.5	1.4	.1	1.8	2.2	3.6
1934:1926.......		61.3:72.3	.2:.5	1.0:...	1.0:1.3	6.4:10.7	.4:.7	19.1:4.3	1.5:1.4	*:.3	2.2:1.9	2.3:2.9	4.6:3.7
Newark, N. J........	43,692	30,557	164*	602	1,077	259	123	4,549	553	692	885	1,504	2,722
1935............		69.9	.4	1.4	2.5	.6	.3	10.4	1.3	1.6	2.0	3.4	6.2
1934:1926.......		70.5:67.8	.5:.8	1.3:...	2.5:3.7	.6:3.2	.3:.4	11.5:6.4	1.0:1.0	1.4:3.2	1.8:2.3	2.9:3.7	5.6:7.5
New Orleans, La.....	26,317	16,882	21*	585	1,563	1,270	26	1,810	159	137	564	588	2,707
1935............		64.1	.1	2.2	5.9	4.8	.1	6.9	.6	.5	2.1	2.2	10.3
1934:1926.......		61.8:65.4	.5:.4	1.9:...	4.1:5.4	6.6:4.6	.2:.4	10.4:3.5	.6:.4	.7:.8	1.4:1.3	2.3:3.0	9.6:14.6
Oakland, Calif.......	16,315	8,512	....	106	283	38	109	3,040	86	114	157	359	3,506
1935............		52.2	....	.7	1.7	.2	.7	18.6	.5	.7	1.0	2.2	21.5
1934:1926.......		54.9:55.3	....	.3:...	1.6:1.8	.2:21.4	.5:.7	19.0:16.5	.5:.1	.6:.7	.9:.5	1.8:1.5	19.7:1.5
Omaha, Neb.........	12,073*	6,948	....	138	306	448	43	210	29	272	208	252	3,214
1935............		57.6	....	1.1	2.5	3.7	.4	1.7	.2	2.3	1.7	2.1	26.6
1934:1926.......		55.1:56.4	....	.7:...	2.1:1.6	5.4:8.9	.5:.5	2.3:1.3	.2:.3	2.2:2.3	1.8:1.0	2.2:1.8	27.4:26.0
Portland, Ore........	18,882	13,255	....	34	795	993	113	141	242	192	626	403	2,083
1935............		70.2	....	.2	4.2	5.3	.6	.7	1.3	1.0	3.3	2.1	11.0
1934:1926.......		65.0:50.3	....	.1:...	3.7:1.8	5.1:17.0	.4:1.1	8.0:10.0	1.1:.3	.9:.9	3.0:2.0	2.1:1.5	10.5:15.1
Providence, R. I.....	17,076	11,826	48*	366	272	83	19	1,105	271	2	865	463	1,750
1935............		69.3	.3	2.0	1.6	.5	.1	6.5	1.6	*	5.1	2.7	10.3
1934:1926.......		72.3:75.1	.3:.5	1.6:...	.4:.6	1.2:1.0	.1:.4	4.8:1.0	1.6:1.4	*:.1	4.7:5.5	2.7:3.0	10.2:11.5
Rochester, N. Y......	38,544	20,560	241	479	825	1,731	25	11,732	445	52	202	708	1,538
1935............		53.3	.6	1.2	2.1	4.5	.1	30.4	1.2	.1	.5	1.8	4.0
1934:1926.......		56.6:63.2	.7:3.8	1.2:...	2.3:3.3	6.0:10.3	.1:.2	23.9:6.2	1.4:1.3	.2:.7	.8:1.5	2.2:3.0	4.7:6.6
St. Paul, Minn.......	14,051	8,801	29	286	584	831	64	1,397	52	84	685	258	974
1935............		62.6	.2	2.0	4.2	5.9	.5	9.9	.4	.6	4.9	1.8	6.9
1934:1926.......		64.5:60.9	.1:.3	2.1:...	4.2:4.0	7.4:13.1	.4:.7	4.5:6.1	.4:.3	.5:.5	5.9:4.4	2.0:1.8	7.9:8.0
San Antonio, Tex.....	7,713	5,315	....	....	73	....	9	1,038*	....	....	148	139	989
1935............		68.9	....	....	1.0	....	.1	13.5	....	....	1.9	1.8	12.8
1934:1926.......		...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....

TABLE X.—SUMMARY OF REVENUE RECEIPTS AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION—Continued

City	Total 1935	Taxes				Special Assess-ments	Fines, Forfeits, and Escheats	Subventions and Donations	Pension Assess-ments	Highway Privileges	Rents and Interest	Earnings of General Depart-ments	Earnings of Public Service Enterprises
		General Property	Special	License									
				Liquor	All Others								
200,000 to 500,000—continued													
Seattle, Wash........	$32,240	$ 13,852	$.......	$ 229	$ 567	$ 777	$ 137	$ 3,198	$ 424	$ 114	$ 388	$ 841	$ 11,708
1935............		43	....	.7	1.8	2.4	.4	9.9	1.3	.4	1.2	2.6	36.3
1934:1926.......		45.3:43.1	....	....	4.2:.5	.3:13.2	.3:.8	10.2:4.9	1.2:.2	.5:*	1.3:.8	1.9:2.1	34.9:34.5
Syracuse, N. Y.......	17,604	8,818	147	305	180	590	55	6,090	212	....	28	203	972
1935............		50.1	.8	1.7	1.0	3.4	.3	34.6	1.2	....	.2	1.2	5.5
1934:1926.......		55.6:63.9	.4:4.4	1.4:...	1.6:2.5	4.6:11.6	.3:.2	28.0:5.5	1.2:1.0	...:.4	.2:1.3	1.3:1.8	5.3:7.5
Toledo, Ohio.........	13,700	8,037	71	261	667	1,030	41	1,415	140	....	217	394	1,422
1935............		58.7	.5	1.9	4.9	7.5	.3	10.3	1.0	....	1.6	2.9	10.4
1934:1926.......		66.6:67.8	.5:1.2	1.3:...	4.5:4.4	8.3:8.3	.4:.7	4.2:.3	.9:.8	...:*	1.2:4.5	2.9:2.2	9.2:9.8
Washington, D. C....	51,802	22,292	5	1,713	5,417	626	398	17,537	834	23	304	1,170	1,476
1935............		43	*	3.3	10.5	1.2	.8	33.9	1.6	*	.6	2.3	2.9
1934:1926.......		48.3:50.7	*:*	2.6:...	10.9:10.9	1.2:2.1	.7:1.4	25.7:25.6	1.8:1.1	.1:.2	.6:.2	3.9:4.2	4.1:3.7
100,000 to 200,000													
Albany, N. Y........	10,335	6,386	95	186	114	568	17	1,861	105	4	91	78	824
1935............		61.8	.9	1.8	1.1	5.5	.2	18.0	1.0	*	.9	.8	8.0
1934:1926.......		64.3:66.2	.8:5.6	1.4:...	1.0:1.8	7.2:8.2	.2:.3	14.3:5.0	1.0:.9	.1:.1	1.0:.9	.7:.6	8.1:10.5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	7,734	6,714	118*	27	46	43	19	147*	....	13	25	558	20
1935............		86.8	1.5	.4	.6	.6	.3	1.9	....	.2	.3	7.2	.3
1934:1926.......		87.8:91.1	1.2:1.1	.3:...	.5:.3	.1:.5	.1:.5	5.5:2.3	....	.1:...	.1:1.4	4.1:2.7	.2:.2
Cambridge, Mass.....	9,117	7,055	787*	143	25	3	9	73	81	....	124	305	507
1935............		77.4	8.7	1.6	.3	*	.1	.8	.9	*	1.4	3.4	5.6
1934:1926.......		77.5:69.9	9.2:14.1	1.5:...	.4:.7	.1:.3	*:.3	1.3:.4	1.0:.6	*:...	1.7:2.3	2.8:3.1	4.6:8.3
Camden, N. J........	6,082	4,299	14*	128	192	59	20	303	82	191	101	55	632
1935............		70.7	.3	2.1	3.2	1.0	.3	5.0	1.4	3.1	1.7	.9	10.4
1934:1926.......		63.6:54.7	.4:.8	2.7:...	5.4:8.8	1.2:9.6	.4:.1	6.4:6.2	1.5:1.2	3.8:4.4	2.4:2.4	1.7:1.5	10.4:10.3
Canton, Ohio.........	4,424	2,506	59	102	205	432	21	471	36	....	67	151	369
1935............		56.7	1.3	2.3	4.6	9.8	.5	10.7	.8	....	1.5	3.4	8.3
1934:1926.......		62.2:65.4	.2:.4	2.3:...	4.8:4.5	10.7:9.6	.6:3.2	3.9:.1	.9:.8	....	1.8:5.0	3.6:2.7	9.1:8.4
Chattanooga, Tenn...	3,532	2,378	56	10	82	63	24	699	....	3	7	188	17
1935............		67.3	1.6	.3	2.3	1.8	.7	19.8	....	.1	.2	5.3	.5
1934:1926.......		61.9:67.1	1.3:...	.1:...	2.9:.1	4.5:4.6	.6:2.7	22.4:15.4	....	*:*	.3:1.6	5.4:7.0	.4:1.5
Des Moines, Iowa....	6,208	4,722	....	47	64	189	32	7	21	51	61	129	878
1935............		76.1	....	.8	1.0	3.0	.5	.1	.3	.8	1.0	2.1	14.2
1934:1926.......		78.2:70.2	....	.6:...	.9:.7	1.2:13.7	.3:.7	.1:1.5	.3:.3	.8:.6	1.0:.8	1.7:1.5	14.7:9.9
Duluth, Minn........	5,681	3,674	5	60	48	85	20	251	62	1	168	115	1,190
1935............		64.6	.1	1.1	.9	1.5	.4	4.4	1.1	*	3.0	2.0	20.9

1935		65.9		2.1	2.0	1.3							
1934:1926		66.3:64.5	.4:.6	3.8:...	2.8:4.1	1.8:11.2	*:.1	6.2:7.8	1.1:1.1	2.2:5.4	1.7:3.1	.5:1.9	13.3:.1
El Paso, Tex.	3,113	1,869	....	6	19	9	11	499	3	1	78	69	544
1935		60.0	....	.2	.6	.3	.4	16.0	.1	*	2.5	2.2	17.5
1934:1926		60.6:64.0	....	.2:...	.6:.9	...:2.2	.5:.8	17.2:12.0	.3:.2	.1:*	2.8:.8	2.7:2.5	14.9:16.6
Erie, Pa.	4,693	3,526	...*	84	13	33	5	225	59	10	22	67	644
1935		75.1	...*	1.8	.3	.7	.1	4.8	1.3	.2	.5	1.4	13.7
1934:1926		71.8:64.6	2.0:3.4	1.5:...	.3:.4	1.5:10.0	.2:.2	5.9:4.2	1.3:.8	.2:.1	.8:1.6	1.1:1.3	13.4:12.5
Evansville, Ind.	3,190	2,023	17*	57	140	4	1	303	17	1	42	70	511
1935		63.4	.5	1.8	4.4	.1	*	9.5	.6	*	1.3	2.2	16.0
1934:1926		66.1:66.5	.5:.4	1.6:...	1.0:1.3	.1:10.6	*:.1	11.0:4.3	.5:.3	*:.5	1.3:1.0	3.0:1.9	14.9:13.1
Fall River, Mass.	5,731	4,402	523*	107	22	....	7	43	38	....	49	146	386
1935		76.8	9.2	1.9	.4	....	.1	.8	.7	....	.9	2.6	6.8
1934:1926		76.1:65.5	8.1:20.2	1.7:...	.6:.5	...:.5	.1:.4	2.0:1.3	.7:.8	....	.9:1.8	2.8:2.8	6.9:6.2
Flint, Mich.	8,108	3,683	....	34	34	248	57	2,702	25	2	112	534	672
1935		45.4	....	.4	.4	3.1	.7	33.3	.3	*	1.4	6.6	8.3
1934:1926		49.3:61.3	....	.3:...	.3:.4	6.6:10.7	.6:1.0	26.4:5.5	.3:.2	*:...	1.8:1.1	6.1:5.2	8.1:14.7
Fort Wayne, Ind.	4.397	2,404	50*	94	126	16	5	302	27	....	16	43	1,310
1935		54.7	1.2	2.2	2.9	.4	.1	6.9	.6	....	.4	1.0	29.8
1934:1926		53.4:54.5	1.2:.9	2.0:...	.5:.4	.2:18.9	.1:.2	9.5:2.9	.5:.3	...:*	.6:.9	1.1:1.3	31.0:19.7
Fort Worth, Tex.	6,792	4,606	....	11	16	31	51	734	7	....	150	346	836
1935		67.8	....	.2	.2	.5	.8	10.8	.1	*	2.2	5.1	12.3
1934:1926		66.5:71.4	....	.2:...	.2:.4	.5:...	.7:1.2	10.2:6.2	.1:...	*:*	2.9:4.0	5.2:3.1	13.3:13.7
Gary, Ind.	3,158	2,553	9*	85	116	1	5	328	17	....	5	34	....
1935		80.9	.3	2.7	3.7	.1	.2	10.3	.6	....	.2	1.1	....
1934:1926		83.5:63.6	.2:...	1.2:...	.2:1.1	.1:29.7	.1:.4	12.7:3.3	.6:.2	....	.2:.4	1.1:1.1	...:.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7,311	4,479	....	33	247	316	32	742	14	1	125	398	918
1935		61.3	....	.5	3.4	4.3	.4	10.2	.2	*	1.7	5.5	12.6
1934:1926		55.6:60.4	....	.2:...	.8:.8	5.1:17.7	.4:1.1	17.4:6.8	*:.1	*:*	2.7:1.5	5.5:3.9	12.2:7.6
Hartford, Conn.	12,866	9,787	528*	35	71	223	46	22	76	28	181	875	988
1935		76.1	4.1	.3	.6	1.7	.4	.2	.6	.2	1.4	6.8	7.7
1934:1926		75.7:57.7	3.3:20.4	.2:...	.4:.2	1.5:2.9	.2:.9	2.5:.9	.7:.6	.2:.1	2.1:2.2	5.1:3.5	8.0:10.7
Jacksonville, Fla.	7,622	2,781	1*	26	147	164	19	475	28	9	13	132	3,821
1935		36.5	*	.3	1.9	2.2	.3	6.2	.4	.1	.2	1.7	50.1
1934:1926		35.2:47.3	.4:.3	.2:...	2.0:2.0	2.5:1.6	.4:2.0	5.9:1.0	.4:.2	.1:.8	.2:2.2	1.5:1.3	51.3:41.2
Kansas City, Kans.	6,874	3,207	....	16	84	365	10	154	....	47	161	42	2,782
1935		46.7	....	.2	1.2	5.3	.2	2.2	....	.7	2.3	.6	40.5
1934:1926		46.7:53.8	....	...:...	1.2:1.7	6.5:10.2	1.0:.2	.6:.4	*:...	.9:.5	2.7:1.1	.6:.5	39.8:31.5
Knoxville, Tenn.	4,767	2,856	17	12	104	303	28	442	45	....	112	105	737
1935		59.9	.4	.3	2.2	6.4	.6	9.3	1.0	....	2.4	2.2	15.5
1934:1926		60.9:62.3	.3:.1*	.2:...	2.4:2.3	3.1:2.8	.6:1.3	10.8:8.7	.5:...	...*	2.4:2.1	2.9:3.0	15.8:17.4
Long Beach, Calif.	9,821	4,933	....	26	316	23	39	1,515	15	63	318	139	2,429
1935		50.2	....	.3	3.2	.2	.4	15.4	.2	.6	3.2	1.4	24.7
1934:1926		49.1:37.9	....	.2:...	1.7:1.6	*:12.0	.1:.8	19.3:11.2	.2:...	1.0:.6	3.6:13.3	1.6:.7	23.3:22.0
Lowell, Mass.	5,220	3,866	451*	99	10	4	6	212	53	....	5	173	338
1935		74.0	8.7	1.9	.2	.1	.1	4.1	1.0	....	.1	3.3	6.5
1934:1926		75.3:68.4	8.8:17.0	1.8:...	.4:.4	.2:.9	.1:.6	2.2:1.4	.7:.7	....	.1:.5	3.6:3.3	6.8:6.8

Table X.—Summary of Revenue Receipts and Per Cent Distribution—Continued

City	Total 1935	Taxes				Special Assess-ments	Fines, Forfeits, and Escheats	Subventions and Donations	Pension Assess-ments	Highway Privileges	Rents and Interest	Earnings of General Depart-ments	Earnings of Public Service Enterprises
		General Property	Special	License									
				Liquor	All Others								
100,000 to 200,000—continued													
Lynn, Mass..........	$6,425	$4,849	$544*	$115	$22	$27	$11	$42	$45	$.......	$36	$264	$465
1935............		75.5	8.4	1.8	.4	.4	.2	.7	.7	....	.6	4.1	7.2
1934:1926.......		73.1:68.3	7.9:12.8	1.0:...	.3:.8	.4:1.2	.1:.7	2.7:1.0	.8:.7	....	.7:1.4	4.8:3.7	8.1:9.5
Miami, Fla..........	5,913	3,598	15*	33	362	508	110	273	10	8	49	363	578
1935............		60.9	.3	.4	6.1	8.6	1.9	4.6	.2	.2	.8	6.2	9.8
1934:1926.......		54.6:56.0	*:.2	.1:...	4.7:10.4	22.4:7.8	1.3:9.4	3.9:.6	.2:...	.1:.1	.7:1.1	4.4:9.1	7.6:5.3
Nashville, Tenn......	5,545	3,340	....	22	173	152	23	835	11	122	67	131	663
1935............		60.2	....	.4	3.1	2.7	.4	15.1	.2	2.2	1.2	2.4	12.0
1934:1926.......		56.9:60.8	.6:...	.3:...	4.8:1.0	7.4:3.6	.4:2.4	13.3:13.5	.2:.1	1.5:1.7	1.2:2.1	2.0:2.7	11.3:12.2
New Bedford, Mass...	5,871	4,112	539*	110	17	3	18	337	47	....	48	182	399
1935............		70.0	10.1	1.9	.3	.1	.3	5.8	.8	*	.8	3.1	6.8
1934:1926.......		71.5:65.2	12.1:20.1	1.8:...	.2:.5	.1:1.4	.1:.3	2.0:2.0	.7:.6	*:*	.9:1.4	3.3:2.7	7.3:5.9
New Haven, Conn....	10,267	8,402	106*	191	51	10	21	586	110	....	86	696	2
1935............		81.8	.1	1.9	.5	.1	.2	5.7	1.1	*	.8	6.8	*
1934:1926.......		82.0:85.5	.1:2.2	.3:...	.5:.8	.2:1.5	.3:.8	8.1:1.6	1.1:1.6	*:.6	.9:2.2	5.4:3.1	*:.1
Norfolk, Va..........	7,773	4,573	9*	50	589	20	102	403	29	129	811	108	945
1935............		58.8	.1	.7	7.6	.3	1.3	5.2	.4	1.7	10.4	1.4	12.2
1934:1926.......		54.4:64.9	.1:.5	.3:...	6.3:9.1	.2:.9	.7:1.2	12.0:2.8	.4:.4	.6:.6	12.8:4.0	1.3:1.6	11.0:14.1
Oklahoma City, Okla.	7,131	4,233	....	....	190	38	120	530	....	47	718	251	1,000
1935............		59.4	....	....	2.7	.5	1.7	7.4	....	.7	10.1	3.5	14.0
1934:1926.......		64.5:66.7	....	*:...	2.3:1.9	.5:9.4	1.3:.7	5.3:5.2	....	.6:.3	10.4:2.2	3.2:2.5	12.0:11.1
Paterson, N. J.......	8,360	5,592	31*	177	214	5	13	441	142	195	103	316	1,126
1935............		66.9	.4	2.1	2.6	.1	.2	5.3	1.7	2.3	1.2	3.8	13.5
1934:1926.......		66.7:68.5	.4:.8	2.0:...	3.4:5.5	.4:7.4	.2:.2	3.5:7.6	1.3:1.2	2.1:4.2	1.3:1.7	5.6:2.9	13.0:...
Peoria, Ill...........	4,088	3,057	....	130	203	318	44	178	20	1	31	85	17
1935............		74.8	....	3.2	5.0	7.8	1.1	4.4	.5	*	.8	2.1	.4
1934:1926.......		77.0:80.1	....	2.8:...	6.7:2.0	7.6:8.0	.2:.8	1.1:3.3	.5:.6	*:.1	.7:1.3	3.1:3.7	.3:.2
Reading, Pa.........	5,150	3,551	80*	78	45	122	37	584	55	1	6	53	535
1935............		68.9	1.6	1.5	.9	2.4	.7	11.3	1.1	*	.1	1.0	10.4
1934:1926.......		68.1:69.4	1.6:1.9	1.7:...	1.0:1.0	5.3:3.4	.9:.3	6.5:5.3	1.3:.9	*:.7	.1:2.1	1.1:2.0	12.5:13.1
Richmond, Va.......	10,080	5,553	60*	92	707	193	65	402	21	241	482	224	2,038
1935............		55.1	.6	.9	7.0	1.9	.6	4.0	.2	2.4	4.8	2.2	20.2
1934:1926.......		58.2:55.1	.6:.8	.2:...	5.8:8.3	1.9:1.2	.6:.7	3.1:2.8	.2:.2	2.4:2.9	4.5:3.4	2.0:1.2	20.4:23.3
Salt Lake City, Utah.	5,861	3,682	....	....	156	295	49	898	11	27	25	120	594
1935............		62.8	....	....	2.7	5.0	.8	15.2	.2	.5	.4	2.1	10.1
1934:1926.......		62.9:62.0	....	....	2.6:2.5	5.7:7.9	.6:1.1	14.1:14.2	.2:.2	.5:.5	.4:.9	2.0:2.7	11.0:8.1
San Diego, Calif......	8,103	4,099	....	37	177	64	52	1,609	60	99	101	139	1,661

Scranton, Pa.	5,839	4,752	83*	164	62	88	10	382			51		
1935		81.4	1.4	2.8	1.1	1.5	.3	5.2	1.3	.9	.6	3.5	*
1934:1926		80.4:76.2	1.6:2.4	2.6:...	1.1:.7	2.0:4.7	.5:1.8	6.7:6.6	1.5:1.1	.4:.2	.5:1.3	2.9:5.1	*:*
Somerville, Mass.	5,878	4,371	430*	73	22	18	6	77	71	....	7	343	455
1935		74.4	7.4	1.2	.4	.3	.1	1.3	1.2	....	.1	5.8	7.8
1934:1926		72.3:70.6	7.5:12.8	1.4:...	.4:.6	.9:2.2	.1:1.0	1.4:1.1	1.1:.8	....	.1:.3	5.3:2.8	9.4:7.7
South Bend, Ind.	3,305	2,281	22*	70	125	7	1	296	16	2	18	56	406
1935		69.0	.7	2.1	3.8	.2	.1	9.0	.5	.1	.5	1.7	12.3
1934:1926		69.4:58.8	.7:.3	1.9:...	.6:.4	.3:25.3	.2:.1	11.5:3.4	.5:.2	.1:*	.6:.9	1.9:1.6	12.4:9.0
Spokane, Wash.	4,511	2,250	....	59	169	139	50	958	28	24	13	195	621
1935		49.9	....	1.3	3.8	3.1	1.1	21.2	.6	.5	.3	4.3	13.8
1934:1926		53.8:57.0	....	.3:...	2.2:.5	1.2:4.0	1.0:1.2	21.4:18.1	.6:.4	.8:.3	.7:1.7	3.5:3.9	14.6:12.7
Springfield, Mass.	12,280	8,513	1,062*	308	31	60	27	343	87	11	1	823	1,008
1935		69.3	8.7	2.5	.3	.5	.2	2.8	.7	.1	*	6.7	8.2
1934:1926		69.0:71.3	9.6:14.5	1.1:...	.4:.5	.6:1.9	.2:.6	3.0:.9	.7:.7	.1:.1	.1:.4	7.2:2.5	8.1:6.6
Tacoma, Wash.	6,465	1,997	....	66	34	7	36	932	31	37	46	215	3,057
1935		30.9	....	1.0	.5	.1	.6	14.4	.5	.6	.7	3.3	47.3
1934:1926		31.6:31.1	....	.1:...	.6:.6	.8:15.2	.5:1.0	14.8:10.6	.5:.2	.6:.6	.8:1.9	3.4:2.5	46.4:36.3
Tampa, Fla.	4,474	2,918	1*	16	171	94	55	457	3	....	72	161	520
1935		65.2	*	.4	3.8	2.1	1.2	10.2	.1	....	1.6	3.6	11.6
1934:1926		66.6:61.7	.8:.2	*:...	3.3:8.4	2.1:4.1	.8:5.9	9.5:1.3	.1:.1	....	1.4:1.9	4.5:5.6	10.8:10.7
Trenton, N. J.	6,835	4,829	6*	137	136	38	6	430	107	155	102	263	621
1935		70.7	.1	2.0	2.0	.6	.1	6.2	1.6	2.3	1.5	3.9	9.1
1934:1926		65.1:68.7	.7:.9*	1.6:...	5.8:1.9	.7:2.6	.2:.2	6.0:7.1	1.4:1.2	4.5:2.1	2.0:2.2	2.9:3.1	8.9:9.9
Tulsa, Okla.	6,081	4,549	....	....	121	....	35	300	....	51	96	78	847
1935		74.8	....	....	2.0	....	.6	4.9	....	.9	1.6	1.3	13.9
1934:1926		79.8:61.9	....	....	1.2:2.0	...:20.6	.4:.7	3.6:1.5	....	.5:.2	1.8:2.1	1.2:.8	11.5:10.2
Utica, N. Y.	7,138	4,113	54	148	72	206	4	2,368	81	....	23	51	12
1935		57.6	.8	2.1	1.0	2.9	.1	33.1	1.1	....	.3	.7	.2
1934:1926		64.7:69.5	.9:5.6	1.8:...	.8:1.7	2.4:11.7	.1:.1	26.3:8.1	1.5:1.2	....	.5:1.1	.7:.8	.2:.2
Waterbury, Conn.	6,875	5,733	65*	107	26	31	8	137	45	....	20	100	597
1935		83.4	1.0	1.6	.4	.5	.1	2.0	.7	*	.3	1.5	8.7
1934:1926		83.7:85.6	1.0:1.3	.3:...	.4:.8	.4:1.5	.1:.5	2.1:1.1	.7:.6	...:...	.3:.7	1.9:.9	9.1:7.1
Wichita, Kans.	4,442	3,345	....	....	92	502	46	75	1	41	11	301	24
1935		75.3	....	....	2.1	11.3	1.1	1.7	*	.9	.3	6.8	.5
1934:1926		73.7:67.9	....	....	2.2:2.2	13.7:20.4	1.3:1.4	1.5:1.2	*:*	1.2:.8	.3:.8	5.7:4.9	.5:.3
Wilmington, Del.	4,997	2,382	....	....	82	59	35	1,650	16	9	107	49	604
1935		47.7	....	....	1.6	1.2	.7	33.0	.3	.2	2.1	1.0	12.1
1934:1926		50.3:56.1	...:*	....	1.7:2.8	1.1:4.1	.8:1.0	28.3:20.9	.4:.4	.2:*	2.7:1.6	1.3:.9	13.3:12.0
Worcester, Mass.	14,060	10,071	1,145*	232	23	154	13	664	183	....	104	497	970
1935		71.6	8.2	1.6	.2	1.1	.1	4.7	1.3	....	.7	3.5	6.9
1934:1926		70.4:65.4	9.0:14.6	1.5:...	.2:.5	1.6:1.6	.1:.2	5.1:1.4	1.2:1.0	....	.6:1.7	3.8:6.2	6.5:7.4
Yonkers, N. Y.	15,585	10,309	130	196	138	327	6	3,341	237	23	71	57	745
1935		66.2	.8	1.3	.9	2.1	...:*	21.4	1.5	.2	.5	.4	4.8
1934:1926		66.8:75.8	.8:4.0	1.1:...	.7:1.6	3.4:2.2	*:.1	17.8:5.6	1.6:1.4	.2:.4	.7:.8	1.8:.5	5.0:7.6
Youngstown, Ohio	7,040	4,338	26	130	262	245	14	1,105	71	....	11	108	724
1935		61.6	.4	1.9	3.7	3.5	.2	15.7	1.0	....	.2	1.5	10.3
1934:1926		68.9:73.2	.4:.6	1.3:...	3.4:3.5	4.5:9.3	.2:1.4	10.2:.3	.8:...	...:.3	.2:2.9	1.5:1.2	8.6:7.2

NOTES ON COST PAYMENTS FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ETC.

(An asterisk in Table IX refers to these notes; cities in alphabetical order without regard to population. Thousands (000) are included in figures in these notes.)

Albany: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Baltimore: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Boston: Includes $3,425,335 for Suffolk County.
Cambridge: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Chicago: Does not include home relief expenditures by the state.
Cincinnati: Under "All General Departments" is included a sum of $2,082,518 for University of Cincinnati. "Supervision" is less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Cleveland: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Dayton: Includes $184,151 for sewage disposal plant.
Denver: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Gary: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Grand Rapids: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Indianapolis: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Jacksonville: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Jersey City: Emergency relief handled by state agency in 1935.
Kansas City (Kansas): Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Los Angeles: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Louisville: Includes $652,710 for University of Louisville.
Lowell: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Lynn: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
New Bedford: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
New Orleans: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Oakland: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Omaha: Includes $216,985 for Municipal University.
Peoria: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Philadelphia: Under "General Departments" is included $2,944,495 paid from revenues of the Girard Trust Fund: $25,000 for charities; $19,372 for pensions; $1,550,508 for expenses of Girard College; and $1,349,615 for trust administration. Under "Supervision," less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Reading: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
San Antonio: Under "All Other Protection," "Charities," and "Schools," the figures are lump sums for "Protection to Person and Property," "Charities, Hospitals, and Corrections," and "Education," respectively.
San Diego: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
San Francisco: Amounts are lump sum for the entire classification.
Somerville: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Springfield (Massachusetts): Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Utica: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Worcester: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.

NOTES ON REVENUE RECEIPTS

(An asterisk in Table X refers to these notes; cities in alphabetical order without regard to population. Thousands (000) are included in figures in these notes.)

Akron: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Albany: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Atlanta: Poll taxes.
Birmingham: Poll taxes. "Highway Privileges" less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Boston: Total figure includes $3,672,912 on account of Suffolk County, consisting principally of taxes. Special taxes include $246,815 poll tax.
Bridgeport: Under "Special Taxes" is included $107,627 in poll taxes. Pension assessments are included under "Subventions."
Cambridge: Under "Special Taxes" is included $42,151 in poll taxes. Other asterisks mean "Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent."
Camden: Includes $10,443 in poll taxes.
Chattanooga: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Chicago: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Cincinnati: Includes $2,442,505 for University of Cincinnati, consisting principally of taxes, tuition, hospital fees, and donations.
Cleveland: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Columbus: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Dayton: Includes $255,322 from sewage disposal plant.
Detroit: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Duluth: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Elizabeth: Poll taxes are included under "Special Taxes." Other reference indicates "Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent."
El Paso: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Erie: Poll taxes.
Evansville: Poll taxes are the only item under "Special Taxes." Other asterisks indicate "Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent."
Fall River: Includes $56,874 in poll taxes.
Flint: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Fort Wayne: Poll taxes are the only item under "Special Taxes." In other column asterisk indicates "Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent."
Fort Worth: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Gary: Poll taxes.
Grand Rapids: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Hartford: Includes $143,696 of poll taxes.
Houston: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Indianapolis: "Special Taxes" are "Poll Taxes." Under "Fines" and "Highway Privileges" the figures are less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Jacksonville: Poll taxes.
Jersey City: Includes $5,952 of poll taxes.
Kansas City (Kansas): Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Knoxville: Includes poll taxes in "Special Taxes." Other reference means "Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent."
Long Beach: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.

Louisville: Includes $733,883 for the University of Louisville, mainly from tuition, taxes, donations, and earnings of investments.
Lowell: Includes $39,660 in poll taxes.
Lynn: Includes $59,670 in poll taxes.
Memphis: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Miami: Under "Special Taxes" is included an item of $15,183 poll taxes. Other asterisk indicates "Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent."
Milwaukee: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Minneapolis: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Newark: Special taxes include $6,267 in poll taxes.
New Bedford: "Special Taxes" include poll taxes of $54,052. Other asterisks indicate "Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent."
New Haven: Poll tax of $73,821 is included under "Special Taxes." Other references indicate "Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent."
New Orleans: Poll tax.
Norfolk: "Special Taxes" are the poll tax.
Oklahoma City: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Omaha: Includes $237,535 for the Municipal University, consisting principally of taxes and tuition.
Paterson: Includes $15,037 in poll taxes.
Peoria: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Philadelphia: Total figure includes $4,330,853 for Girard Trust Fund, principally rent and interest on assets of the fund. The asterisk in other columns indicates that the figure is less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Pittsburgh: Poll tax.
Providence: Special taxes are poll taxes. Under "Highway Privileges," the figure is less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Reading: Item under "Special Taxes" is poll tax. Asterisk in other columns means "Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent."
Richmond: Poll tax.
St. Louis: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
San Antonio: "Subventions" include pension assessments.
San Francisco: Under "Liquor" is included the lump sum for all licenses. "Pension Assessments" are included under "Subventions and Donations." Under "Special Assessments" the figure is less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Scranton: Under "Special Taxes" is the poll tax. Other asterisks indicate "Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent."
Seattle: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Somerville: "Special Taxes" include $56,308 in poll tax.
South Bend: "Special Taxes" consist of the poll tax. In other columns the asterisk indicates "Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent."
Springfield (Massachusetts): Poll taxes amounting to $84,746 are included in "Special Taxes." Other asterisk indicates less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Tampa: "Special Taxes" include only poll taxes. Other asterisk indicates less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Toledo: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Trenton: Includes poll tax.
Washington: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Waterbury: Includes $53,965 in poll taxes. Other asterisk indicates "Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent."
Wichita: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Wilmington: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.
Worcester: Includes $106,631 poll tax.
Yonkers: Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.

Financing Relief and Recovery*

FOREWORD

By L. László Ecker-R.

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NOT the least troublesome of municipal problems are those concerned with relief and recovery. Relief and its antecedent, unemployment, are in large part city and urban phenomena. During recent years two-thirds of the nation's relief expenditure has been concentrated in ten industrial states. One state alone accounted for almost one-fifth and two others for another fifth of the nation's total. Furthermore, fully half of federal work relief funds are currently expended in the country's 50 largest cities.

The concentration of the relief problem in cities and urban areas derives from several causes. The country's 50 largest cities include over 25 per cent, and the ten industrial states almost 50 per cent, of the nation's total population. Of even greater importance is the circumstance that, barring such emergencies as the drought, industrial urban population is more vulnerable to unemployment than that in rural areas. In consequence, the 50 largest cities, which contain only a quarter of the nation's population, are responsible for more than one-third of its total unemployment. Although the proportion of destitute among those gainfully employed is no higher in the cities than in rural areas, the proportion of the total population normally gainfully employed in cities exceeds the national average.

There are other factors as well which conspire to accentuate the relief problem of the city. The composition of the unemployed in large population centers is different from that in rural areas. It includes a greater proportion of skilled people and white collar workers. Thus fully 85 per cent of all white collar workers recorded on the relief rolls are believed to be residents of cities. This means that the cost of providing employment or relief to a city group is considerably greater than it would be in the case of a rural group of the same size. An additional factor working in the same direction is the higher cost of living in the urban areas, necessitating higher relief wages. These considerations collectively explain why 50 municipalities, containing only 25 per cent of the nation's population, require almost two-thirds of all available relief funds.

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* Editors' Note: This entire section, which includes the articles by Donald S. Watson, Arthur Edward Burns, Corrington Gill, Emerson Ross, B. W. Thoron, and Geoffrey May and Zilpha C. Franklin, has been prepared under the editorship of Mr. Ecker-R.

The manner in which this problem, so largely urban, has been handled during the present decade is recorded in the six articles comprising this section. The individual authors, themselves actively concerned with the story here told, discuss the accomplishments and lessons of the past few years. Lest it be considered presumptuous to attempt a chronicle—not to say a critique—of an experience so pregnant with implications in the compass of a hundred pages, the reader is reminded that the need for the telling is great, and editors must impose space limitations.

A discussion of accomplishments and observations, however, can at best be only a half-told tale. The profitableness of what has already transpired lies no more in what has been learned positively than in what has been revealed negatively. The field of relief and recovery remains dotted with unexplored areas, conspicuous for their size and importance, whose illumination seems destined to await the morrow.

At the forefront of unsolved problems is the scope and character of unemployment and destitution. That unemployment is ever present in an industrial society has only too frequently been observed. Little, however, is known about its details—how it affects population in different regions, or the various segments of the population within any one region, during the successive stages of the economic cycle. The available store of information regarding the degree of vulnerability of the different segments of the population to unemployment leaves much to be desired. That industrial groups in general are more vulnerable in this respect than rural groups has already been observed, but it must be equally true that variations exist also between different segments of either of these groups, as well as between similar segments located in different geographic areas.

As far as concerns that group of some five million single men and heads of families whose plight is recorded in the country's relief registers, the problem is less difficult but equally pressing. What, for instance, is the behavior of the degree of their destitution during different phases of unemployment? In the early stages of the depression the unemployed as well as their immediate relatives are known to have some resources of their own; as the duration of unemployment is extended, however, the private means of the family unit are exhausted, producing at the trough of the economic cycle a maximum of destitution. Conversely, the intensity of dependency is gradually lessened as part-time employment is resumed. Occupational characteristics, too, bear a fairly constant relationship to severity of want. Industrial employees are more susceptible to extreme poverty than agricultural workers. The latter generally have some recourse to such items of necessity as food and fuel, which are more inaccessible to the urban unemployed. For the answer to some of these problems we need but apply a careful analysis to the millions of relief and employment case cards scattered throughout the relief and reemployment headquarters of the various communities.

Much, indeed, remains to be observed before a scientific program of relief and recovery can become a reality. In the absence of this information and in the absence of such plans, the probability of not spending public funds in the most efficient manner is ever present. The reality must always be kept in the forefront that the need for public funds always exceeds available supply, rendering the judicious allocation of such funds as are available of the utmost importance if public benefit is to be maximized.

To be sure, before planning for relief and recovery can be realized, there must first be found the solution to what still appears to be a paradox. Here reference is made to the fact that these activities, presumably belonging in the realm of federal responsibility, whether they take the form of work relief or public works, encompass governmental functions (schools, streets, public buildings) which are in reality state and local, rather than federal, in character. In consequence, planning on their behalf must be the co-operative effort of all three levels of government.

The vertical rather than horizontal character of work relief and public works activities has equally important implications in connection with financing. Since they encompass functional activities which have state and local implications—nay, state and local parentage—a solution must be found to the problem of cost allocation between different levels of government. Here again we tread on unexplored ground. Presumably federal activity in these fields is called for by the double circumstance that most states and local units are financially unable to meet the burden and that wide variations exist in the extent of this inability between the various states and between different communities within any given state. Thus there is need for an equalization technique which will take account both of variations in need and of variations in ability to meet that need. In the absence of such a technique, America has found it necessary to place the distribution of its federal funds either at the discretion of administrators or on some mechanical matching basis, both admittedly unsatisfactory. The former suffers from variability and uncertainty, the latter from excessive rigidity. Some may of course be content with the practice of delegating the task of equitably apportioning federal and state funds among the lesser units to administrative authority. Democratic government, however, is not compatible with the placing of large public funds at the discretion of selected individuals, irrespective of their separate or collective integrity. We are not concerned with righteousness of character but with wisdom of public policy. The latter dictates that even a poor formula is preferable to no formula.

Mention should also be made of the problem which arises in connection with the necessity for directing the use of funds in such a manner as to increase the scope and quality of public activities in such fields as welfare and public works. Means must be found for preventing their serving merely to replace activities already performed by state and local governments. To view the urgency of this problem, attention need merely be directed to the experiences of the various work relief programs in the past as well as the current difficulties of the Social Security program, discussed in the following articles.

Lastly, attention must be given to proper inter-relationship between the various segments comprising our welfare and public works programs. Much confusion still exists regarding the extent to which public works programs should aim to relieve unemployment and the extent to which work relief programs should aim to develop public works and natural resources. To insure the most efficient use of future funds, some principle must be found which will obviate the necessity of providing men with work for its own sake without regard to its usefulness and which will obviate the necessity for conducting public works projects without regard to their effect upon the condition of the unemployed. It is problems such as these which render the saga of the ten billion dollars told in the accompanying articles of particular significance to America's future politico-economic development.

I. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

By Donald S. Watson

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The beginnings of federal financial responsibility for unemployment relief may well be dated from the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, approved by the President on July 21 of that year. To be sure, in the light of developments in 1933 and later, the measure of responsibility assumed by the federal government under this legislation was not great. Nevertheless, the Act of 1932 marked a significant departure from the traditional rôle played by the federal government. The granting of financial aid by the federal government implied a recognition that state and local responsibility was inadequate to meet the whole burden of unemployment relief and that federal participation was required.

The entrance of the federal government into the field of relief financing was an inescapable consequence of the grave financial plight of the cities after 1929. The rapidly mounting expenditures for the relief of unemployment at even the then generally low standards of relief placed a heavy burden on municipal finances. Revenues could not be kept abreast of expenditures, owing to the inelasticity of local tax systems, the shrinkage of tax sources, widespread tax delinquency, and the stringency of both short- and long-term money markets. Constitutional and other legal limitations on tax rates and bonded indebtedness added to the existing difficulties. When the cities turned to the states for aid, little financial support was forthcoming. The states were frequently unwilling to recognize responsibility for relief, which traditionally had been considered a purely local matter. Furthermore, the financial resources of states were also limited. The problem of unemployment was one which could be met adequately only on a national scale. At all events, the causes of unemployment were national and required national treatment. In the face of a threatening general collapse in relief financing, the cities turned to Congress.

The proposals made to Congress late in 1931 and 1932 were characterized by the limited scope of the federal assistance they were to have provided. In the first place, the appropriations solicited were in most cases far less than those which proved necessary in 1933 and later years. The modesty of the requests is probably explained by the lack of data regarding relief needs, by the dominance of the balanced budget policy, and by a hesitation to commit the federal government too far in the financing of relief. Secondly, public works and "self-liquidating" projects were given much prominence as suitable media for federal activity in the reduction of unemployment. This in turn signified the reliance on the traditional functions of the federal government, the growing belief in the efficacy of public works as a means of alleviating unemployment, and, above all, financial caution. Thirdly, it may be well to observe that the methods advanced for the provision of federal financial assistance were not related to the underlying realities of the unemployment situation. Specifically, little account was taken of two of the more important features of recent unemployment: the fact that all occupations have been affected (i.e., public works alone could be of only limited aid) and the further fact that the different areas of the country have been unevenly affected.

The increasing demands upon the Congress and the President for federal aid were met by the passage of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932.[1] The purpose of this Act was "to relieve destitution, to broaden the lending powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and to create employment by providing for and expediting a public works program." The Act was essentially an extension, for the benefit of states and municipalities, of the lending powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which had been established in February, 1932, "to provide emergency financing facilities for financial institutions, to aid in financing agriculture, commerce and industry, and for other purposes."

Title I of the Act authorized the RFC "to make available" the sum of $300,000,000 to the states and territories "to be used in furnishing relief and work relief to needy and distressed people and in relieving the hardship resulting from unemployment." Titles II and III of the Act provided for the financing of self-liquidating projects undertaken by public bodies and by private bodies for public purposes, for additional loans for agricultural purposes and for banking institutions, and for various federal public works projects.

Here we are primarily concerned with the section of the Act containing the provisions for "making available" the sum of $300,000,000. These advances bore interest at the rate of 3 per cent and could be obtained by either one of two different procedures: (1) advances could be made to the governors of states upon their certification of necessity and of inadequacy of state resources; or (2) loans could be made directly to cities and counties through the instrumentality of the governors. If the former procedure were adopted, the sums advanced were to be repaid to the RFC by means of deductions from future federal highway grants to the states. This requirement, however, was waived under section 14 of the Federal Highway Act of June 18, 1934.[2] Loans granted under the alternative arrangement represented *bona fide* local obligations. It is significant that the bulk of the appropriation was advanced to the states, against future highway grants, since many of the cities were debarred by constitutional restrictions from further borrowing.

An important feature of these parts of the 1932 Act was the requirement that no more than 15 per cent of the $300,000,000 could be made available to any one state. Although this requirement was subsequently dropped,[3] it is worthy of note because it indicates the concept of relief requirements prevalent as late as 1932. It is by now well known that unemployment has not spread "evenly" among the states or "in proportion to population" and that it has in no way been concentrated in the proportions implied by the 15 per cent limiting provision of the Act of 1932.

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[1] Public No. 302, 72d Congress. Approved July 21, 1932.

[2] Public No. 339, 73d Congress. Technically, the advances are still owed to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In view of the grants made outright to the states in 1933 and later years, it is possible that this provision may remain a dead letter. No corresponding action has been taken, however, with regard to the loans made to the cities and counties, although several bills to this effect have been introduced in Congress.

[3] Section 5 of the Act approved March 31, 1933 (Public No. 5, 73d Congress), provided that the unexpended balance be made available without regard to this limitation.

Table 1 shows the amounts which were disbursed under Title I of the Act, by states and by periods (August to December, 1932, January to June, 1933, and July to November, 1933). Funds were made available to 42 states and to two territories (Hawaii and Puerto Rico). No sums were made available to Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Vermont, Wyoming, Alaska, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands. Only one state received more than 15 per cent of the entire appropriation; this was Illinois, to which a little over $55,000,000 was allotted. Illinois, together with six other states (California, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin), collectively accounted for approximately 60 per cent of the total.

Table 1 also discloses the fact that the bulk of the advances were made in 1933. Although the Act went into operation in July, 1932, only about $80,000,000 of the total of $300,000,000 had been disbursed by the end of that year.[4] In view of the urgent demands made on the Congress in 1931 and especially in the first half of 1932, this could hardly have been expected. There were, however, a number of hindrances to the rapid disbursement of the available sums. There persisted a measure of reluctance on the part of many of the states to assume responsibility for relief. As already noted, some of the states did not borrow at all under this Act. Furthermore, some of the governors, to avoid state responsibility, insisted that the federal loans be made entirely to the cities; this meant that little borrowing was actually done.[5] In many states, legislative authority had to be secured to take advantage of the Act, notwithstanding subsection (d) of Section 1, which provided that an otherwise acceptable application could not be denied by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation "because of constitutional or other legal inhibitions or because the state or territory has borrowed to the full extent authorized by law." Furthermore, many states delayed application in order to establish relief administrations with which to handle the funds obtained; this again frequently required specific legislative authorization.

Table 2 presents that part of the advances which was made directly to the cities and counties. The figures shown in Table 1 include those in Table 2, since Table 1 shows advances *by* states, and by far the greater part of the advances were in fact made *to* the states.

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[4] Even if the figures for authorizations are taken instead of disbursements, considerable delay is still apparent. Up to the end of 1932, approximately $112 million had been authorized. See *Report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation,* House of Representatives Document No. 426, 74th Congress, 2d Session, Washington, D. C., 1936, pp. 50, 76.

[5] See Betters, Paul V. and others, *Recent Federal-City Relations,* the United States Conference of Mayors, Washington, 1936, p. 6.

TABLE 1

DISBURSEMENTS FOR RELIEF AND WORK RELIEF, UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF AND CONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1932, AS AMENDED

State	Amount Disbursed, Aug. 4, '32 to Dec. 31, '32	Amount Disbursed, Jan. 1, '33 to June 30, '33	Amount Disbursed July 1, '33 to Aug. 11, '33
Alabama	$ 528,704	$ 3,682,984	$ ....
Arizona	506,200	942,069	....
Arkansas	1,319,168	3,514,799	....
California	....	10,081,631	....
Colorado	1,102,135	2,730,855	....
Florida	1,841,125	2,045,387	....
Georgia	462,934	1,282,758	....
Hawaii	307,435	87,500	....
Idaho	300,000	726,566	....
Illinois	20,303,150	35,140,571	....
Indiana	663,628	4,516,303	....
Iowa	....	2,151,430	....
Kansas	1,149,840	1,443,094	....
Kentucky	861,400	5,867,587	....
Louisiana	3,387,884	4,812,243	....
Maine	....	252,895	....
Maryland	....	176,380	....
Michigan	6,444,283	15,363,916	....
Minnesota	68,949	2,237,424	275,414
Mississippi	892,300	3,166,619	....
Missouri	614,018	3,766,433	236,338
Montana	507,738	1,860,547	....
Nevada	70,967	191,665	....
New Hampshire	667,420	699,183	....
New Jersey	....	2,009,291	....
New Mexico	90,800	297,103	....
New York	....	26,600,000	....
North Carolina	1,386,000	4,564,000	....
North Dakota	80,460	512,308	....
Ohio	7,843,017	11,414,188	....
Oklahoma	817,968	3,752,629	....
Oregon	155,317	2,642,973	....
Pennsylvania	12,835,538	22,094,337	....
Puerto Rico	360,000	....	....
Rhode Island	....	1,123,590	....
South Carolina	135,200	4,440,070	....
South Dakota	720,695	1,083,250	....
Tennessee	789,036	2,586,316	....
Texas	1,569,300	6,382,991	....
Utah	1,136,089	1,787,350	....
Virginia	1,490,887	2,004,417	....
Washington	1,425,000	4,552,430	....
West Virginia	2,170,174	7,485,044	....
Wisconsin	4,962,283	6,499,681	933,398
TOTAL	$79,967,042	$218,572,807	$1,445,150

Source: Statistical and Economic Division, Reconstruction Finance Corporation

By the end of March, 1933, however, approximately $240,000,000 had been authorized by the RFC and by the end of June, 1933, all but an insignificant sum had been disbursed. It was evident early in 1933 that the fund would shortly be exhausted. Accordingly, it became necessary either to authorize further RFC advances for relief purposes or to devise some other method whereby the states could be assisted. This led to the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, discussed later in this section.

Mention should also be made of Title II of the Emergency Relief and

TABLE 2

ADVANCES FOR RELIEF AND WORK RELIEF TO CITIES AND COUNTIES, UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF AND CONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1932, AS AMENDED
(July, 1932 to May, 1935)

City	Amount
MICHIGAN	
Detroit	$1,800,000
Flint	296,000
Muskegon Heights	20,000
NORTH DAKOTA	
Minot	10,000
OHIO	
Alliance	31,500
Canton	150,000
Cuyahoga Falls	18,000
Cleveland[1]	760,000
Dayton	322,000
Niles	19,816
Warren	57,000
Advances to Cities	$3,484,316
Advances to Counties	16,140,265
TOTAL	$19,624,581

Counties	Amount
ILLINOIS	
Cook County	$12,252,000
NEW YORK	
Nassau County	200,000
NORTH DAKOTA	
Bowman County	4,500
Burke County	6,160
Burleigh County	8,100
Divide County	7,700
Mercer County	4,000
Mountrail County	7,120
Ward County	40,000
Williams County	13,100
OHIO	
Cuyahoga County[1]	470,000
Lorain County	131,245
Mahoning County	326,440
Montgomery County	482,000
Stark County	334,900
Summit County	240,500
Trumbull County	177,500
WASHINGTON	
Grays Harbor County	105,000
King County	675,000
Pierce County	190,000
Snohomish	105,000
PUERTO RICO	360,000
Advances to Counties	$16,140,265

Source: Statistical and Economic Division, Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

[1] It cannot be determined whether or not the city of Cleveland received any of the $470,000 advanced to Cuyahoga County in addition to the advance of $760,000 it received directly.

Construction Act of 1932 which authorized the RFC to make loans to, or contracts with, states, municipalities and other public bodies "to aid in financing projects authorized under federal, state, or municipal law which are self-liquidating in character." These loans or contracts were to be made by the purchase of the securities of the public body concerned. Less was borrowed under Title II, however, than apparently had been expected, the sums disbursed by the end of 1935 amounting to less than $200,000,000. So far as concerns the cities, in particular, this section of the Act was in any case virtually inoperative, owing to the inability of the cities to meet its strict legal requirements.

Federal financial assistance to the states and cities in 1932 and the early part of 1933 was therefore characterized above all by the dominance of the notion of "self-liquidation."[6] The $300,000,000 made available through the RFC was to be repaid, and other loans of a self-liquidating character were expressly provided for. This is significant in view of subsequent experience, which strengthened the thesis that a proper recovery and relief policy should avoid self-liquidating projects and schemes, because these add little to the total volume of spending. Recent economic thought and especially post-1933 experiences point conclusively to the merit of temporary deficit financing and the consequent increase in the total volume of spending. In any case, it has since become evident that the support of the population on relief required a policy of federal aid entailing grants rather than loans, and in a volume far greater than that provided in 1932. Again, the manner of apportioning the funds (the 15 per cent provision) was politically conceived rather than related to the realities of the relief problem. The primarily political consideration of insuring wide distribution of the amounts made available was more important to Congress in 1932 than allotment in accordance with the underlying need. Above all, the Act of 1932 opened a new chapter in federal-city relationships by establishing a direct lending relationship between the RFC and the municipalities.

[6] The story of federal aid in 1932 is not complete without mention of the distribution through the American National Red Cross of surplus wheat and cotton during the winter of 1932-33 (Public Resolutions Nos. 12 and 33, 72d Congress, approved March 7 and July 5, 1932 respectively).

II. FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

By Arthur Edward Burns

Assistant Professor of Economics, George Washington University; Economist, Works Progress Administration

INTRODUCTION. Governmental functions as a rule tend to increase during prolonged depressions. In recent years the assumption of new governmental powers and responsibilities has been particularly striking in the field of welfare. The federal government and many state governments have emerged from the depression committed to welfare functions which were imposed upon them for the first time by the exigencies of the depression. For the most part, these new functions and responsibilities were not adopted gracefully by the large political units. The federal government in particular actively resisted the pressure from many sides to institute a federal relief program, insisting that the problem was properly a concern of local and state governments and private charity. Federal aid was forthcoming only after local and state efforts fell far short of meeting the problem of relief adequately. Once federal action was taken, however, extensive aid was provided by numerous emergency agencies. The prosecution of these unemployment relief programs involving the expenditure of billions of dollars has special significance from the standpoint of federal-state-local relationships. Of the numerous federal emergency relief agencies operating during the period from 1933 through 1936, the FERA leads in cash disbursements, its grants to states and territories aggregating $3,067,000,000.

The financial difficulties of the states and local political units during the depression years made it virtually impossible for them to support the growing unemployment relief burden. As unemployment increased to an estimated 15,000,000 early in 1933, taxes dwindled, public borrowing became difficult, private relief contributions proved inadequate, and relief needs grew. Despite the efforts of municipalities to meet the relief problem, it was evident that additional financial support was required. In the meantime state governments for the first time began to appropriate funds for the relief of unemployment, and state emergency relief administrations were established by an increasing number of states. These steps were taken by only a few states in 1931, but the number increased rapidly in 1932. As a general rule, however, the financial status of most of the states was no better than that of the municipalities. Recognizing the need for substantial federal financial support, local and state governments vigorously demanded federal aid from a reluctant administration. As pointed out in the preceding article, some assistance was finally given during the latter half of 1932. This aid, however, was on a "self-liquidating" basis and did not embody a conception of national responsibility. Indeed, the framers of the legislation contended that the venerable "American System" of local responsibility for relief was not being challenged but rather that, owing to the emergency, the federal government was merely making possible the discharge of the traditional local responsibility. Efforts to liberalize the 1932 Act during the closing weeks of the outgoing administration failed. Congressional leaders preferred to wait for the incoming administration to devise a new federal relief program.

In May, 1933, the relief funds authorized by the 1932 legislation were exhausted. To meet the continuing relief needs Congress passed the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933 which involved a significant change in the organization of relief in this country and in the administrative and financial responsibility for relief. It authorized the disbursement of $500,000,000 of RFC money as non-reimbursable grants to the states and territories for relief purposes. The function of determining the amounts of the state grants and otherwise carrying out the purposes of the Act was vested in the FERA, which was created by the Act. Under the 1932 Act the RFC received and passed upon applications for advances (loans) from the states, territories, and municipalities. Objections were raised in many quarters to this procedure. Critics contended that relief was a social problem and should be administered by a social rather than by a financial agency. Accordingly the FERA was created to administer relief and to make grants, with the RFC acting as the fiscal agent.

The Relief Act of 1933 also modified the previous arrangement by providing for non-reimbursable grants rather than for advances deductible from future highway grants. Under the 1932 Act the RFC, in keeping with its financial purposes, was to be repaid from future highway grants to the states. Thus from the standpoint of the RFC these advances were of a "self-liquidating" nature. In the Relief Act of 1933 the federal government abandoned this principle in favor of outright grants to the states. The "self-liquidating" principle presupposed the complete responsibility of the states and their local political subdivisions for the relief of unemployment; the grant principle placed a share of the responsibility on the federal government. In 1933, however, it was hardly expected that this federal responsibility would be more than a temporary one; nor was it anticipated that so large and costly a share would be assumed by the national government.

Relief Organization. The Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933 profoundly altered the traditional organization of relief. The problem facing the FERA was extremely difficult. Little was known of the state and local relief organizations; in some states and in many counties no emergency relief agencies existed. In many states the emergency relief organizations were hastily established and were ill-adapted to the work before them. Adequate information concerning relief agencies, the numbers of families receiving relief, and relief expenditures was not immediately available. And, of course, the national government had no federal precedents to guide it in formulating relief policy.

In the space of a few months the 1933 relief legislation and its subsequent administration introduced more changes in America's relief organization than had occurred during the entire preceding period. Immediately after the passage of the Act the relief organization was developed in a pattern dictated by the federal system of government. The FERA in Washington was concerned primarily with the granting of funds to the governors of the states and in determining the general conditions and standards by which these funds should be disbursed. Thus it had only general administrative functions designed to give direction to the use of grant funds. It did not directly administer relief in the states. (Exceptions to this general rule will be noted later.)

In the states the work of administering relief was vested in the state emergency relief administrations or commissions. Federal funds were granted to the governors, to be made available to their respective state relief organizations. After the grant was made the funds became the property of the state and were thus beyond the direct administrative control of the FERA. Special state relief administrations or existing welfare or industrial commissions were functioning in every state by the end of 1933, disbursing federal funds as well as state relief funds (where these were available) to the county and local relief administrations.

These county and local relief administrations constituted the third and most numerous segment in the entire relief organization. They were responsible directly to the state emergency relief administrations and had no contact with the FERA. The local relief agencies were usually created by the state organizations for the special purpose of receiving federal grant funds and state funds allotted by the state emergency relief administrations. These funds were combined with local funds for disbursement by local relief administrations to persons whose need was established by appropriate investigation. Virtually all of the $4,114,000,000 expended through this cooperative federal-state-local relief system from June, 1933, through August, 1936, was disbursed by the local offices. Thus the local relief agency was the actively functioning unit in this triadic relief organization.

Trend of Relief. The trend of relief under the program undertaken by the FERA in conjunction with the states and localities is shown in Table 3. Data are presented on a monthly basis for families, single persons, cases, and total persons for the period 1933–1936. Although the FERA was not created until May, 1933, it was able to obtain partly estimated data for the four preceding months. Prior to this period, relief case data are available only for selected urban areas. This information is shown in Table 4 giving the number of cases from 1929 through 1935. From January, 1933, the data in Table 4 are included in the totals shown in Table 3. Although the coverage is limited, the urban relief series in Table 4 is significant in that it reflects the trend of relief from 1929. The decline in this urban series during the second half of 1935 was due largely to the liquidation of the FERA program. In the upper half of Chart 1 the trend of relief for the period 1933–1936 is shown by types of relief. In the lower half the urban relief trend from 1929 through 1935 is shown.

The trend of relief has been influenced by many factors, including economic, financial, administrative, political, organizational, and countless other influences of varying degrees of importance. Fluctuations in unemployment, of course, exert a profound influence on the relief rolls. The several estimates of unemployment show increases from 1929 through March, 1933. The urban relief rolls as shown in Table 4 moved sympathetically. Estimated unemployment dropped sharply from March, 1933, through the summer and fall of that year. Total relief cases, from a peak of nearly 5,000,000 in March, 1933, declined through September, when a total of 3,400,000 cases were on the emergency relief rolls. From the latter part of 1933 the trend of estimated unemployment inclined downward rather slightly (ignoring seasonal fluctuations) until early in 1936, when it dropped rather sharply. Relief, however, pursued a rather erratic course. Beginning with a rise in October and November, 1933, the trend was abruptly reversed by the inception of the Civil Works Program in November. Because of the CWA (which absorbed approximately 2,000,000 workers from the relief rolls) the number of relief cases declined to 2,954,000 in January, 1934. Thenceforth the trend was upward. The abandonment of the CWA program in the spring of 1934 brought large numbers of relief cases, previously transferred to CWA, back to the relief rolls. In addition, many non-relief CWA workers applied for work relief on the Emergency Work Relief Program sponsored by the FERA and the states. To some extent the CWA employment broke down the previous unwillingness of some persons to apply for relief. The FERA work relief program carried on many of the CWA projects, and in some areas the CWA workers and projects were merely transferred to the work relief program, the eligibility of the workers being investigated at a later

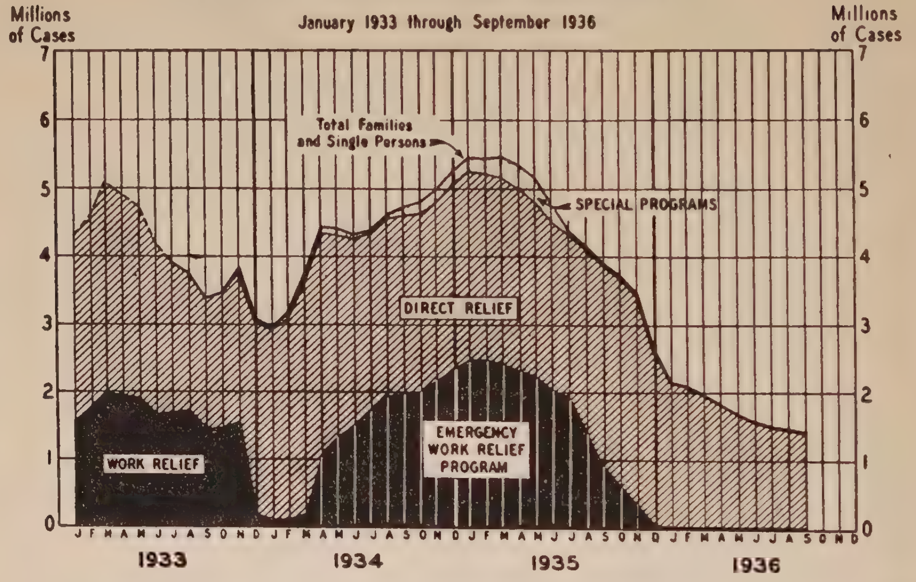
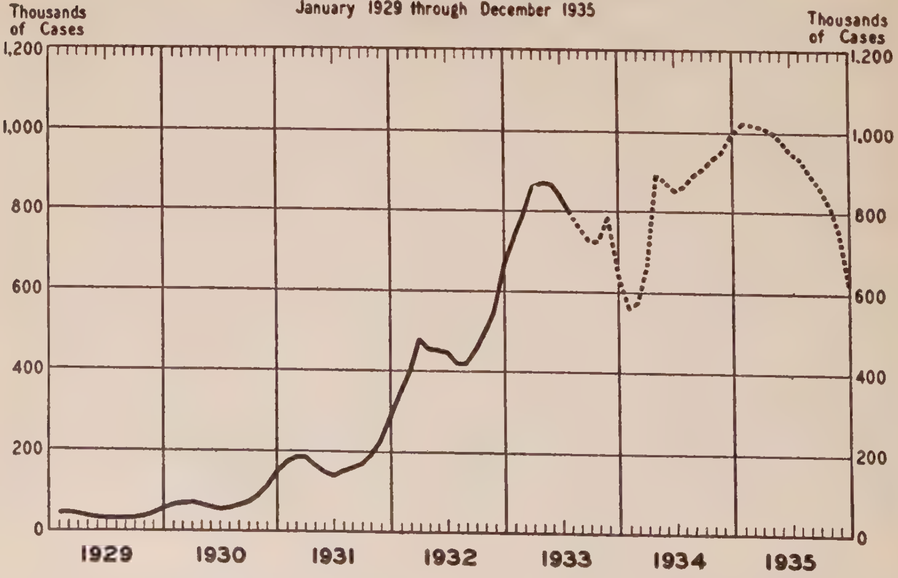


CHART 1
FAMILIES AND SINGLE PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC EMERGENCY RELIEF

January 1933 through September 1936

1502



NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND SINGLE PERSONS RECEIVING EMERGENCY RELIEF FROM PUBLIC FUNDS IN 108 PUBLIC AGENCIES IN 70 URBAN AREAS

AS REPORTED TO THE U.S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU

January 1929 through December 1935

Broken line indicates estimates based on reports to the FERA

Federal Emergency Relief Administration 2253

TABLE 3

TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES, CASES, AND PERSONS RECEIVING EMERGENCY RELIEF, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS
(January, 1933 through September, 1936)

Year and Month	Families	Single Persons	Cases (families and single persons)	Total Persons
1933				
January	3,850,000 *	440,000 *	4,290,000 *	17,300,000 *
February	4,140,000 *	470,000 *	4,610,000 *	18,600,000 *
March	4,560,000 *	520,000 *	5,080,000 *	20,500,000 *
April	4,422,675 *	491,000 *	4,913,675 *	19,900,000 *
May	4,247,450 *	476,000 *	4,723,450 *	19,100,000 *
June	3,754,290 *	437,000 *	4,191,290 *	16,900,000 *
July	3,455,414	452,654	3,908,068	15,385,275
August	3,352,201	408,453	3,760,654	15,085,183
September	3,005,850	398,971	3,404,821	13,402,581
October	3,010,510	434,870	3,445,380	13,609,815
November [1]	3,366,102	463,296	3,829,398	15,081,542
December [1]	2,631,080	447,019	3,078,099	11,671,639
1934				
January [1]	2,481,287	473,166	2,954,453	11,083,868
February [1]	2,593,318	559,184	3,152,502	11,636,036
March [1]	3,053,816	642,766	3,696,582	13,763,650
April	3,791,210	653,698	4,444,908	16,842,325
May	3,803,455	631,473	4,434,928	17,181,692
June	3,753,467	577,332	4,330,799	16,829,316
July	3,837,578	557,259	4,394,837	17,203,083
August	4,033,727	586,322	4,620,049	18,116,583
September	4,068,930	673,172	4,742,102	18,300,876
October	4,074,856	739,537	4,814,393	18,323,547
November	4,213,963	790,255	5,004,218	18,947,688
December	4,459,263	821,572	5,280,835	20,058,149
1935				
January	4,617,038	873,385	5,490,423	20,685,803
February	4,585,461	887,721	5,473,182	20,611,525
March	4,588,924	904,640	5,493,564	20,580,178
April	4,468,611	902,698	5,371,309	20,044,831
May	4,304,997	883,437	5,188,434	19,279,305
June	4,025,163	796,508	4,821,671	17,960,602
July	3,681,528	715,524	4,397,052	16,161,517
August	3,553,903	695,895	4,249,798	15,552,062
September	3,263,531	669,892	3,933,423	14,231,178
October	3,084,946	656,128	3,741,074	13,433,006
November	2,853,100	625,871	3,478,971	12,383,778
December	2,084,141	531,868	2,616,009	8,914,617
1936				
January [2]	1,720,000	490,000	2,210,000	7,330,000
February [2]	1,650,000	480,000	2,130,000	7,040,000
March [2]	1,510,000	475,000	1,985,000	6,480,000
April [2]	1,380,000	450,000	1,830,000	5,910,000
May [2]	1,235,000	425,000	1,660,000	5,280,000
June [2]	1,135,000	415,000	1,550,000	4,830,000
July [2]	1,080,000	390,000	1,470,000	4,480,000
August [2]	1,065,000	385,000	1,450,000	4,430,000
September [2]	....	......	1,401,000	....

* Estimated.

[1] Does not include the Civil Works program.

[2] Tentative estimate—not strictly comparable with data for months prior to January, 1936, since data are not limited to emergency relief.

date. In short, the transfer of CWA workers and CWA projects to the FERA resulted in an automatic application for relief in many instances.

Despite the slight decline in estimated unemployment during the same period, the emergency relief rolls advanced from the close of the CWA program through 1934 and reached a peak of 5,494,000 cases in March 1935. The drought during the summer of 1934 accounted for part of this increase. The exhaustion of the personal resources of the unemployed was another important factor. The gradual lessening of the social stigma attached to the receipt of relief and the weakening of the antipathy on the part of many to applying for relief likewise explain part of the increase. Closely associated with this change in attitude towards relief, and partly explaining this change, was the improvement and diversification in the types of relief granted. Widespread attempts were made to diversify work relief so as to fit the occupational characteristics of many of the unemployed. Special programs were devised, such as white collar projects, emergency education work, and student aid, which broke down much of the traditional reluctance towards the acceptance of relief. In a sense, work relief was considered by many to be a "job" and not "relief." This misapprehension was due in large part to work relief policies relating to hours of work, wages, and working conditions which considerably reduced the difference between relief employment and other types of work. Improvements in the technique and policy of case work investigation frequently made application for relief less odious and led to increased application.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND SINGLE PERSONS RECEIVING EMERGENCY RELIEF FROM PUBLIC FUNDS IN 108 PUBLIC AGENCIES IN 70 URBAN AREAS
(As reported to the U. S. Children's Bureau)
January, 1929, through December, 1935

Month	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	42,428	62,811	168,758	344,668	735,880	555,000 *	1,024,000 *
February	43,186	66,062	181,829	398,304	792,386	571,000 *	1,020,000 *
March	40,500	69,506	184,435	475,956	859,504	665,000 *	1,014,000 *
April	34,070	63,953	161,933	451,732	868,302	893,000 *	1,002,000 *
May	30,721	56,530	143,739	449,293	863,620	872,000 *	980,000 *
June	28,189	50,844	135,749	444,089	832,617	852,000 *	947,000 *
July	27,558	54,437	147,981	415,678	795,044	862,000 *	933,000 *
August	28,115	60,640	156,555	416,019	758,000 *	889,000 *	892,000 *
September	27,875	67,655	165,952	453,026	721,000 *	905,000 *	863,000 *
October	31,877	84,829	188,523	497,394	723,000 *	930,000 *	819,000 *
November	39,791	108,869	223,439	545,894	786,000 *	948,000 *	754,000 *
December	52,698	141,640	288,119	666,370	642,000 *	994,000 *	620,000 *

* Estimates based on reports to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration from 143 urban areas.

The growing volume of federal funds was perhaps the most important single factor accounting for the persistent rise in relief following the close of CWA. State and local funds also increased, although by relatively small amounts. The availability of extensive federal funds made possible a rise in relief standards and in average relief benefits during this period. Average monthly benefits increased from $15 in May, 1933, to $30 in January, 1935. When relief standards were raised the number of persons eligible for relief tended to increase. Thus families previously not eligible for relief because of a private income deemed sufficient for maintenance became eligible when improved relief standards exceeded their private income. This process of improvement went on until the middle of 1935, when federal grants began to be curtailed.

Closely associated with this factor was the expansion in relief coverage. During 1933 and early 1934 relief facilities were improved and expanded to cover areas not previously served, thus bringing a greater segment of the population within the scope of the emergency relief agencies. During this period of expansion many localities shifted their local poor relief cases to the new agencies, thereby adding to the "emergency" relief group. In addition to these factors other influences affected the relief rolls, such as seasonal variations in needs, the occurrence of strikes and floods, the amount of funds on hand, and erratic changes in the sources of funds as well as the strength of pressure groups and changes in administrative policy.

It is impossible, of course, to determine the relative weights to be assigned to these and other factors operating to swell the emergency relief rolls from the close of the CWA through the early months of 1935. It is significant to note that this upward trend occurred despite a decline in unemployment; in other words, a larger proportion of the unemployed had recourse to relief. Accordingly, it is probable that this rise occurred largely because increased funds led to an improvement in relief facilities and standards and not because of any corresponding increase in destitution. It is likely that the rise in relief standards in recent years over those prevailing in the pre-depression period will tend to maintain permanently large numbers receiving public aid. This is a situation which must be faced by government. The continuing high levels of relief (including the WPA) through 1936 despite an unusually rapid recovery have focused attention on this aspect of the relief problem. Indeed, as long as a sizeable unemployment problem persists, improved relief facilities and standards can be expected to bring a growing proportion of the unemployed on the rolls.

The sharp decline in relief rolls after March, 1935, was due partly to improved employment conditions but more particularly to administrative changes involving the cessation of FERA grants and the shift of large numbers of relief employables to the Works Program (especially the WPA). During 1936 the relief rolls, ranging from 2,200,000 cases in January to 1,400,000 in September, consisted of unemployable cases and those employable persons numbering from 400,000 to 500,000 who were unable to obtain jobs on the Works Program. This decline in the direct relief cases illustrates admirably the influence of administrative changes on the relief rolls apart from changes in the underlying factors of need.

Thus the trend of relief has been subjected to a number of complex factors, only one of which is the course of private employment. Indeed, employment changes have exerted less influence in the period 1933 to 1936 than is commonly believed, owing to the fact that probably no more than half the unemployed received relief during the last several years. The presence of a large non-relief unemployed group permits a substantial increase in private employment with relatively little change in relief. As pointed out above, this non-relief unemployed group can largely account for a concurrent rise in both employment and relief.

The relief problem with which the emergency relief administrations have endeavored to cope has been preponderantly an urban problem. Large cities have been confronted with serious unemployment for decades. During the period from July, 1933, through July, 1935, an average of 65 per cent of all cases receiving relief under the general relief program lived in urban centers (cities and towns with populations of 2,500 or more), whereas, according to the 1930 Census, only 58.1 per cent of the heads of families in the United States lived in these areas. The 32 cities with populations between 250,000 and 1,000,000 had an average relief rate of 12 per cent in October, 1933, as compared to an average of about 10 per cent for the country as a whole. Throughout the period of the FERA the proportion of the urban population on relief was greater than that of the rural group. In May, 1935, approximately one person in every six was on relief in cities, as compared to about one in eight in rural communities.

The intensity of the relief problem in the urban areas is strikingly shown by the data presented in Table 5 for the 93 cities with a population of 100,000 and above (1930 Census). These urban areas (including counties) contained approximately 39 per cent of the United States population, while, for the selected months shown in the table, these areas had from 42.5 to 54.6 per cent of the total relief population. In December, 1934, the percentage reached a low point (42.5) because of the large increase in rural relief cases in the drought areas. By December, 1935, the urban percentage advanced to 54.6, reflecting, in part, the greater disruption of relief facilities in rural areas with the cessation of federal grants. These

TABLE 5

FERA: NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING EMERGENCY RELIEF FROM PUBLIC FUNDS IN 93 CITIES OF OVER 100,000, BY CITIES

(July and December, 1933; June and December, 1934 and 1935; and June, 1936)

City[1]	1933		1934		1935		1936
	July	December	June	December	June	December	June[2]
Akron, Ohio	11,317	13,856	11,500	16,019	15,290	8,346	4,749
Albany, N. Y.	5,050	3,885	7,320	8,139	6,580	5,139	2,440
Atlanta, Ga.	10,732	15,139	23,945	25,681	17,865	7,233	3,779
Baltimore, Md.[1]	23,635	25,319	36,760	29,804	25,465	16,857	3,765
Birmingham, Ala.	19,208	22,726	29,289	28,425	26,028	7,698	1,219
Boston, Mass.	32,322	35,240	42,988	46,608	53,486	27,577	21,029
Bridgeport, Conn.	9,172	7,000	10,068	11,911	10,851	6,069	4,615
Buffalo, N. Y.	32,613	35,737	35,458	48,750	47,038	37,730	22,233
Cambridge, Mass.	16,804	14,918	25,847	31,297	32,730	22,423	12,765
Camden, N. J.	10,858	7,925	12,488	14,808	15,237	10,524	[6]
Canton, Ohio	8,858	6,544	6,017	9,499	7,307	3,551	2,910
Chattanooga, Tenn.	9,420	1,579	7,125	5,470	6,647	3,705	[6]
Chicago, Ill.	165,650	146,316	142,949	159,860	158,020	139,954	89,987
Cincinnati, Ohio	22,625	16,143	29,861	40,726	40,283	22,412	12,231
Cleveland, Ohio	49,375	41,277	54,714	71,240	70,165	58,656	30,261
Columbus, Ohio	16,412	8,643	15,660	17,805	18,865	8,779	6,937
Dallas, Tex.	11,189	10,936	11,711	11,099	8,259	5,536	967
Dayton, Ohio	9,706	9,088	10,615	15,015	14,809	6,478	3,966
Denver, Colo.	11,760	13,052	14,575	16,139	16,881	4,751	3,752
Des Moines, Iowa	5,046	5,091	7,559	8,314	7,141	6,052	[6]
Detroit, Mich.	61,979	71,495	40,080	71,369	43,667	30,590	22,859
Duluth, Minn.	7,995	5,546	8,413	10,768	10,126	5,508	3,713
Elizabeth, N. J.	7,716	6,047	9,208	8,932	7,077	4,372	[6]
El Paso, Tex.	5,449	2,288	4,945	5,130	4,541	2,318	576
Erie, Pa.	6,560	5,110	6,401	7,510	7,962	6,175	3,925
Evansville, Ind.	4,125	3,579	5,070	7,022	6,192	3,271	1,635
Fall River, Mass.	7,481	7,870	13,707	14,531	17,108	11,652	6,165
Flint, Mich.	5,749	8,591	2,966	10,150	5,624	3,214	2,324
Fort Wayne, Ind.	5,145	3,161	5,287	6,404	4,763	1,683	756
Fort Worth, Tex.	13,381	6,791	10,967	14,249	11,513	7,438	1,944
Gary, Ind.	10,601	6,696	7,867	12,454	9,283	4,435	3,605
Grand Rapids, Mich.	8,802	12,000	9,922	14,597	12,847	3,797	4,116
Hartford, Conn.	10,502	7,042	10,811	12,018	12,471	7,657	4,706
Houston, Tex.	12,930	10,732	13,624	14,446	12,274	8,100	3,635
Indianapolis, Ind.	11,476	11,066	17,733	21,573	19,409	10,447	7,004
Jacksonville, Fla.	15,317	5,603	12,747	15,240	9,708	311	717
Jersey City, N. J.	20,310	20,501	27,154	33,591	32,629	22,483	[6]
Kansas City, Kans.	5,725	2,681	6,349	7,421	8,109	3,993	1,841
Kansas City, Mo.	11,822	14,726	18,149	20,038	18,103	17,899	[6]
Knoxville, Tenn.	4,052	1,385	6,033	5,189	6,240	2,689	[6]
Long Beach, Calif.[3]							
Los Angeles, Calif.	116,955	57,044	99,980	114,387	115,188	97,548	40,665
Louisville, Ky.	1,973	2,946	4,746	5,575	5,192	2,220	[6]
Lowell, Mass.[4]							
Lynn, Mass.	9,289	10,352	18,094	23,227	19,808	13,061	6,073
Memphis, Tenn.	7,713	3,071	7,996	6,417	8,533	3,375	[6]
Miami, Fla.	10,290	853	4,330	5,261	3,449	111	656
Milwaukee, Wis.	29,361	22,121	27,272	40,281	33,502	26,199	13,256
Minneapolis, Minn.	13,571	15,200	18,067	23,010	21,871	20,634	10,556
Nashville, Tenn.	2,099	3,049	5,112	7,601	7,543	3,290	[6]
Newark, N. J.	22,978	20,507	30,430	38,029	32,160	24,634	[6]

TABLE 5—FERA: NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING EMERGENCY RELIEF FROM PUBLIC FUNDS IN 9 CITIES OF OVER 100,000, BY CITIES—Continued

City[1]	1933		1934		1935		193
	July	December	June	December	June	December	Jun
New Bedford, Mass.[5]							
New Haven, Conn.	8,918	7,063	11,394	11,973	10,898	6,031	5,79
New Orleans, La.	19,013	11,000	19,478	26,811	30,760	6,999	[6]
New York, N. Y.	209,485	111,777	310,390	338,339	352,515	192,243	221,23
Norfolk, Va.	2,046	2,479	4,433	4,807	4,826	2,553	[6]
Oakland, Calif.	10,320	7,229	9,165	15,384	17,907	15,157	[6]
Oklahoma City, Okla.	11,269	20,325	6,078	10,641	6,552	778	[6]
Omaha, Nebr.	4,432	9,373	9,472	12,680	13,896	12,895	11
Paterson, N. J.	4,387	4,958	6,276	10,601	9,142	8,299	[6]
Peoria, Ill.	3,225	2,039	3,780	4,146	2,921	3,879	2,53
Philadelphia, Pa.	76,215	69,500	77,556	90,740	104,902	87,112	63,44
Pittsburgh, Pa.	76,296	72,954	76,233	88,731	86,038	64,658	30,46
Portland, Ore.	14,734	15,026	18,898	19,323	16,868	5,704	4,01
Providence, R. I.	12,475	5,325	13,869	14,841	15,010	7,925	6,32
Reading, Pa.	13,627	9,109	6,982	7,274	6,831	5,031	3,00
Richmond, Va.	6,010	3,461	4,290	4,773	5,268	2,873	[6]
Rochester, N. Y.	17,566	14,459	18,117	20,580	19,156	17,737	9,25
St. Louis, Mo.[1]	27,224	32,537	28,628	41,178	39,740	35,290	11,11
St. Paul, Minn.	10,686	11,949	13,424	18,243	16,568	10,094	6,36
Salt Lake City, Utah	10,053	7,105	8,640	9,740	9,542	4,672	1,51
San Antonio, Tex.	15,175	13,359	14,749	17,709	14,837	12,375	3,02
San Diego, Calif.	3,636	5,862	7,074	9,336	11,537	4,453	[6]
San Francisco, Calif.	40,470	21,510	33,340	33,883	29,407	25,837	9,14
Scranton, Pa.	19,241	15,068	14,634	15,750	18,784	12,734	10,22
Seattle, Wash.	23,260	12,960	15,788	17,508	15,174	9,783	2,87
Somerville, Mass.[4]							
South Bend, Ind.	7,501	3,525	4,891	6,615	5,889	2,350	1,14
Spokane, Wash.	7,642	9,216	6,107	7,363	6,422	5,037	72
Springfield, Mass.	9,814	9,043	10,905	14,506	13,862	9,077	3,93
Syracuse, N. Y.	12,817	9,509	11,309	13,425	13,050	11,412	6,12
Tacoma, Wash.	7,874	5,078	8,144	8,503	9,516	7,978	2,87
Tampa, Fla.	10,580	12,901	13,532	12,893	7,924	150	78
Toledo, Ohio	19,860	17,472	25,213	27,670	23,555	14,362	7,39
Trenton, N. J.	5,526	3,248	6,410	8,949	8,840	7,275	[6]
Tulsa, Okla.	15,043	14,928	5,810	7,291	5,314	1,640	[6]
Utica, N. Y.	4,110	4,355	6,124	6,358	5,300	4,261	2,92
Washington, D. C.	10,878	8,190	19,968	22,301	17,702	10,195	3,98
Wichita, Kans.	4,307	2,386	5,088	7,362	6,073	4,636	2,23
Wilmington, Del.	7,302	6,127	4,319	5,203	4,106	2,475	64
Worcester, Mass.	12,042	9,267	14,457	19,642	18,423	10,105	6,533
Yonkers, N. Y.	18,052	12,968	18,466	20,849	18,142	16,446	10,394
Youngstown, Ohio	13,424	10,955	11,497	16,306	12,815	6,202	3,833
Total Urban	1,739,633	1,414,062	1,894,837	2,243,256	2,141,851	1,427,287	811,745
Per cent of U. S. Total	44.5%	45.9%	43.8%	42.5%	44.4%	54.6%	47.1%

---

[1] Represent the entire county in which the city is located with the exception of Baltimore and St. Louis.
[2] Tentative, not strictly comparable with data prior to January, 1936, since data are not limited to emergency relief.
[3] Included in Los Angeles figures.
[4] Included in Cambridge figures.
[5] Included in Fall River figures.
[6] Not available.

data demonstrate unmistakably the relatively greater intensity of relief in the urban areas and particularly in the major cities.

The over-representation of urban families on relief rolls reflects primarily the relatively greater insecurity of the urban economy in contrast to the rural in periods of depression, as well as the superior relief facilities and standards in the cities. In general, this over-representation of urban families on relief is to be expected. With economic specialization and its accompanying urbanization, economic security becomes largely a matter of holding a job; and with this specialization the economic system becomes increasingly subject to periodic, if not chronic, derangement and mass unemployment. Thus as industrial employment becomes more vital to individual security, the possibility of loss of employment tends to increase in the specialized urban areas. Similar considerations apply, but with less force, to rural areas as well. Despite the specialization in agriculture, however, it remains true that some measure of self-sufficiency is within reach. Lower living costs and living standards in rural areas further reduce the intensity of relief below that of the urban areas.

Inasmuch as the major urban areas are found largely in a small group of states, it is to be expected that geographic concentration of relief would be quite pronounced. Slightly over half the relief cases in June, 1935, were concentrated in eleven states, as shown in Chart 2. Sixty-one per cent of the expenditures for relief were incurred in these states. The relief problem is thus largely an urban concern, with a marked concentration and a definite over-representation of relief in the large urban areas, most of which are located in a relatively compact group of states bordering upon the Great Lakes and the Middle Atlantic.

Types of Relief. Relief has been provided on two general bases: the "maintenance" principle and the "work" principle. Under the former, direct relief was afforded to over half the cases on the FERA program. However, the work principle has steadily grown in favor in this country, and even prior to federal participation municipalities had turned to work relief in increasing numbers. When the FERA was created in 1933 this type of relief was encouraged, and funds were made available for paying work relief benefits. The FERA ruled, however, that federal funds could not be used for the purchase of materials, a fact which handicapped the development of worthwhile projects, despite rather widespread evasion of the regulation on the part of local relief agencies. Funds for material purchases were provided by local governments, but the projects suffered nevertheless.

Since the relief rolls were composed primarily of employable workers (perhaps 75 per cent of the heads of relief families were employable),

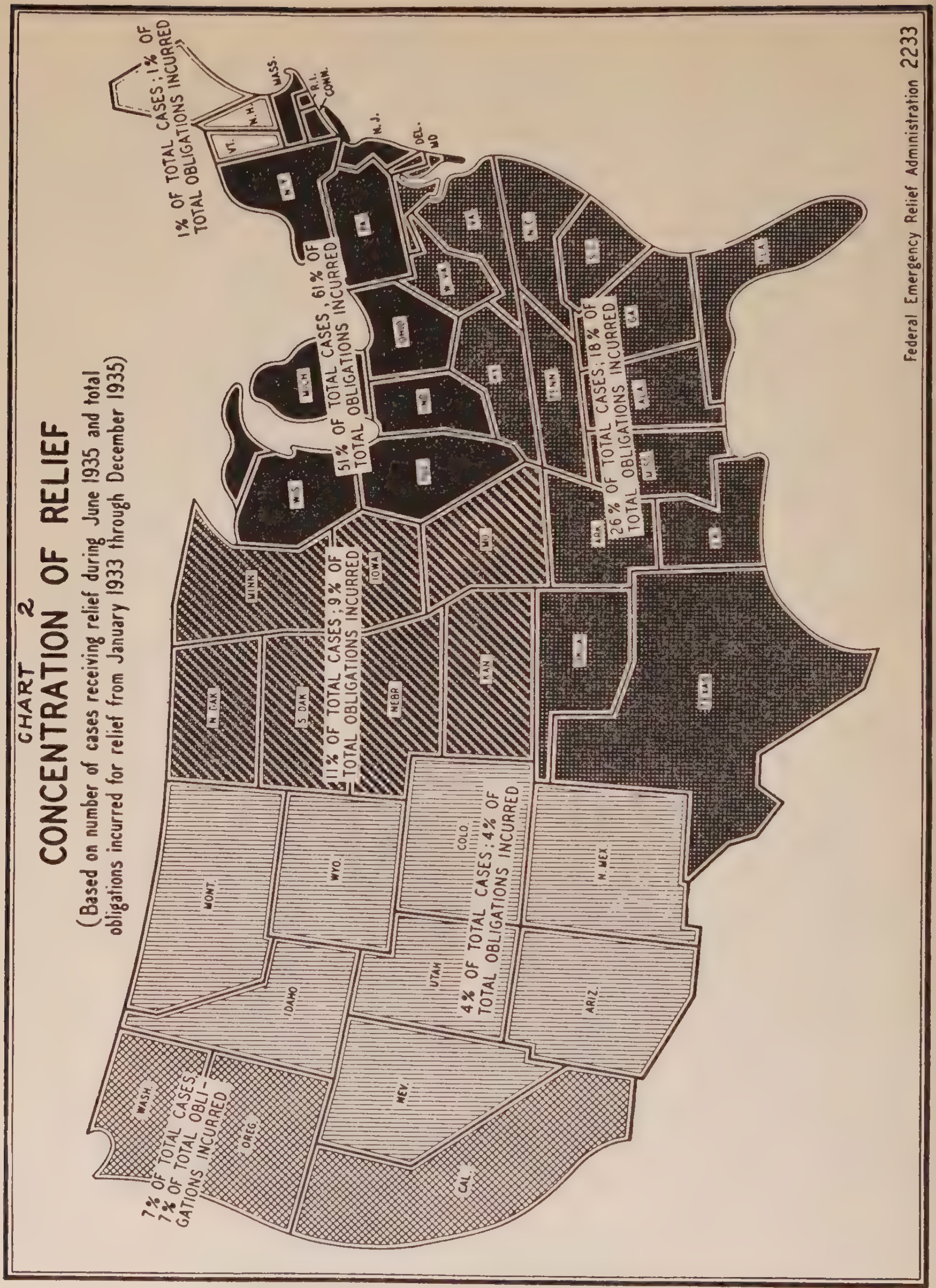


CHART 2

CONCENTRATION OF RELIEF

(Based on number of cases receiving relief during June 1935 and total obligations incurred for relief from January 1933 through December 1935)

1% OF TOTAL CASES; 1% OF TOTAL OBLIGATIONS INCURRED
51% OF TOTAL CASES, 61% OF TOTAL OBLIGATIONS INCURRED
26% OF TOTAL CASES; 18% OF TOTAL OBLIGATIONS INCURRED
11% OF TOTAL CASES; 9% OF TOTAL OBLIGATIONS INCURRED
4% OF TOTAL CASES; 4% OF TOTAL OBLIGATIONS INCURRED
7% OF TOTAL CASES; 7% OF TOTAL OBLIGATIONS INCURRED
VT.
N.H.
MASS.
R.I.
CONN.
N.J.
DEL.
MD
N.Y.
PA.
VA.
N.C.
S.C.
W.VA.
OHIO
MICH.
IND.
ILL.
WIS.
KY.
TENN.
GA.
FLA.
ALA.
MISS.
ARK.
LA.
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
N.DAK.
S.DAK.
NEBR.
KAN.
OKLA.
TEXAS
MONT.
WYO.
COLO.
N.MEX.
IDAHO
UTAH
ARIZ.
WASH.
OREG.
NEV.
CAL.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration 2233 efforts were made, particularly in 1934, to expand the work relief program. Work relief was considered more desirable than direct relief as a means of maintaining the skills and work habits as well as the morale of the jobless. The completion of work projects was advanced as another advantage of work over direct relief. The superior features of an efficient and diversified work relief program are evident. However, both efficiency and diversification were generally lacking in the work relief programs of the localities prior to the CWA era. This work relief, which employed approximately 2,000,000 persons in March, 1933, and 1,500,000 in November, was largely abandoned when the CWA was initiated in the latter month. Indeed, this latter program was established partly to replace the haphazard local work relief projects which had been financed largely by FERA grants. The CWA (as pointed out in the subsequent article) was also considered a means of injecting large amounts of purchasing power into the economic system pending the time when the PWA program would take over this recovery function.

During the period when the CWA was in operation in the winter of 1933-34, relief declined to less than 3,000,000, comprised almost entirely of direct relief cases. Following the termination of the CWA program in the spring of 1934, the FERA, in co-operation with the states, inaugurated the Emergency Work Relief Program. Many of the shortcomings of the early work relief projects and of the CWA were mitigated during the year and a half of active operation of this program.

One major problem confronting any work relief program is to devise projects sufficiently diverse to provide the varied occupational groups with work in keeping with their training and experience. These occupational groups differ widely between states and within regions of any state and necessarily impose heterogeneity in the work relief program.

As a result of this diversity in the occupational characteristics of the unemployed, work relief programs have differed widely between states and between communities within the states. These work relief projects employed over 1,100,000 persons in April, 1934, and by January, 1935, the peak of 2,500,000 were at work. At no time, however, were more than 47 per cent of the total relief cases receiving work relief benefits, although the percentage varied widely between states. In February, 1935, 99 per cent of all relief cases in South Dakota were reported as receiving work relief. Many of these, however, did not actually work because of the inability to provide work relief jobs to the entire group. Rhode Island and Mississippi reported 88 and 81 per cent, respectively, receiving work relief. On the other hand, Idaho reported less than 13 per cent on work relief, while Washington and Wisconsin reported 20 per cent. The seasonal factor was important in these states, particularly in Idaho and

Wisconsin, where outdoor work necessarily decreases during the winter. Thus the amount of work relief varied widely between states as a result of this factor.

In many cases it was found difficult to adapt work relief to the occupational characteristics of the unemployed, particularly of the factory unemployed, without engaging in work that competed with private industry. Often it was impossible to conduct certain types of work relief because of the shortage in required eligible skilled labor. This difficulty was overcome frequently by employing non-relief skilled workmen. The chronic shortage of materials and the frequent lack of efficient project supervision handicapped some of the work and prevented the expansion of additional projects. Both the great concentration of the unemployed in the large cities and the wide scattering of relief workers in many rural sections operated against the establishment of work relief projects in many cases. In short, the local relief officials frequently found almost insuperable obstacles in the way of expanding the work relief program. Work relief when efficiently conducted offers many economic and social advantages, but work at any cost and under any circumstances probably serves no useful purpose for either the community or the unemployed. These considerations explain, in large part, why FERA work relief benefits were made available to somewhat less than half the number receiving relief.

Work on public property provided an average of 78 per cent of the total employment on this work relief program. This field of activity included the construction of highways, roads, and streets; erosion control, grading, etc.; construction and improvement of public buildings; sewers, sanitation, etc.; recreational facilities such as parks, playgrounds, and swimming pools; and other public construction and maintenance work. Projects of this sort provided employment primarily for manual workers, who represented 69 per cent of all workers on relief rolls in March, 1935. Completion of these projects for the most part constituted a major advantage to municipalities. Frequently this work, which was made possible by federal funds, was of a type normally conducted by the municipalities themselves. In many financially distressed areas there were doubtless no other means of getting necessary work done, but there is little question that in some cases municipalities merely shifted their burden to the work relief program. Federal regulations ruled against this practice, but local sponsorship and control of project operation sometimes resulted in evasion of the federal policy. It is apparent, of course, that this practice led to a loss of jobs by regular municipal employees and thus partially defeated the purpose of work relief. It is impossible to estimate the amount of this shifting of local responsibility. In some areas it was undoubtedly extensive, but for the country as a whole the probable amount of displacement was relatively small.

Wise social policy required differentiated treatment of the numerous relief groups and relief problems. As pointed out above, under the Emergency Work Relief Program effort was made to devise projects which would provide employment in accordance with the training and experience of the workers. Success along this line was rather limited—competition with regular public and private enterprise was discouraged (although not entirely eliminated), and as a consequence workers frequently engaged in work far removed from their previous occupations. The many difficulties involved in providing suitable work are reflected by the fact that less than half of the relief cases received work relief benefits. Direct relief consequently remained the most widely used type of relief.

In addition to work and direct relief under the general relief program, certain special programs and activities were inaugurated to meet the special needs of certain groups of persons requiring public assistance. Such activities included the emergency education program, the college student aid program, the transient program, surplus commodity distribution, aid to self-help co-operatives, the rural rehabilitation program, and the drought relief program.

Thus the program of the FERA became highly differentiated in order to meet a variety of special problems and special needs of distressed groups. The imprint of local attitudes and customs was evident in all aspects of the program. The program was basically a locally directed program adapted to the numerous local needs but financed largely by federal funds. Of the several large groups receiving aid under this program, the industrial unemployed living mostly in urban areas undoubtedly constituted the largest group. The work relief program was specially designed to meet the needs of this group, and it is probable that well over half of the employable jobless on relief received work benefits. Despite its limitations this work relief program undoubtedly achieved its major objectives and experienced steady improvement in types of projects, in efficiency of operation, in diversification of work, in training workers, and in completed projects.

Direct relief cared for those employables who obtained no work relief or an insufficient amount of work benefits, as well as for the large group of unemployables (estimated at approximately 20 per cent of the total cases). This latter group found its way to the emergency rolls because of the inability or unwillingness of the localities to provide for them. Diversification was further extended, gradually and experimentally, to meet the special needs of others, such as transients, drought farmers and other destitute rural groups, unemployed teachers, artists, musicians, and other "white collar" groups.

Diversification of policy and activity is an essential principle to be followed in a relief program. Relief needs and groups differ widely between urban areas, between rural sections, between urban and rural areas, and between different sections of the country. Within any one community, moreover, the needs and groups differ widely. To meet these needs adequately under a varied program, long-range planning and an assurance of continued funds are necessary. In recent years, however, diversification has been somewhat impeded by a chronic shortage and uncertainty of funds which made long-range planning virtually impossible. Moreover, the emergency situation and the limited experience with large-scale relief created additional difficulties. Many of these obstacles were overcome as the cumulative and diversified growth of the FERA program continued up to its precipitate liquidation in the latter months of 1935.

Relief Financing. The Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933 provided that federal funds for relief purposes should be apportioned among the states, territories, and the District of Columbia on two different bases. Subsection 4(b) of the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933 provided that $250,000,000 of the initial $500,000,000 fund be made available to the states on a matching basis. Federal grants in any quarter were to equal one third of the total public relief expenditures during the preceding quarter. In subsection 4(c) the remaining fund was made available for discretionary grants on the part of the FERA. The Act provided in subsection 4(d) that the matching provisions of subsection (b) could become inoperative by action of the President, making the funds remaining under this provision available for discretionary grants. Approximately $200,000,000 of matching grants were made before subsection 4(d) was invoked. The balance of the 1933 appropriations and all of the subsequent appropriations were granted on the discretionary basis.

There is a basic difference between these two methods of determining grants. The states' claim to the matching grants was a matter of "right," while no such right was attached to the discretionary grants. Moreover, the determination of the amount of the matched grant was fixed by law: given the amount of public expenditures in a state, the federal grant was automatically computed. Discretionary grants, on the other hand, depend upon numerous factors, no one of which is definitive. Matching grants have the alleged advantage of inducing local and state financial support; discretionary or equalization grants, designed to compensate for state variations in need and in ability, have the advantage of flexibility. Inasmuch as relief needs and the ability to finance relief activities tend to vary inversely, much can be said against the matching provision. It is probable, however, that a federal-state financial arrangement which made use of both matching grants and limited discretionary grants would be somewhat more satisfactory than an exclusively discretionary arrangement.

It was not possible, at least during the emergency period, to devise a simple formula for grant purposes. The FERA grants to individual states were based upon detailed knowledge of the relief situation in each state. The allocation of grant funds in turn by states to the local relief administrations was not subject to federal control. Four major sources of information were relied upon by the FERA in making grants to the states: (1) the form "Applications for Funds" submitted by the governors with a supporting statement describing relief conditions in the states, (2) FERA field representatives who kept in close touch with all relief operations in the states, (3) statistical reports of relief activities in the state, and (4) direct contacts with the states by the FERA Assistant Administrator in charge of state relations. Grants to the states were thus based upon the composite judgment of representatives of the FERA and of the state emergency relief administrations, supported by statistical and financial information.

Grants became state funds once they were accepted by the governors. Under certain circumstances, however, the FERA directly administered federal funds in the states. The Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933 authorized the Administrator to assume control of the emergency relief administration in any state "where, in his judgment, more effective and efficient cooperation between state and federal authorities may thereby be secured in carrying out the purposes of this Act." During the FERA program, federal control was assumed in six states (Oklahoma, North Dakota, Massachusetts, Ohio, Louisiana, Georgia) because of lack of co-operation, political interferences, or other administrative difficulties.

With minor exceptions, the state legislatures left the intra-state distribution of federal and state relief funds to the discretion of the state relief authorities. Statutory regulations governing the distribution of state funds were passed in some states, but usually only general provisions were included. Lack of precedent obliged each state to devise its own plan for the measurement of need and ability in attempting to supply the difference between local relief needs and local ability to meet such needs.

It can be said that the problem of intra-state distribution of relief funds has not progressed far toward a satisfactory solution. The measurement of inter-community needs is far from satisfactory, although greater uniformity in standards has been achieved in recent years. The measurement of local ability likewise presents many difficulties. The ability to finance relief cannot be measured apart from considerations of the total governmental requirements, and nonrelief functions are subject to wide variations between communities. Under the pressure of the emergency, state governments have resorted to a variety of means to equalize inter-community variations in ability. Thus far these means have not been adequate. Inequities have appeared in these arrangements between the state and the local political subdivisions. During the period of FERA grants the state relief officials were able to use federal funds to offset these inequities. This possibility no longer exists. As a consequence the importance of adequate measurement of inter-community need and ability has increased since the cessation of FERA grants.

Sources of Funds. During the 5-year period beginning July 1, 1930, the total revenue provided by state governments for emergency relief amounted to approximately $533,000,000. Long-term borrowing accounted for 55.4 per cent of this total, general revenues for 19.9 per cent, sales taxes for 14.3 per cent, automotive revenues for 4.1 per cent, beer and liquor revenues for 2.7 per cent, income taxes for 1.5 per cent, and miscellaneous sources for 1.1 per cent (Table 6).

General revenues supplied all state emergency relief funds in the fiscal year 1930–1931, 52.3 per cent in 1931–1932, and 12 per cent in 1933–1934. In 1935 general revenues began to assume increasing importance once more. Bonds supplied no funds in 1930–1931 but furnished 63.0 per cent of all state relief funds in 1933–1934. During 1935 the proportion declined somewhat. Sales taxes first supplied state relief revenue in 1932–1933 (13.2 per cent). This source increased to 19.5 per cent in 1933–1934 and showed a moderate relative decline in 1934–1935, which was followed by a conspicuous upward trend during 1935–1936. The use of this tax cannot be viewed with approbation, particularly in view of the reduced planes of living during the depression years.

The total emergency relief expenditures of local units of government during the three calendar years 1933–1935 amounted to approximately $663,000,000. Only a portion of the expenditures credited to local governments represented cash outlays, the remainder being materials, supplies, equipment, and services contributed to work projects. From July 1, 1933, through June 30, 1935, contributions of this latter nature amounted to 14.7 per cent of the total local expenditures. During the same period, cash expenditures totaling $347,342,000 were derived from the following sources: property taxes 47.9 per cent, bonds 35 per cent, sales taxes 6.8 per cent, general revenues 3.7 per cent, utility revenues 3.2 per cent, automotive revenues 1.8 per cent, and miscellaneous sources 1.6 per cent.

Property taxes supplied 48.2 per cent of local cash contributions in the fiscal year 1933–1934 and 47.8 per cent in 1934–1935; bonds declined from 46.9 per cent to 27 per cent; sales taxes supplied no relief funds the first

TABLE 6

FERA: REVENUE SOURCES OF STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF FUNDS
July 1, 1930 through June 30, 1935
[Expenditure basis]

State	Total	Funds Specifically Appropriated For Emergency Relief							Funds Not Specifically Appropriated for Emergency Relief
		General Revenues	Bonds	Sales Taxes	Automotive Revenues	Beer and Liquor Revenues	Income Taxes	Miscellaneous Sources	
Ala.	$26,152	....	....	....	$26,152	....	....	....	....
Ariz.	2,168,801	....	....	$1,614,783[1]	554,018	....	....	....	....
Ark.	270,374	$5,250	....	....	....	....	....	....	$265,124
Calif.	27,289,324	215,725	$25,383,329	....	....	....	....	....	1,690,270
Colo.	1,779,000	60,000	....	....	1,719,000	....	....	....	....
Conn.	7,423,663	4,534,044	....	....	....	....	....	$352,005[2]	2,537,614
Del.	2,108,000	2,000,000	....	....	....	....	....	108,000[3]	....
Fla.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ga.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Idaho	350,774	....	....	317,000	16,090	....	....	....	17,684
Ill.	74,547,694	8,840,815	48,492,069	17,214,810	....	....	....	....	....
Ind.	146,525	94,398	....	....	....	....	....	....	52,127
Iowa	3,001,282	....	....	3,000,000	....	....	....	....	1,282
Kans.	300,630	75,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	225,630
Ky.	2,169,684	....	....	1,121,385	....	$1,048,299	....	....	....
La.	148,321	....	....	....	....	....	....	148,321[4]	....
Me.	2,606,420	2,606,420	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Md.	13,395,123	....	12,738,610	525,000	....	....	....	131,513[5]	....
Mass.	490,901	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	490,901
Mich.	23,000,000	....	....	23,000,000	....	....	....	....	....
Minn.	4,276,782	66,383	435,745	....	....	3,774,654	....	....	....
Miss.	167,000	167,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mo.	6,084,062	302,903	....	5,781,159	....	....	....	....	....
Mont.	506,959	2,497	....	....	....	325,411	$36,034	143,017[6]	....
Nebr.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nev.	45,766	....	45,766	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. H.	2,534,293	28,092	2,506,201	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. J.	58,548,324	3,116,034	39,335,458	....	11,604,331	....	....	4,492,501[7]	....
N. M.	179,638	5,980	....	....	983	166,000	....	....	6,675
N. Y.	119,336,098	25,000,001	94,336,097	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. D.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	36,918,087	59,851	29,603,364	5,252,094	2,002,778	....	....	....	....
Okla.	1,954,450	1,954,450	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ore.	2,495,363	74,864	....	....	....	2,420,499	....	....	....
Pa.	93,289,230	53,250,898	17,962,077	12,000,000	3,657,349	6,418,906	....	....	....

TABLE 6.—FERA: REVENUE SOURCES OF STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF FUNDS—Continued

State	Total	Funds Specifically Appropriated For Emergency Relief							Funds not Specifically Appropriated for Emergency Relief
		General Revenues	Bonds	Sales Taxes	Automotive Revenues	Beer and Liquor Revenues	Income Taxes	Miscellaneous Sources	
R. I.	7,556,285	$2,115,168 [8]	$4,476,429	....	$964,688	....	....	....	....
S. C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S. D.	275,922	....	....	....	....	$275,922	....	....	....
Tenn.	1,181,155	....	....	....	1,181,155	....	....	....	....
Tex.	16,723,564	58,878	16,664,686	....	....	....	....	....	....
Utah	2,653,648	....	....	$2,636,330	....	17,318	....	....	....
Vt.	39,494	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$39,494
Va.	26,248	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26,248
Wash.	4,744,489	1,234,623	3,509,866	....	....	....	....	....	....
W. Va.	3,797,774	....	....	3,797,774	....	....	....	....	....
Wis.	8,279,774	108,878	....	....	....	....	$7,895,089	$275,807 [9]	....
Wyo.	108,300	300	....	108,000	....	....	....	....	....
Total	$532,945,373	$105,978,452	$295,489,697	$76,368,335	$21,726,544	$14,447,009	$7,931,123	$5,651,164	$5,353,049

[1] $1,279,755 derived from selective sales taxes on malt, liquor, tobacco, cosmetics, etc.

[2] Endowment income.

[3] Sinking fund.

[4] Tax on corporations.

[5] Race-track licenses, inheritance taxes, and Public Works funds.

[6] Taxes on inheritances and utilities.

[7] Salary cuts and teachers' annuity and pension funds.

[8] Includes $611,774 from State's share of locally collected property tax.

[9] Inheritance, transfer, and chain store taxes.

TABLE 7

FERA: REVENUE SOURCES OF LOCAL EMERGENCY RELIEF FUNDS, BY STATES

July 1, 1933 through June 30, 1935

State	Grand Total Analyzed[1]	Total Contributed in—		Revenue Sources of Funds Contributed in Cash						
		Materials, Supplies, Equipment, and Services	Cash	Property Taxes	General Revenues	Bonds	Automotive Revenues	School Revenues	Other Major Sources	Miscellaneous Sources
Ala.	$1,888,600	$1,222,379	$666,221	....	$160,607	....	$505,614	......	....	......
Ariz.	98,202	....	98,202	$98,202	....	....	....	......	....	......
Ark.	1,043,687	1,006,109	37,578	....	....	....	....	......	$37,578 [2]	......
Calif.	38,487,384	268,411	38,218,973	14,788,832	188,762	$23,034,460	9,925	......	196,917 [3]	$77
Colo.	3,940,258	321,247	3,619,011	2,437,654	71,412	753,083	305,750	$18,620	2,378 [4]	30,114
Conn.	14,943,644	303,992	14,639,652	11,962,424	1,631,240	1,045,988	....	......	....	......
Del.	741,096	....	741,096	....	404,596	....	....	......	336,500 [5]	......
Fla.	2,107,794	1,894,633	213,161	8,411	168,508	....	36,242	......	....	......
Ga.	1,922,444	243,293	1,679,151	1,679,151	....	....	....	......	....	......

Ill.	8,641,596	....	8,641,596	7,443,383	....	1,198,213	....	......	....	......
Ind.	19,975,165	....	19,975,165	15,133,821	1,017,394	3,823,950	....	......	....	......
Iowa	8,615,447	2,205,574	6,409,873	4,191,177	....	2,218,696	....	......	....	......
Kans.	10,434,194	1,365,626	9,068,568	5,401,663	150,799	2,499,036	748,537	19,695	204,032[4]	44,806
Ky.	2,900,429	....	2,900,429	2,599,359	225,623	....	68,886	1,561	....	5,000
La.	1,177,729	1,065,578	112,151	....	112,151	....	....	......	....	......
Me.	5,916,869	5,414,397	502,472	502,472	....	....	....	......	....	......
Md.	975,598	874,226	101,372	101,372	....	....	....	......	....	......
Mass.	63,553,658	....	63,553,658	47,293,090	....	16,260,568	....	......	....	......
Mich.	11,601,806	7,482,130	4,119,676	2,743,988	427,301	46,911	842,704	......	....	58,772
Minn.	10,526,664	96,651	10,430,013	7,127,724	122,513	3,119,878	51,832	......	....	8,066
Miss.	399,757	399,757	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......
Mo.	5,789,674	611,135	5,178,539	1,346,696	94,638	3,713,484	17,494	1,193	2,207[4]	2,827
Mont.	1,866,136	1,349,652	516,484	516,484	....	....	....	......	....	......
Nebr.	4,754,698	1,268,845	3,485,853	2,640,465	....	....	777,303	......	68,085[6]	......
Nev.	265,089	....	265,089	265,089	....	....	....	......	....	......
N. H.	2,463,026	594,029	1,868,997	1,339,136	182,788	212,878	....	......	23,175[4]	111,020
N. J.	5,646,426	....	5,646,426	4,887,626	....	758,800	....	......	....	......
N. M.	138,353	....	138,353	138,353	....	....	....	......	....	......
N. Y.	104,453,973	414,974	104,038,999	8,243,880	....	58,171,867	....	......	37,623,252[7]	......
N. C.	452,983	....	452,983	431,249	20,776	....	....	......	....	958
N. D.	1,954,028	99,155	1,854,873	1,409,386	222,201	9,000	161,991	......	....	52,295
Ohio	7,485,532	1,291,580	6,193,952	4,005,642	250,608	....	1,937,702	......	....	......
Okla.	4,288,259	1,834,556	2,453,703	775,049	1,137,301	69,744	428,748	7,225	31,691[4]	3,945
Ore.	2,107,695	437,932	1,669,763	1,388,653	113,654	118,155	....	......	49,301[4]	......
Pa.	19,636,907	19,059,432	577,475	577,475	....	....	....	......	....	......
R. I.	4,592,842	....	4,592,842	....	3,468,882	1,123,960	....	......	....	......
S. C.	628,444	628,444	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......
S. D.	4,106,124	439,332	3,666,792	3,027,764	388,340	7,500	146,928	649	95,536[8]	75
Tenn.	931,950	931,950	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......
Tex.	109,016	....	109,016	109,016	....	....	....	......	....	......
Utah	1,330,092	293,638	1,036,454	799,013	85,511	90,173	34,410	5,092	22,150[4]	105
Vt.	1,649,308	....	1,649,308	1,363,308	....	286,000	....	......	....	......
Va.	1,616,309	970,011	646,298	....	646,298	....	....	......	....	......
Wash.	2,013,052	512,846	1,500,206	1,253,824	88,999	88,824	43,969	5,348	12,176[4]	7,066
W. Va.	819,137	146,388	672,749	428,430	237,353	1,000	5,849	......	117[4]	......
Wis.	17,081,179	4,637,982	12,443,197	7,384,138	1,002,949	3,012,660	2,657	......	868,607[9]	172,186
Wyo.	161,621	12,711	148,910	83,945	47,030	....	17,935	......	....	......
Total[10]	407,299,811	59,956,987	347,342,824	166,612,477	12,761,139	121,674,817	6,159,594	59,906	39,573,702	501,189

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[1] Represents 92.2 per cent of total reported local expenditures.

[2] Voluntary utility taxes.

[3] Municipal salary deductions.

[4] Public utility taxes and revenues.

[5] Income tax.

[6] Inheritance tax.

[7] Sales tax $23,589,779; business tax $3,912,818; utility tax $10,120,655.

[8] Beer tax $94,707; income tax $829.

[9] Income tax $311,632; public utility taxes and revenue $528,954; inheritance tax $28,021.

[10] Continental United States, excluding the District of Columbia.

year and 11.4 per cent the second; general revenues increased from 2.8 per cent to 4.3 per cent; and utility revenues increased from 0.2 per cent to 5.2 per cent. The decline in borrowing and the increase in local tax revenues for relief purposes in the case of state and local governments is also a favorable trend. Table 7 shows the revenue sources of local emergency relief funds by states for the period July 1, 1933, through June 30, 1935.

State and local relief financing in recent years has been based primarily on emergency considerations. As a consequence, funds have been derived from sources that can be explained only in terms of expediency. Some states, however, are beginning to adjust their fiscal affairs to the probable permanent relief item. Local governments, of course, have confronted this problem for generations and in some cases are now preparing for a permanently larger problem. While FERA grants were being made, many states and localities preferred to ignore the necessity of providing adequate funds. The growth of the WPA softened the effect of the withdrawal of FERA grants, but the fact remains that the direct relief group is the responsibility of the states and localities and that a long-term fiscal program is now a necessity. This necessity has grown more urgent with the recent and prospective declines in the WPA program. In short, the states and localities probably will be faced with a permanently larger relief problem which will require the abandonment of the chaotic financial policies of recent years.

Federal funds for the FERA program were provided under five different Acts of Congress. The following tabulation shows the net funds derived from each measure. It will be noted that the FERA received only $411,040,000 from the Relief Act of 1933, which made $500,000,000 available. The difference is accounted for by the transfer of FERA funds to the CWA.

FEDERAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED FOR THE USE OF OR ALLOCATED TO FERA
(Cumulative through June 30, 1936)

Authorization	Amount
Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933	$411,040,000
National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933	148,035,000
Act of February 15, 1934	605,000,000
Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935:	
Title II, par. 1	257,000,000
Title II, par. 2	223,590,000
Title II, par. 1	500,000,000
Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935	944,005,625
Total	$3,088,670,625

The emergency nature of federal financing of unemployment relief is evident in the legislation providing funds. One feature that characterizes all the federal legislation, with the exception of the Relief Act of 1933, is the appropriation and authorization of funds for relief purposes to be used in the discretion of the President. Of the $3,089,000,000 made available to the FERA, all but $500,000,000 was allocated or transferred under Presidential direction. The dynamic character of the relief problem and the multiplicity of governmental agencies operating in the broad field of emergency relief made specific appropriations or authorizations virtually impossible to determine. Moreover, financial flexibility was considered desirable in dealing with a problem as variable as emergency relief. It was believed that the maximum of flexibility could best be attained by the appropriation of funds to the President for subsequent allocation by him.

A further feature of federal relief financing which bears witness to the emergency nature of the problem is the extensive use of RFC funds for relief purposes. The FERA obtained $1,000,000,000 from this source, the first part by a Congressional authorization that a sum not to exceed $500,000,000 be made available for relief grants and the second part by Presidential transfer of $500,000,000 authorized by Congress. The use of the funds of a lending agency for relief grants was prompted in part by the precedent established by the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 and in part by the fact that RFC funds were readily available. Moreover, since relief needs could not be judged accurately for any considerable period in advance it was considered advisable to obtain the authority to utilize available funds in case the need for them should arise.

Moreover, federal financing of emergency relief for the most part has been based on the erroneous assumption that the relief problem was temporary. As a consequence, the funds provided by Congress for relief purposes frequently have been sufficient to last for only a few months at a time. This situation made the financial position of the FERA more or less precarious on a number of occasions. Indications point to a belated official recognition of the permanence of the relief and unemployment problem. It is probable that this change in view will aid in bringing about a much-needed stability in relief organization and policy as well as an assurance of recurring appropriations.

This chronic shortage and uncertainty of federal relief financing perhaps can be explained in terms of the unusual emergency conditions and the absence of federal experience with relief financing. However, both the emergency and the inexperience are things of the past; but the relief problem remains. The probable permanence of the unemployment and relief problem will make necessary federal, state, and local co-operation in the financial support of this burden.

The obligations incurred (expenditures) for emergency relief in the

United States from January, 1933, through August, 1936, are shown by sources of funds by quarters in Table 8 and Chart 3. For the entire period a total of over $4,467,000,000 was expended. Of this total the federal government contributed $2,900,000,000, or 66 per cent; the states $728,000,000, or 16 per cent; and the localities $807,000,000, or 18 per cent. This total covers the federal, state, and local expenditures under the FERA program and the pre-FERA expenditures of January—May, 1933. Expenditures by CWA, WPA, and CCC, which may be properly classified as relief outlays, are not included.

The greatest increase in relief expenditures occurred between 1933 and 1934, with an advance from $793,000,000 to $1,476,000,000. Most of this

TABLE 8

FERA: AMOUNT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF[1] FROM PUBLIC FUNDS, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

(By quarters, January, 1933, through August, 1936)

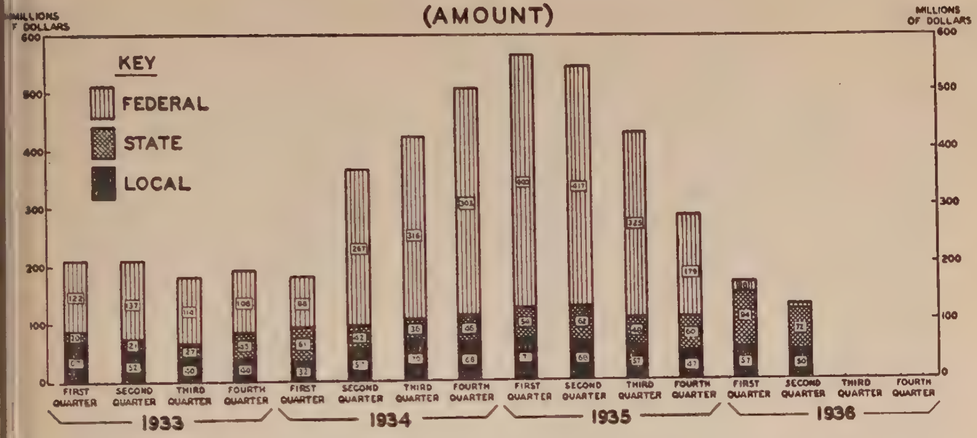
Quarters and Years	Total Amount	Federal Funds		State Funds		Local Funds	
		Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent
1933							
1st Quarter	$ 209,408,216	$ 122,380,457	58.4	$ 20,032,060	9.6	$ 66,995,699	32.0
2nd Quarter	210,099,057	136,602,816	65.0	21,240,048	10.1	52,256,193	24.9
3rd Quarter	180,900,237	113,652,556	62.8	27,394,630	15.2	39,853,051	22.0
4th Quarter	192,380,723	108,037,200	56.1	44,597,921	23.2	39,745,602	20.7
Total, 1933	792,788,233	480,673,029	60.6	113,264,659	14.3	198,850,545	25.1
1934							
1st Quarter	180,859,993	87,556,295	48.4	61,303,535	33.9	32,000,163	17.7
2nd Quarter	365,600,105	266,690,384	73.0	41,818,794	11.4	57,090,927	15.6
3rd Quarter	421,673,678	315,681,181	74.9	36,072,278	8.5	69,920,219	16.6
4th Quarter	507,658,553	393,484,858	77.5	46,382,923	9.1	67,790,772	13.4
Total, 1934	1,475,792,329	1,063,412,718	72.0	185,577,530	12.6	226,802,081	15.4
1935							
1st Quarter	565,600,106	440,019,219	77.8	54,349,865	9.6	71,231,022	12.6
2nd Quarter	546,421,692	416,515,414	76.2	61,802,466	11.3	68,103,812	12.5
3rd Quarter	429,706,008	324,522,011	75.5	48,060,918	11.2	57,123,079	13.3
4th Quarter	286,265,925	178,864,734	62.6	60,336,364	21.0	47,064,827	16.4
Total, 1935	1,827,993,731	1,359,921,378	74.4	224,549,613	12.3	243,522,740	13.3
1936							
1st Quarter[2]	168,500,000	18,100,000	10.7	93,500,000	55.5	56,900,000	33.8
2nd Quarter[2]	129,400,000	7,200,000	5.6	72,400,000	55.9	49,800,000	38.5
July and August[2]	72,900,000	2,500,000	3.4	38,900,000	53.4	31,500,000	43.2
Total, 8 mos. 1936 ..	370,800,000	27,800,000	7.5	204,800,000	55.2	138,200,000	37.3
TOTAL, January, 1933, through August, 1936 ..	4,467,374,293	2,931,807,125	65.6	728,191,802	16.3	807,375,366	18.1

[1] Includes relief extended to cases under the general relief program, cost of administration and special programs; beginning April, 1934, these figures also include purchases of materials, supplies and equipment, rentals of equipment (such as team and truck hire), earnings of nonrelief persons and other costs of the Emergency Work Relief Program.

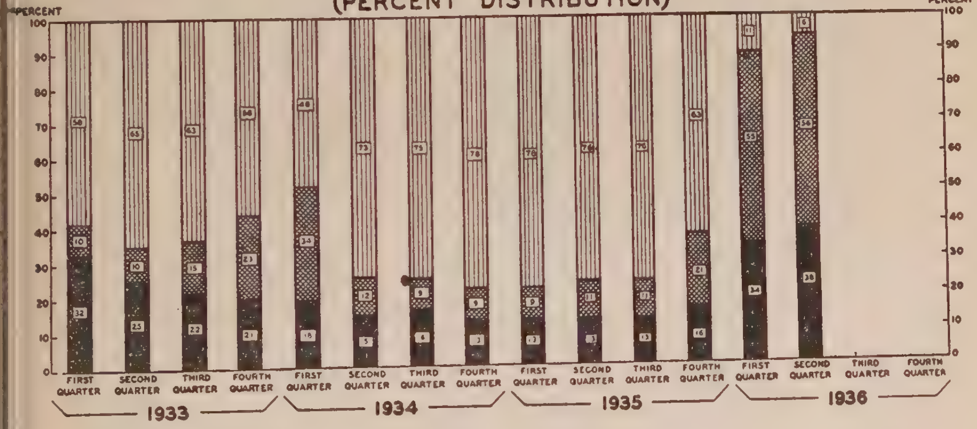
[2] Tentative estimate—not strictly comparable with data for months prior to January, 1936, since data are not limited to emergency relief.

CHART 3
EMERGENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES*
BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

(AMOUNT)



(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)



*REPRESENTS OBLIGATIONS INCURRED

was accounted for by the expansion of federal expenditures from $481,000,000 in 1933 to over $1,063,000,000 in 1934. Expenditures from FERA funds continued to increase in 1935, reaching a peak of $440,000,000 in the first quarter. The cessation of FERA grants and the transfer of relief cases to the WPA rolls during the latter part of 1935 greatly curtailed expenditures from federal funds during the fourth quarter. During the first eight months of 1936 only relatively small balances of remaining federal funds in the states were used.

State funds over this period increased each year, with 1935 expenditures

TABLE 9

FERA: AMOUNT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF[1] FROM PUBLIC FUNDS, B SOURCES OF FUNDS, BY STATES

(January, 1933, through December, 1935)

State	Total Amount	Federal Funds		State Funds		Local Funds	
		Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	P Ce
Ala.	$47,318,376	$44,762,571	94.6	$ 312,212	0.7	$ 2,243,593	4
Ariz.	19,214,371	16,170,501	84.2	2,660,321	13.8	383,549	2
Ark.	41,524,165	40,001,661	96.3	305,136	0.8	1,217,368	2
Calif.	235,096,613	158,041,750	67.2	38,209,480	16.3	38,845,383	16
Colo.	46,509,880	39,269,117	84.4	2,100,257	4.5	5,140,506	11
Conn.	53,526,634	23,514,388	43.9	5,300,394	9.9	24,711,852	46.
Del.	5,194,435	2,103,468	40.5	2,107,942	40.6	983,025	18
D. of C.	20,012,872	14,665,529	73.3	....	...	5,347,343	26.
Fla.	42,376,989	40,361,552	95.3	15,492	[2]	1,999,945	4.
Ga.	47,730,325	44,793,264	93.8	5	[2]	2,937,056	6.
Idaho	15,883,655	13,359,321	84.1	806,612	5.1	1,717,722	10.
Ill.	308,672,762	232,791,591	75.4	62,119,849	20.1	13,761,322	4.
Ind.	80,303,842	51,782,792	64.5	164,635	0.2	28,356,415	35.
Iowa	41,764,128	24,126,482	57.8	4,169,752	10.0	13,467,894	32.
Kans.	54,747,935	39,949,245	73.0	470,877	0.9	14,327,813	26.
Ky.	45,078,692	38,819,639	86.1	2,573,998	5.7	3,685,055	8.
La.	53,126,959	51,495,793	96.9	1,697	[2]	1,629,469	3.
Me.	23,299,386	11,787,577	50.6	2,087,142	9.0	9,424,667	40.
Md.	45,916,020	33,349,321	72.6	10,127,288	22.1	2,439,411	5.
Mass.	218,996,550	114,510,390	52.3	560,381	0.3	103,925,779	47.
Mich.	173,020,332	127,137,454	73.5	26,466,306	15.3	19,416,572	11.
Minn.	88,657,414	67,695,056	76.3	5,545,818	6.3	15,416,540	17.
Miss.	32,179,719	30,948,147	96.2	208,334	0.6	1,023,238	3.
Mo.	82,747,423	64,083,417	77.4	9,008,186	10.9	9,655,820	11.
Mont.	25,334,633	22,439,392	88.6	451,219	1.8	2,444,022	9.
Nebr.	28,091,784	21,583,107	76.8	2,748	[2]	6,505,929	23.
Nev.	5,724,742	5,074,574	88.6	130,489	2.3	519,679	9.
N. H.	12,299,611	5,493,617	44.7	3,664,359	29.8	3,141,635	25.
N. J.	138,413,433	94,725,915	68.4	32,832,757	23.7	10,854,761	7.
N. M.	15,269,713	14,738,853	96.5	351,293	2.3	179,567	1.
N. Y.	726,684,294	385,601,208	53.1	125,445,319	17.2	215,637,767	29.
N. C.	39,657,112	38,402,296	96.8	....	....	1,254,816	3.
N. D.	28,802,104	24,856,991	86.3	41,938	0.1	3,903,175	13.
Ohio	219,473,200	170,540,527	77.8	33,017,460	15.0	15,915,213	7.
Okla.	51,874,144	44,864,484	86.5	364,785	0.7	6,644,875	12.
Ore.	27,717,907	22,018,553	79.4	2,582,754	9.3	3,116,600	11.
Pa.	446,355,327	316,686,933	70.9	104,695,574	23.5	24,972,820	5.
R. I.	20,190,295	7,940,253	39.3	5,299,281	26.3	6,950,761	34.
S. C.	36,613,734	35,866,576	98.0	1,324	[2]	745,834	2.
S. D.	35,957,208	32,234,557	89.6	....	....	3,722,651	10.
Tenn.	36,897,618	34,449,851	93.4	893,324	2.4	1,554,443	4.
Tex.	97,152,410	76,693,808	78.9	19,412,654	20.0	1,045,948	1.
Utah	25,041,740	19,754,620	78.9	3,370,051	13.5	1,917,069	7.
Vt.	6,013,946	3,406,100	56.6	39,845	0.7	2,568,001	42.
Va.	26,361,447	23,779,324	90.2	34,452	0.1	2,547,671	9.
Wash.	48,890,429	39,965,184	81.7	5,919,720	12.1	3,005,525	6.
W. Va.	57,232,504	50,655,633	88.5	5,016,987	8.8	1,559,884	2.
Wis.	109,901,020	79,669,888	72.5	4,234,316	3.8	25,996,816	23.
Wyo.	7,724,461	7,044,855	91.2	267,039	3.5	412,567	5.
TOTAL	$4,096,574,293	$2,904,007,125	70.9	$523,391,802	12.8	$669,175,366	16.

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[1] Includes relief extended to cases under the general relief program, cost of administration, and special programs: beginning April, 1934, these figures also include purchases of materials, supplies and equipment, rentals of equipmen (such as team and truck hire), earnings of non-relief persons and other costs of the Emergency Work Relief Program

[2] Less than one tenth of one per cent.

almost double the 1933 total of $113,000,000. Although complete reports are not available, state funds for 1936 almost certainly will exceed the 1935 level. Local funds likewise increased from 1933 through 1935 but declined during 1936.

Examination of Table 9, showing the funds by states from January, 1933, through December, 1935, reveals the relative share of each governmental unit in financing relief. Striking geographical differences can be noted in the respective shares. In the New England states and New York, Delaware, and Iowa, federal funds constituted less than 60 per cent of the total. On the other hand, in the Southern states and New Mexico and Wyoming, federal contributions exceeded 90 per cent of the total. In only three of these latter states did state funds exceed 1 per cent of the total (New Mexico 2.3, Tennessee 2.4, Wyoming 3.5). Local funds made up the bulk of the relatively small amounts of non-federal funds in these states.

As can be seen in Table 9, relatively few states provided substantial amounts of money for relief purposes; New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and California provided more than 60 per cent of the $523,000,000, while an additional 20 per cent was made available by Ohio, New Jersey, Michigan, and Texas. The remaining 40 states contributed less than 20 per cent of the total.

Local governments contributed more widely than state governments. In New England the local governments provided relatively high proportions of the total expenditures. In Massachusetts, local governments led with 47.4 per cent, while all but New Hampshire contributed in excess of 30 per cent of the total state expenditures. Local governments in Indiana, Iowa, New York, and Kansas likewise contributed a substantial proportion of their respective state totals. In aggregate amounts local funds were concentrated heavily in 7 states (New York, Massachusetts, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin), which accounted for nearly 70 per cent of the total $669,000,000 of local funds.

The shares of the federal, state, and local governments in the various states are determined by a variety of factors. The larger proportion of federal funds in the southern states reflects the distressed financial condition of that section of the country, the absence of social welfare traditions, legal debt limitations, and a general and pronounced tendency to rely on federal generosity rather than on state and local resources. Some of these considerations apply equally well to other states where other factors, such as drought, insect infestations, etc., added to their inability and disinclination to contribute. The relatively large contributions of the New England, Middle Atlantic, and other states in the Pacific and Lake areas reflect both an ability and a traditional willingness

TABLE 10

FERA: AMOUNT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF[1] FROM PUBLIC FUNDS IN 93 CITIES OF OVER 100,000, BY YEARS

(July, 1933, through December, 1935)

City[a]	1933 (July thru Dec.)	1934	1935	Total
Akron, Ohio	$ 1,307,354	$ 3,732,402	$ 4,271,741	$ 9,311,497
Albany, N. Y.	794,129	2,521,016	3,019,537	6,334,682
Atlanta, Ga.	1,546,184	6,161,239	5,248,060	12,955,483
Baltimore, Md.[2]	4,877,020	13,937,344	11,291,074	30,105,438
Birmingham, Ala.	1,103,456	4,930,706	5,452,319	11,486,481
Boston, Mass.	6,747,866	20,225,440	29,139,836	56,113,142
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,216,071	5,034,384	6,695,720	12,946,175
Buffalo, N. Y.	6,485,654	19,546,830	26,470,771	52,503,255
Cambridge, Mass.	2,758,542	12,365,856	19,430,910	34,555,308
Camden, N. J.	1,052,038	3,651,507	5,089,237	9,792,782
Canton, Ohio	797,632	2,085,154	2,047,081	4,929,867
Chattanooga, Tenn.	243,999	1,353,545	1,503,272	3,100,816
Chicago, Ill.	26,982,283	61,608,042	71,952,703	160,543,028
Cincinnati, Ohio	2,986,281	8,848,749	11,591,972	23,427,002
Cleveland, Ohio	5,932,417	19,259,159	27,169,550	52,361,126
Columbus, Ohio	1,587,094	4,574,370	5,324,265	11,485,729
Dallas, Tex.	954,925	2,119,024	1,659,674	4,733,623
Dayton, Ohio	1,160,207	3,310,934	4,277,844	8,748,985
Denver, Colo.	1,139,107	5,633,424	5,718,341	12,490,872
Des Moines, Iowa	506,083	1,829,837	2,444,947	4,780,867
Detroit, Mich.	10,418,073	24,108,132	24,445,286	58,971,491
Duluth, Minn.	649,516	2,613,683	4,179,007	7,442,206
Elizabeth, N. J.	934,199	2,686,752	2,908,232	6,529,183
El Paso, Tex.	316,700	794,354	749,592	1,860,646
Erie, Pa.	539,060	2,067,285	3,166,510	5,772,855
Evansville, Ind.	423,477	1,762,902	1,807,924	3,994,303
Fall River, Mass.	806,376	4,777,149	7,481,805	13,065,330
Flint, Mich.	825,467	1,907,224	2,377,545	5,110,236
Fort Wayne, Ind	548,498	1,924,941	1,587,287	4,060,726
Fort Worth, Tex.	407,355	1,882,099	1,999,617	4,289,071
Gary, Ind.	806,612	3,447,763	3,274,996	7,529,371
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,207,180	3,727,387	4,323,254	9,257,821
Hartford, Conn.	1,266,180	4,513,369	6,695,868	12,475,417
Houston, Tex.	919,310	2,487,431	2,335,497	5,742,238
Indianapolis, Ind.	922,900	5,412,207	5,925,386	12,260,493
Jacksonville, Fla.	771,895	1,935,540	1,300,656[3]	4,008,091
Jersey City, N. J.	2,259,207	7,874,679	10,311,736	20,445,622
Kansas City, Kans.	215,057	1,619,852	2,721,734	4,556,643
Kansas City, Mo.	766,802	3,930,470	5,000,112	9,697,384
Knoxville, Tenn.	176,447	997,430	1,352,256	2,526,133
Long Beach, Calif.[4]	....	....	....	....
Los Angeles, Calif.	10,564,414	31,878,306	57,770,604	100,213,324
Louisville, Ky.	311,456	1,124,064	1,527,195	2,962,715
Lowell, Mass.[5]	....	....	....	....
Lynn, Mass.	1,408,278	7,929,543	10,560,171	19,897,992
Memphis, Tenn.	378,291	1,461,285	2,280,031	4,119,607
Miami, Fla.	488,805	950,269	490,678[6]	1,929,752
Milwaukee, Wis.	3,583,501	12,722,572	16,194,096	32,500,169
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,942,882	6,941,226	9,505,652	18,389,760
Nashville, Tenn.	149,906	1,158,682	1,785,014	3,093,602
Newark, N. J.	3,333,287	12,411,706	13,989,994	29,734,987

TABLE 10.—FERA: OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF—Continued

City[2]	1933 (July thru Dec.)	1934	1935	Tota
New Bedford, Mass.[7]	....	....	....	....
New Haven, Conn.	$ 949,156	$ 4,008,201	$ 5,798,709	$ 10,756,066
New Orleans, La.	2,122,399	6,057,711	9,241,949	17,422,059
New York, N. Y.	38,207,406	176,413,444	188,745,682	403,366,532
Norfolk, Va.	109,672	624,977	1,182,348	1,916,997
Oakland, Calif.	1,033,622	3,823,496	9,483,231	14,340,349
Oklahoma City, Okla.	868,378	1,965,585	1,884,556	4,718,519
Omaha, Nebr.	545,396	2,867,604	5,210,614	8,623,614
Paterson, N. J.	665,557	2,284,875	3,404,975	6,355,407
Peoria, Ill.	120,225	762,402	1,133,084	2,015,711
Philadelphia, Pa.	8,062,385	28,816,485	48,239,513	85,118,383
Pittsburgh, Pa.	8,035,399	27,964,260	41,925,730	77,925,389
Portland, Ore.	1,258,614	5,897,451	6,399,127	13,555,192
Providence, R. I.	1,371,569	5,239,089	6,514,323	13,124,981
Reading, Pa.	1,158,549	2,718,176	3,664,922	7,541,647
Richmond, Va.	219,729	767,538	1,097,323	2,084,590
Rochester, N. Y.	3,032,729	10,142,358	12,007,573	25,182,660
St. Louis, Mo.[2]	3,543,924	11,010,179	13,980,563	28,534,666
St. Paul, Minn.	1,278,173	5,266,096	7,193,032	13,737,301
Salt Lake City, Utah	782,827	3,213,280	3,173,762	7,169,869
San Antonio, Tex.	822,292	2,325,812	2,246,810	5,394,914
San Diego, Calif.	357,920	2,684,332	6,874,047	9,916,299
San Francisco, Calif.	3,061,400	9,466,881	13,709,042	26,237,323
Scranton, Pa.	1,522,517	5,246,656	7,267,211	14,036,384
Seattle, Wash.	1,683,352	4,091,451	3,927,200	9,702,003
Somerville, Mass.[7]	....	....	....	....
South Bend, Ind.	516,310	1,563,461	1,805,543	3,885,314
Spokane, Wash.	769,126	1,709,936	1,924,376	4,403,438
Springfield, Mass.	1,755,951	5,689,424	8,056,773	15,502,148
Syracuse, N. Y.	2,500,484	5,471,317	6,972,732	14,944,533
Tacoma, Wash.	673,911	1,801,523	2,138,581	4,614,015
Tampa, Fla.	716,290	2,001,946	1,185,929	3,904,165
Toledo, Ohio	1,710,286	6,211,742	6,516,252	14,438,280
Trenton, N. J.	577,814	2,370,354	3,439,043	6,387,211
Tulsa, Okla.	792,704	948,554	967,793	2,709,051
Utica, N. Y.	580,477	2,474,550	2,855,202	5,910,229
Washington, D. C.	1,580,143	8,363,750	9,126,616	19,070,509
Wichita, Kans.	397,537	1,803,016	2,312,789	4,513,342
Wilmington, Del.	813,031	1,472,265	1,137,644	3,422,940
Worcester, Mass.	1,791,538	7,333,381	10,648,726	19,773,645
Yonkers, N. Y.	3,471,803	10,446,191	12,534,403	26,452,397
Youngstown, Ohio	1,248,825	3,275,171	3,796,959	8,320,955
TOTAL	$218,228,893	$746,372,184	$937,571,276	$1,902,172,353

[1] Includes obligations incurred for relief extended under the general relief and rural rehabilitation programs and for administration; beginning April, 1934, these figures also include purchases of materials, supplies and equipment, rentals of equipment (such as team and truck hire), earnings of non-relief persons employed and other expenses incident to the emergency work relief program.

[2] Figures cover the entire county in which city is located excepting Baltimore and St. Louis which are city figures.

[3] For July, August, and September, 1935, Duval and Nassau Counties are combined.

[4] Included in Los Angeles, California.

[5] Included in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

[6] For May and June, 1935, Dade and Collier Counties are combined.

[7] Included in Fall River, Massachusetts.

to support welfare functions. In these states are found the principal urban areas where welfare expenditures have been prominent for decades.

The volume of relief expenditures in urban areas with a population of 100,000 or more is shown in Table 10 by years for the period 1933–1935. Total expenditures amounted to $1,902,000,000 in the urban areas for this period, or nearly half of the United States total of $4,096,000,000. This again emphasizes the importance of the urban areas in the entire emergency relief problem in recent years. Over 20 per cent of the total urban expenditures was accounted for by New York City, while five cities (New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh) expended over 40 per cent of the urban area total.

The sources of these funds are given in Table 11. Federal funds amounted to 71.8 per cent; state funds, 10.1 per cent; and local contributions, 18.1 per cent. For the country as a whole, the federal government contributed 71 per cent of the funds, while state and local governments provided 13 and 16 per cent, respectively. It is evident that local contributions were relatively greater in the large urban areas than in the small urban areas and sparsely settled counties. State funds, however, contributed a relatively smaller part of the total costs in the large urban areas. The fact that the large cities were able to provide a greater proportion of the relief funds than were other local governments is due to the concentration of wealth in, and the greater financial ability of, the large cities. Moreover, the large cities traditionally have borne the relief burden and accepted the emergency problem with less reluctance and parsimony than is true of the small cities, towns, and counties.

In Table 12 direct relief, work relief, and total expenditures are shown for these cities for the fiscal year 1935. This was a year of relative stability in the FERA and spans the period between the close of the CWA program and the inception of the Works Program. The importance of work and direct relief can be judged roughly from this table for the 93 cities. Average relief benefits are also shown for these cities. Substantial differences can be noted between cities, due in part to variations in living costs and living standards, in relief standards and facilities, in available funds, etc. Even more marked variations can be found between average relief benefits in urban areas and in rural areas. Relief benefits are generally lower in rural areas because of the lower living costs and living standards, partial self-support through subsistence activities, the absence of adequate welfare standards, the paucity of local funds in rural areas, and the usual absence of organized relief groups, which in the urban areas frequently achieve improvements in standards.

The cessation of FERA grants did not eliminate the relief problem

TABLE 11

FERA: AMOUNT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF[1] FROM PUBLIC FUNDS BY SOURCES OF FUNDS, IN 93 CITIES OF OVER 100,000 (July, 1933, through December, 1935)

City[3]	Total Amount	Federal Funds[3]		State Funds		Local Funds	
		Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent
ron, Ohio	$ 9,311,497	$ 8,254,946	88.6	$ 892,548	9.6	$ 164,003	1.8
bany, N. Y.	6,334,682	3,326,805	52.5	1,568,129	24.8	1,439,748	22.7
llanta, Ga.	12,955,483	11,138,002	86.0	None	...	1,817,481	14.0
ltimore, Md.[2]	30,105,438	26,178,734	87.0	3,785,779	12.6	140,925	0.4
rmingham, Ala.	11,486,481	10,915,435	95.0	64,898	0.6	506,148	4.4
ston, Mass.	56,113,142	28,608,980	51.0	22,286	[4]	27,481,876	49.0
idgeport, Conn.	12,946,175	5,863,980	45.3	1,019,173	7.9	6,063,022	46.8
iffalo, N. Y.	52,503,255	22,664,322	43.1	14,264,284	27.2	15,574,649	29.7
mbridge, Mass.	34,555,308	20,649,297	59.8	462	[4]	13,905,549	40.2
mden, N. J.	9,792,782	8,371,242	85.5	1,202,340	12.3	219,200	2.2
nton, Ohio	4,929,867	4,151,460	84.2	673,022	13.7	105,385	2.1
attanooga, Tenn.	3,100,816	2,938,696	94.8	None	...	162,120	5.2
icago, Ill.	160,543,028	140,683,895	87.6	17,659,800	11.0	2,199,333	1.4
ncinnati, Ohio	23,427,002	20,988,763	89.6	1,896,665	8.1	541,574	2.3
eveland, Ohio	52,361,126	45,294,487	86.5	5,563,931	10.6	1,502,708	2.9
olumbus, Ohio	11,485,729	10,414,877	90.7	980,477	8.5	90,375	0.8
allas, Tex.	4,733,623	3,814,125	80.6	891,230	18.8	28,268	0.6
ayton, Ohio	8,748,985	7,684,219	87.8	839,790	9.6	224,976	2.6
enver, Colo.	12,490,872	10,281,197	82.3	465,264	3.7	1,744,411	14.0
es Moines, Iowa	4,780,867	2,186,259	45.7	721,707	15.1	1,872,901	39.2
etroit, Mich.	58,971,491	46,791,451	79.3	6,698,300	11.4	5,481,740	9.3
uluth, Minn.	7,442,206	4,976,105	66.9	287,620	3.9	2,178,481	29.2
izabeth, N. J.	6,529,183	4,968,430	76.1	551,685	8.4	1,009,068	15.5
Paso, Tex.	1,860,646	1,490,982	80.1	367,537	19.8	2,127	0.1
ie, Pa.	5,772,855	4,026,728	69.7	1,228,101	21.3	518,026	9.0
vansville, Ind.	3,994,303	2,532,520	63.4	3,120	0.1	1,458,663	36.5
ll River, Mass.	13,065,330	8,115,594	62.1	3,782	[4]	4,945,954	37.9
iint, Mich.	5,110,236	4,135,382	80.9	615,350	12.1	359,504	7.0
ort Wayne, Ind.	4,060,726	2,404,511	59.2	2,327	0.1	1,653,888	40.7
ort Worth, Tex.	4,289,071	3,285,751	76.6	937,699	21.9	65,621	1.5
ary, Ind.	7,529,371	4,216,618	56.0	9	[4]	3,312,744	44.0
rand Rapids, Mich.	9,257,821	7,537,714	81.4	1,156,125	12.5	563,982	6.1
artford, Conn.	12,475,417	5,831,151	46.8	1,252,100	10.0	5,392,166	43.2
ouston, Tex.	5,742,238	4,490,605	78.2	1,241,315	21.6	10,318	0.2
dianapolis, Ind.	12,260,493	9,308,900	75.9	59,910	0.5	2,891,683	23.6
cksonville, Fla.[5]	4,008,091	3,845,194	95.9	None	...	162,897	4.1
rsey City, N. J.	20,445,622	16,532,587	80.9	2,353,908	11.5	1,559,127	7.6
ansas City, Kans.	4,556,643	3,646,975	80.0	18,318	0.4	891,350	19.6
ansas City, Mo.	9,697,384	8,016,098	82.7	907,020	9.3	774,266	8.0
noxville, Tenn.	2,526,133	2,432,470	96.3	None	...	93,663	3.7
ong Beach, Calif.[6]							
os Angeles, Calif.	100,213,324	68,463,488	68.3	17,246,328	17.2	14,503,508	14.5
ouisville, Ky.	2,962,715	1,902,096	64.2	158,832	5.4	901,787	30.4
owell, Mass.[7]							
ynn, Mass.	19,897,992	12,300,143	61.8	22,937	0.1	7,574,912	38.1
emphis, Tenn.	4,119,607	3,963,437	96.2	None	...	156,170	3.8
iami, Fla.[8]	1,929,752	1,792,330	92.9	None	...	137,422	7.1
ilwaukee, Wis.	32,500,169	23,736,640	73.0	1,220,865	3.8	7,542,664	23.2
inneapolis, Minn.	18,389,760	13,206,744	71.8	895,652	4.9	4,287,364	23.3
ashville, Tenn.	3,093,602	3,023,739	97.7	None	...	69,863	2.3
ewark, N. J.	29,734,987	24,556,735	82.6	2,987,309	10.0	2,190,943	7.4
ew Bedford, Mass.[9]							

Table 11.—FERA: Obligations Incurred for Emergency Relief—Continued

City[3]	Total Amount	Federal Funds		State Funds		Local Funds	
		Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent
New Haven, Conn.	$ 10,756,066	$ 5,581,827	51.9	$ 610,994	5.7	$ 4,563,245	42.4
New Orleans, La.	17,422,059	16,990,480	97.5	None	...	431,579	2.5
New York, N. Y.	403,366,532	249,811,033	61.9	42,943,422	10.7	110,612,077	27.4
Norfolk, Va.	1,916,997	1,818,121	94.8	260	[4]	98,616	5.2
Oakland, Calif.	14,340,349	10,077,272	70.3	2,685,023	18.7	1,578,054	11.0
Oklahoma City, Okla.	4,718,519	3,385,662	71.7	88,087	1.9	1,244,770	26.4
Omaha, Nebr.	8,623,614	7,521,152	87.2	None	...	1,102,462	12.8
Paterson, N. J.	6,355,407	5,027,976	79.1	782,153	12.3	545,278	8.6
Peoria, Ill.	2,015,711	1,652,613	82.0	253,036	12.6	110,062	5.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	85,118,383	80,155,220	94.2	2,908,756	3.4	2,054,407	2.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	77,925,389	66,878,690	85.8	5,557,453	7.1	5,489,246	7.1
Portland, Ore.	13,555,192	11,737,532	86.6	855,966	6.3	961,694	7.1
Providence, R. I.	13,124,981	5,069,963	38.6	3,251,664	24.8	4,803,354	36.6
Reading, Pa.	7,541,647	5,492,535	72.8	1,148,810	15.2	900,302	12.0
Richmond, Va.	2,084,590	1,483,511	71.2	None	...	601,079	28.8
Rochester, N. Y.	25,182,660	10,584,162	42.0	6,822,504	27.1	7,775,994	30.9
St. Louis, Mo.[2]	28,534,666	19,909,562	69.8	3,727,923	13.1	4,897,181	17.1
St. Paul, Minn.	13,737,301	9,601,690	69.9	717,576	5.2	3,418,035	24.9
Salt Lake City, Utah	7,169,869	5,999,447	83.7	909,623	12.7	260,799	3.6
San Antonio, Tex.	5,394,914	4,345,269	80.5	1,049,189	19.5	456	[4]
San Diego, Calif.	9,916,299	7,151,787	72.1	2,051,452	20.7	713,060	7.2
San Francisco, Calif.	26,237,323	17,753,775	67.7	4,045,801	15.4	4,437,747	16.9
Scranton, Pa.	14,036,384	10,265,547	73.1	3,281,322	23.4	489,515	3.5
Seattle, Wash.	9,702,003	8,437,235	87.0	782,994	8.1	481,774	4.9
Somerville, Mass.[7]							
South Bend, Ind.	3,885,314	2,387,805	61.5	None	...	1,497,509	38.5
Spokane, Wash.	4,403,438	3,860,009	87.6	363,687	8.3	179,742	4.1
Springfield, Mass.	15,502,148	8,329,210	53.7	176	[4]	7,172,762	46.3
Syracuse, N. Y.	14,944,533	6,927,035	46.3	3,447,537	23.1	4,569,961	30.6
Tacoma, Wash.	4,614,015	3,887,687	84.3	626,768	13.6	99,560	2.1
Tampa, Fla.	3,904,165	3,774,053	96.7	3,799	0.1	126,313	3.2
Toledo, Ohio	14,438,280	13,104,215	90.8	1,114,446	7.7	219,619	1.5
Trenton, N. J.	6,387,211	5,090,453	79.7	779,526	12.2	517,232	8.1
Tulsa, Okla.	2,709,051	2,245,264	82.9	None	...	463,787	17.1
Utica, N. Y.	5,910,229	2,406,150	40.7	1,681,035	28.4	1,823,044	30.9
Washington, D. C.	19,070,509	14,534,765	76.2	None	...	4,535,744	23.8
Wichita, Kans.	4,513,342	2,921,774	64.7	21,670	0.5	1,569,898	34.8
Wilmington, Del.	3,422,940	2,439,915	71.3	None	...	983,025	28.7
Worcester, Mass.	19,773,645	11,850,870	59.9	4,042	[4]	7,918,733	40.1
Yonkers, N. Y.	26,452,397	12,723,893	48.1	5,937,071	22.4	7,791,433	29.5
Youngstown, Ohio	8,320,955	7,588,761	91.2	574,120	6.9	158,074	1.9
Totals	$1,902,172,353	$1,366,744,759	71.8	$191,755,819	10.1	$343,671,775	18.1

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[1] Includes obligations incurred for relief extended under the general relief and rural rehabilitation programs and for administration; beginning April, 1934, these figures also include purchases of materials, supplies and equipment, rentals of equipment (such as team and truck hire), earnings of non-relief persons employed and other expenses incident to the Emergency Work Relief Program.

[2] Figures represent entire county in which city is located except Baltimore and St. Louis which represent only city figures.

[3] During the period July, 1933, through April, 1934, federal funds may include some state funds for which county distribution is not available.

[4] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

[5] July, August, and September, 1935, Duval and Dade Counties are combined.

[6] Figures included in Los Angeles, California.

[7] Figures included in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

[8] May and June, 1935, Dade and Collier Counties are combined.

[9] Figures included in Fall River, Massachusetts.

TABLE 12

DIRECT RELIEF BENEFITS, WORK PROGRAM EARNINGS, TOTAL RELIEF BENEFITS AND AVERAGE RELIEF BENEFITS PER FAMILY, PER MONTH IN 93 CITIES OF OVER 100,000
(For Fiscal Year, 1934-1935, by Cities)

City[1]	July, 1934, through June, 1935			
	Direct Relief Benefits	Work Program Earnings of Relief Persons	Total Benefits and Relief Earnings	Average Relief Benefits Per Family Per Month
Akron, Ohio	$ 3,147,994	$ 1,252,731	$ 4,400,725	$29.08
Albany, N. Y.	1,204,455	1,579,912	2,784,367	34.22
Atlanta, Ga.	2,847,530	2,676,384	5,523,914	21.13
Baltimore, Md.	10,504,524	1,412,644	11,917,168	36.94
Birmingham, Ala.	1,876,934	4,250,873	6,127,807	17.11
Boston, Mass.	10,401,670	14,315,119	24,716,789	50.93
Bridgeport, Conn.	2,103,072	3,602,442	5,705,514	44.56
Buffalo, N. Y.	12,125,654	10,687,710	22,813,364	46.58
Cambridge, Mass.	4,252,357	11,464,878	15,717,235	45.03
Camden, N. J.	4,137,495	394,380	4,531,875	29.20
Canton, Ohio	1,432,198	730,496	2,162,694	26.30
Chattanooga, Tenn.	578,315	820,351	1,398,666	19.55
Chicago, Ill.	49,006,681	16,606,213	65,612,894	37.80
Cincinnati, Ohio	7,930,373	2,663,780	10,594,153	26.80
Cleveland, Ohio	19,887,551	4,000,590	23,888,141	34.19
Columbus, Ohio	3,265,416	1,748,378	5,013,794	28.09
Dallas, Tex.	849,148	1,115,595	1,964,743	16.38
Dayton, Ohio	3,105,876	850,577	3,956,453	28.84
Denver, Colo.	3,327,476	2,479,049	5,806,525	36.24
Des Moines, Iowa	1,196,480	1,102,792	2,299,272	25.37
Detroit, Mich.	13,998,511	11,289,776	25,288,287	41.04
Duluth, Minn.	1,620,087	2,221,031	3,841,118	36.61
Elizabeth, N. J.	2,587,655	446,925	3,034,580	32.25
El Paso, Tex.	275,423	540,859	816,282	13.53
Erie, Pa.	1,891,699	659,174	2,550,873	32.97
Evansville, Ind.	607,677	1,442,427	2,050,104	29.35
Fall River, Mass.	1,610,781	4,342,798	5,953,579	35.68
Flint, Mich.	1,833,776	401,919	2,235,695	30.23
Fort Wayne, Ind.	864,634	1,083,163	1,947,797	32.48
Fort Worth, Tex.	971,285	1,193,891	2,165,176	14.88
Gary, Ind.	1,870,857	1,921,208	3,792,065	34.45
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,965,488	1,012,223	3,977,711	27.83
Hartford, Conn.	2,572,146	2,817,581	5,389,727	39.39
Houston, Tex.	1,632,985	1,050,596	2,683,581	17.56
Indianapolis, Ind.	1,971,509	4,319,366	6,290,875	28.59
Jacksonville, Fla.	546,563	1,068,058	1,614,621	11.11
Jersey City, N. J.	8,864,273	518,917	9,383,190	27.04
Kansas City, Kans.	170,958	2,050,583	2,221,541	27.43
Kansas City, Mo.	2,689,623	1,516,708	4,206,331	21.62
Knoxville, Tenn.	601,251	577,985	1,179,236	16.68
Long Beach, Calif.[2]				
Los Angeles, Calif.	19,636,858	22,449,528	42,086,386	36.72
Louisville, Ky.	294,694	1,024,769	1,319,463	22.05
Lowell, Mass.[3]				
Lynn, Mass.	2,148,903	6,684,810	8,833,713	36.89
Memphis, Tenn.	648,069	1,153,495	1,801,564	21.97
Miami, Fla.[4]	159,211	631,463	790,674	15.81
Milwaukee, Wis.	8,733,196	6,930,804	15,664,000	46.19

TABLE 12.—DIRECT RELIEF BENEFITS, WORK PROGRAM EARNINGS—Continued

City[1]	July, 1934, through June, 1935			
	Direct Relief Benefits	Work Program Earnings of Relief Persons	Total Benefits and Relief Earnings	Average Relief Benefits Per Family Per Month
Minneapolis, Minn.	$ 3,203,291	$ 4,897,114	$ 8,100,405	$35.86
Nashville, Tenn.	846,207	673,313	1,519,520	18.15
Newark, N. J.	12,909,369	1,450,800	14,360,169	37.68
New Bedford, Mass.[5]				
New Haven, Conn.	1,902,423	2,782,571	4,684,994	36.77
New Orleans, La.	2,065,836	6,413,430	8,479,266	28.46
New York, N. Y.	99,632,667	75,667,438	175,300,105	47.98
Norfolk, Va.	275,976	641,028	917,004	17.55
Oakland, Calif.	944,549	5,930,623	6,875,172	42.29
Oklahoma City, Okla.	163,045	938,191	1,101,236	11.30
Omaha, Nebr.	1,768,900	2,095,044	3,863,944	31.39
Paterson, N. J.	2,660,694	272,306	2,933,000	31.44
Peoria, Ill.	743,287	249,255	992,542	20.56
Philadelphia, Pa.	32,243,676	5,250,422	37,494,098	38.63
Pittsburgh, Pa.	27,256,446	5,370,808	32,627,254	38.15
Portland, Ore.	2,916,270	3,072,857	5,989,127	30.72
Providence, R. I.	1,177,825	4,848,939	6,026,764	35.94
Reading, Pa.	1,900,358	1,015,859	2,916,217	39.93
Richmond, Va.	394,026	520,328	914,354	16.37
Rochester, N. Y.	5,856,732	4,577,035	10,433,767	47.87
St. Louis, Mo.[1]	10,800,178	1,589,072	12,389,250	30.53
St. Paul, Minn.	3,251,810	3,905,805	7,157,615	41.75
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,828,401	1,448,929	3,277,330	32.68
San Antonio, Tex.	1,022,857	1,555,983	2,578,840	13.61
San Diego, Calif.	930,143	4,455,944	5,386,087	49.27
San Francisco, Calif.	3,461,552	7,380,429	10,841,981	39.62
Scranton, Pa.	5,150,791	962,990	6,113,781	33.34
Seattle, Wash.	2,462,547	1,731,526	4,194,073	24.34
Somerville, Mass.[3]				
South Bend, Ind.	822,004	1,042,187	1,864,191	27.64
Spokane, Wash.	1,501,000	305,184	1,806,184	27.08
Springfield, Mass.	2,512,619	4,257,871	6,770,490	42.88
Syracuse, N. Y.	2,826,349	3,052,829	5,879,178	40.37
Tacoma, Wash.	1,507,557	362,138	1,869,695	21.57
Tampa, Fla.	431,681	1,123,150	1,554,831	12.10
Toledo, Ohio	4,926,235	1,622,750	6,548,985	26.70
Trenton, N. J.	2,575,195	519,822	3,095,017	33.64
Tulsa, Okla.	169,927	612,562	782,489	10.89
Utica, N. Y.	1,515,786	984,470	2,500,256	37.98
Washington, D. C.	3,407,989	3,870,786	7,278,775	32.96
Wichita, Kans.	390,884	1,602,789	1,993,673	27.31
Wilmington, Del.	1,155,689	29,390	1,185,079	23.07
Worcester, Mass.	2,770,124	5,967,005	8,737,129	43.24
Yonkers, N. Y.	5,201,962	6,030,623	11,232,585	50.84
Youngstown, Ohio	2,982,247	966,867	3,949,114	28.63
Total	$487,416,415	$345,153,413	$832,569,828	

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[1] Figures represent entire county in which the city is located with the exception of Baltimore and St. Louis which represent only the city data.

[2] Figures included in Los Angeles, California.

[3] Figures included in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

[4] Dade County combined with Collier County during May and June, 1935.

[5] Figures included in Fall River, Massachusetts.

Indeed this change in relief policy has aggravated the problem in so far as it concerns state-local financial relationships in relief. The inception of the WPA changed the problem of responsibility in a slight degree in that this program presumably cares only for employables out of work. Some employables, however, remain on the direct relief rolls. At the same time, it is true that some WPA workers are scarcely employable in terms of the standards prevailing in private enterprise. Moreover, the division of responsibilities between the federal government and the sponsor on the WPA program is by no means clear. Thus many crucial questions remain to be settled. Again, the difficulties in recent years can probably be attributed to the emergency. This phase is undoubtedly over, and the probable permanence of large-scale relief and unemployment directs attention to the need for a clear-cut definition of the respective responsibilities of the various governmental units.

Conclusion. The relief program jointly undertaken by the FERA and the states in the middle of 1933 is now virtually dismantled. The relief policy which placed the FERA in the center of federal relief activities was profoundly changed during 1935. The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 made available $4,880,000,000, part of which was used during 1935 for relief grants. It was the purpose of the Congress and the President, however, to establish a major works program to supplant the activities of the FERA. During the latter part of 1935 this Works Program was established, and by the end of that year some 3,500,000 persons were employed, approximately 2,700,000 of whom were on the WPA program. Most of these persons were transferred from the relief rolls, particularly from the Emergency Work Relief Program, and as a consequence the relief rolls declined to 2,600,000 cases in December, 1935, and by September, 1936, stood at 1,400,000.

FERA grants to the states were almost entirely terminated by the end of December. Only relatively small grants for special programs were made during the first half of 1936. The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 appropriated funds for the continuation of the WPA and provided for the liquidation of the FERA by June 30, 1937. Unless new legislation provides for the continuation of the FERA, it will expire on this date.

The change in relief policy during 1935 has had a profound effect on the relief organization of the country. The termination of federal grants was the signal for many states to disband their emergency relief organizations and to shift to the localities the entire responsibility of caring for those unable to obtain WPA employment. Some states, however, have established more or less permanent state relief organizations and have appropriated sums for relief purposes. In other states new or existing public welfare organizations have been charged with the responsibility of providing relief to those in need. Despite the action taken by many of these latter states, it is probable that the withdrawal of federal grants has irreparably damaged the national system of relatively well organized state and local relief agencies built up during the period of active FERA operation.

As a consequence the relief situation in the states as a whole is far from satisfactory. The cessation of FERA grants removed the major source of support for adequate state and local organizations. As pointed out above, however, some states have continued or have recently established permanent organizations; the Social Security program is also in the process of aiding certain groups in need. The ability of the new relief organizations to support the present relief load (1,400,000 cases in September, 1936) depends upon the continuation of the Works Program and particularly of the WPA. Relief needs, including those transferred from the FERA to the WPA program, substantially exceed the financial ability of the states and localities to meet them adequately. As a consequence, continuation of the Works Program or a return to a system of relief grants-in-aid, or both, is essential for the maintenance of adequate relief standards. It is true that the financial position of the states and localities and their ability to meet relief needs have improved materially in recent years. But the relief problem has not diminished greatly in importance during the last two years of recovery. Further improvement probably can be expected over the course of the next year or two, but the basic conditions which required federal participation in the relief of unemployment persist and can be expected to increase in importance periodically. In short, a large volume of unemployment probably will continue indefinitely; its underlying conditions are primarily national in scope; and a program of mitigating the resultant hardships will require continued federal participation and support.

III. THE CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION

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With the inauguration of the Civil Works program in November, 1933, the federal government launched its first mass employment program. The CWA was a major experiment in dealing with unemployment and in stimulating the process of business recovery. Despite its limitations, the Civil Works program demonstrated beyond doubt the feasibility of establishing a federally administered works program as a means of meeting many of the numerous problems created by nation-wide unemployment. It also revealed that such a program could be set in motion quickly, a fact of special significance for purposes of mitigating the effects of widespread unemployment. In short, the Civil Works program afforded invaluable experience for the direction of subsequent efforts of a similar nature. It taught both the difficulties and the advantages of this type of unemployment relief.

The CWA was created by the President on November 9, 1933, to provide work for four million persons during the winter of 1933–34. Employment on the program began on November 16. By the end of March, 1934, the major part of the program was terminated, and on July 14 following it was officially closed. Despite its brevity, the CWA reached an employment peak of 4,264,000 in January, 1934, operated 180,000 projects, and expended over $933,000,000. Its brief existence notwithstanding, this program held special significance for the local governments. It lessened the relief burden during the winter of 1933–34 and resulted in the completion of tens of thousands of valuable projects.

General Objectives. The immediate objective of the Civil Works program was to provide some 4,000,000 persons with short-term employment on small public works projects during the winter months of 1933–34. The CWA was not designed as a continuing program, although, as it developed, widespread pressure to make it permanent manifested itself on many sides. This was particularly true in the spring of 1934 when the demobilization of the CWA was undertaken.

The decision to initiate a program of the CWA magnitude was prompted by a number of considerations. The sharp business revival of the summer months had spent itself, and a reaction had set in. Industrial production and employment declined in the closing months of 1933, and unemployment estimates again turned upward. The relief rolls, which had declined sharply from the March peak, began to rise in October. One major part of the administration's recovery program, the public works program of the PWA, had not at that time absorbed large numbers of unemployed, nor had it stimulated industry greatly by extensive material purchases. The inevitable time-consuming process of planning, designing, and reviewing public works projects, of clearing up legal matters, of advertising for bids, and of letting contracts had retarded the PWA program. Delay for these reasons is difficult to avoid in any large contract work.

To offset the decline in business activity and the sluggish development at the outset of the PWA program, the CWA was quickly established to inject a vast quantity of purchasing power into the system in a short period of time. Other factors were instrumental in deciding in favor of the CWA in addition to the "pump-priming" consideration. The increase in the relief rolls was disquieting, and the new program offered one means of reducing these rolls. Moreover, the local work relief activities, financed by FERA, state, and local funds, left much to be desired. The projects were frequently of little value, the work provided was almost entirely unskilled manual work, supervisory personnel and materials were inadequate, earnings were meagre, and efficiency was generally low. By shifting the 1,500,000 employed on this program and other employables from direct relief to the CWA it was believed that the rolls would be sharply curtailed, the inefficiency of local work relief activities minimized, and adequate wages for work on useful projects provided to the unemployed. Moreover, the CWA abandoned the budgetary deficiency and case work investigation as undesirable techniques in unemployment relief. Thus both recovery and larger social considerations prompted the creation of this program, which absorbed some 2,000,000 workers from the relief rolls and over 2,000,000 non-relief persons.

Organization. The organization of the Civil Works program differed from the co-operative federal-state-local program of the FERA in that the former was federally operated. Complete authority for the prosecution of the Civil Works program was vested in a federal agency, the CWA at Washington, and exercised through its subdivisions, the state, county, and city CWA's. County CWA's were set up in the more than 3,000 counties in the United States and in all cities of sufficient size to require a separate city administration. All state civil works administrators were appointed by the federal administrator. The state and local CWA's were federal agencies, and the administrators were sworn federal officials. The millions of project workers were likewise federal employees. In many cases the state emergency relief administrators and their staffs were appointed as state CWA officials, and this procedure was carried on down to many of the local relief administrations. In this way, existing facilities and personnel were put to immediate use and the work promptly undertaken.

Financing. The CWA received a total of $834,000,000 of federal funds for the prosecution of its program. The first funds allocated for this purpose were made available by diverting $400,000,000 from the PWA balances, appropriated by Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act. In addition, the CWA obtained a total of $88,960,000 from FERA grants to the states. The FERA granted specified sums to the governors with the understanding that these sums would be made available to the working fund of the CWA. The governors endorsed the checks and returned them to the federal treasury for this purpose. All but $6,000,000 of these relief funds was transferred to the CWA during January 1934. These diversions from the FERA funds were necessitated by the depletion of the original CWA funds. Subsequently, the additional funds were obtained by the Act of February 15, 1934, passed hurriedly in response to an urgent need for funds for relief and for Civil Works. Indeed, the rapidity with which the CWA funds were expended exceeded all expectations. Through February 15 the payrolls aggregated $535,000,000, or $46,000,000 more than the federal contributions to that date. State and local funds accounted for this difference. There is little doubt that the CWA program would have been unable to continue for another week without the funds appropriated by the Act of February 15, 1934. After various allocations and transfers, the net amount made available to the CWA from this source amounted to $345,000,000. In addition to these federal funds, an estimated total of $6,000,000 state funds and $83,850,000 in local funds were made available to the Civil Works program. Federal contributions thus amounted to 90 per cent of the total.

Total expenditures for the Civil Works and the Civil Works Service program (conducted by the FERA in co-operation with the CWA in order to provide non-construction jobs to clerical and professional workers) aggregated $933,950,000. This includes $31,000,000 of FERA grants used for the Civil Works Service program. CWA balances still on hand and a sum impounded for compensation purposes account for the differences between the actual expenditures of the Civil Works and the Civil Works Service programs and the funds made available for these purposes. The types of expenditures are shown in the following tabulation:

	Amount	Per Cent
Wages and salaries	$740,550,000	79.3
Teams, trucks, and equipment	63,150,000	6.8
Materials	115,700,000	12.4
Other costs	14,550,000	1.5
Total costs	$933,950,000	100.0

Operating Policies. The broad outlines of the programs were governed by certain general principles and policies prescribed by the federal CWA at the outset. All work was to be done on public property, and projects were to have social and economic value. Later, with the establishment of the Civil Works Service Program, which covered projects outside the construction field, this project policy in a modified form applied to it.

A second broad principle was that the projects undertaken should not include work normally done by states and communities or work which they might finance with the aid of Public Works Administration grants and loans. The financial straits of many localities, however, made them unable to carry on their normal functions of repairing public buildings, schools, streets, sewers, water mains, etc. The CWA therefore accepted projects designed to carry forward this type of work where it was obvious that the work was essential and could not be performed without this assistance. It is true that in some cases municipalities took advantage of CWA funds and reduced their normal expenditures by shifting the burden to this program. The precise extent of this practice cannot, of course, be determined, but it is probable that the rapidity with which the program was inaugurated and its relatively short life made extensive shifting of normal functions impossible.

The rules governing employment of workers were likewise established by the federal CWA. Because the Civil Works program received its first allocation from funds originally made available to the PWA, the minimum wage rates and maximum working hour regulations established for public works employment were necessarily observed by the CWA during the early part of its existence.

The states were classified into three zones, and minimum hourly rates were established for these zones as follows:[1]

	Southern Zone	Central Zone	Northern Zone
Skilled	$1.00	$1.10	$1.20
Unskilled	.40	.45	.50

The CWA provided that where prevailing rates or union rates exceeded these minimums, the higher rates must be paid. This was done in order to assure the full co-operation of organized labor with the program. On CWA road projects the wage rates fixed by the various state highway departments were adopted. It was provided that the wages for semiskilled workers should be established in accordance with wages prevailing locally for that group. The maximum hours of work for project workers were 30 per week and 130 per month.

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[1] Southern zone: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico.

Central zone: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Colorado, Utah, California, North Carolina, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nevada, and the District of Columbia.

Northern zone: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Oregon, South Dakota, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota, Montana, and Washington.

This wage and hour policy was modified in January, 1934, when the CWA reduced the maximum hours per week to 24 in cities of 2,500 and over and to 15 in the open country and in municipalities of less than 2,500. This differential in favor of the larger cities was prompted by the relatively higher living costs in urban areas. The reduction in working hours was reflected in a sharp drop in weekly earnings between January 18 and January 24 (see Table 13). As a result of this reduction many CWA workers were forced to apply for relief to supplement their reduced earnings.

The original hourly wage policy was abandoned early in March, 1934, when the zone minimums were replaced by a general 30-cent per hour minimum. Where prevailing hourly rates exceeded 30 cents it was provided that these rates must be paid. For the most part, the hourly rates

TABLE 13

CWA: NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING AND AMOUNT OF EARNINGS ON ALL PROJECTS, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY WEEKS

Week Ending	Number of Persons Working[1]	Amount of Earnings[2]
1933		
November 23	814,511	$ 7,509,135
November 30	1,531,131	14,691,737
December 7	1,976,625	24,808,571
December 14	2,726,167	34,844,802
December 21	3,418,431	46,605,974
December 28	3,632,120	47,290,482
1934		
January 4	3,843,047	54,117,482
January 11	4,094,758	61,813,716
January 18	4,263,644	64,136,903
January 25	4,164,377	47,147,119
February 1	3,915,405	43,174,060
February 8	3,875,279	45,239,337
February 15	3,787,986	44,040,906
February 22	3,426,712	38,606,303
March 1	2,902,287	33,581,055
March 8	2,655,407	33,530,150
March 15	2,452,544	31,982,990
March 22	2,149,405	29,172,691
March 29	1,964,040	27,039,773
April 5	1,179,145	12,863,210
April 12	104,591	1,954,576
April 19	72,653	1,442,182
April 26	59,831	1,221,761
May 3	40,757	668,631
May 10	13,559	330,273
May 17	11,979	289,249
May 24	10,313	254,523
May 31	8,912	226,570
June 7	7,398	189,292
June 14	6,845	176,910
June 21	6,475	166,016
June 28	5,886	148,448
July 5	5,029	123,860
July 12	4,522	114,935
July 13-14	3,345	38,834
TOTAL		$749,542,456

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[1] Number of persons includes supervisory and administrative personnel.

[2] Earnings include rental paid to drivers of their own teams, trucks, and equipment.

in the Northern and Western States exceeded the 30-cent minimum. Wage rates in the urban areas generally exceeded the 30-cent level and were usually well above the rates in rural areas.

The reduction in hours from 30 per week to 24 and 15 was necessitated by the depletion of CWA funds. The abandonment of the Public Works Administration zone minimum hourly rates was prompted by the fact that these rates materially exceeded the prevailing rates in many sections. Although the 30-cent minimum also exceeded the prevailing rates for common labor in the rural South, the disparity was greatly reduced by the change in wage policy.

Character of Projects. The projects operated under the Civil Works program were sponsored by localities, states, and various federal departments and agencies. The undertakings proposed by cities and counties constituted the bulk of the program. These were submitted to the various local CWA's and if approved were forwarded to the office of the state CWA. Approval by this agency was final and meant that work could be started on the project at once. A number of projects which were of statewide rather than of local interest were sponsored by various departments of the respective state governments. These projects required approval solely by the state CWA. The state or local CWA supervised the actual carrying on of some projects, but, generally speaking, the sponsoring governmental unit was charged with the responsibility for supervising the working force, paying the supervisory expenses, and supplying tools, equipment, and part of the material cost.

The state projects, and more particularly the local projects, were the backbone of the Civil Works program. Federal projects were sponsored by federal agencies at Washington and were approved by the Federal Projects Division of the federal CWA. Approved federal projects were put into operation through orders to the various state CWA's to furnish the federal sponsoring agency with a designated number of workers at prescribed rates of pay and to honor vouchers for material costs, etc. Thus no money was given directly to the federal sponsoring agencies except small amounts to cover supervisory personnel and travel expenses.

At the outset of the program considerable difficulty was encountered in obtaining tools, equipment, and material for the rapidly expanding work. This fact held up the work on projects in many areas and subjected the program to some criticism. As the work continued, however, these shortages were overcome, and at no time were they of great importance to the program as a whole.

Projects involving road repair or construction accounted for almost 35 per cent of the total expenditures under Civil Works. Approximately 255,000 miles of roads, streets, alleys, etc. were improved or built, about

95 per cent of the work involving repair and improvement rather than new construction. School buildings were rehabilitated in both urban and rural areas. School grounds were improved and athletic fields, stadiums, and swimming pools were built. Hundreds of city and country schools were thus improved. Similar work was also performed for a number of publicly supported universities. Improvements to other public buildings, lands, parks, and playgrounds were accomplished through a wide variety of projects. Municipal airports, an important aspect of the Civil Works program, were constructed or repaired by Civil Works employees, aided by directions from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Aeronautics. Over 450 landing fields were constructed, and repair and improvement work was done on many more. The recreational facilities of communities likewise experienced a great expansion during the period of the Civil Works program. Swimming pools, baseball fields, athletic stadiums, community houses, bathhouses, boathouses, camps, open-air fireplaces, trails, and lakes were constructed in different sections of the country. Closely allied to these projects were those for the protection of forests and the restocking and protection of game preserves and streams. The repair of publicly owned streetcars, tracks, and other equipment, the laying or repairing of water mains, and the improvement of reservoirs and telephone and gas lines were included among the projects.

A wide variety of administrative, professional, and clerical projects was instituted. These included such projects as personnel in various local CWA offices, clerks and machine operators in Weather Bureau statistics, surveying and relocating boundary lines, and drafting charts, maps, and diagrams.

The federal projects, under the supervision of federal departments and bureaus, provided the greatest number of positions for the non-manual and professional workers. An outstanding example was the Public Works of Art Project, which employed about 3,000 artists, painters, sculptors, etchers, and mural painters. Other federal projects employing many professional workers involved archaeological excavations on Indian sites in certain Southeastern and Southwestern states and a survey of American historical buildings under supervision of the Smithsonian Institute and the American Institute of Architects. Work on experimental stations of the Department of Agriculture, in Army and Navy posts and stations, in government fish hatcheries, and on projects of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Soil Erosion Service were among the federal projects.

These projects, federal, state, and local, numbered more than 180,000. When it is realized that the program reached its peak of 4,264,000 persons employed in two months and was almost completely terminated at the end of four and one-half months, it is only to be expected that some projects were not of lasting value to the communities. The sudden decision to initiate the program made it virtually impossible to plan projects adequately. The CWA achieved its greatest success in those areas where local governments had planned municipal developments for a future time when funds would be available. For these cities the CWA was indeed a windfall. With the project plans on hand, the cities were prepared to start work immediately. Within a week after the CWA program was announced the projects were started. All CWA projects were done by force account labor, and as a result the municipalities were able to start as soon as their projects were approved by the state CWA. In the early weeks this approval was largely a matter of formality.

Many of the municipalities had submitted projects at an earlier date to the PWA for approval and sought grants and loans. A large number of these projects were denied approval, while others had not been reviewed. These projects were immediately initiated as CWA work. Thus an examination of the CWA projects gives a mixed result. For the most part they had considerable value, especially when the local governments had on hand plans for future work. In communities where plans were not drawn up and where local public imagination was at a low ebb, the projects left much to be desired. The CWA program demonstrated conclusively the need for time to consider local requirements and to plan projects accordingly. The Emergency Work Relief Program of the FERA and the program of the WPA both improved the quality of projects over those of the CWA through the exercise of more considered judgment made possible by having time to evaluate proposed work.

Employment Provided. Employment on the Civil Works program advanced rapidly. A large initial working force was provided by the immediate transfer of many local work relief projects and personnel to the program. At the close of the first week over 800,000 were employed (Table 13), and the total increased rapidly through the third week in December. It was the intention at the outset to employ approximately 3,000,000 on local and state projects and 1,000,000 on federal projects. Employment on federal projects lagged. As a result the non-federal quota was increased and employment continued upward to reach the peak of 4,264,000 on January 18, 1934. Thereafter employment declined as state employment quotas were reduced in anticipation of the subsequent abandonment of the program. Reduction in state quotas took effect first in the Southern states, while in the Northern states, because of the longer winter, reductions were deferred until March.

The determination of employment quotas on the CWA program for the various states was based on two factors: population and number of cases on the relief rolls. In making the employment quotas for each state, population was weighted 75 per cent and number of cases on relief 25 per cent. In some states programs were inaugurated very quickly. In others, because the state and local governments were lacking in plans for projects or were less cooperative, the programs were slower in getting under way. Thus a number of states filled their quotas at an early date. These states were allocated jobs beyond their original quotas where a special need could be shown. Needless to say, the allocation of jobs on the basis of population and the number of relief cases is open to serious question. The population factor presupposed an incidence of unemployment proportional to population, while the factor that reflected unemployment more adequately was given only small weight. In the absence of state unemployment data, the work of establishing quotas necessarily encountered difficulties. Many of the problems that arose over the CWA quotas were met by the simple procedure of arbitrarily changing the quotas to correspond more closely with the needs of the various states as reflected in their relief rolls.

Employment by states for the week ending January 18, 1934, the week of maximum employment, is shown in Table 14. The state-by-state differences in employment reflect the population and relief bases mentioned above as well as the special quota adjustments. By this time virtually all the states had their Civil Works programs in full operation, and the subsequent curtailment had not yet been put into effect. Thus this table is a good measure of the full development of the program on a state-by-state basis. Furthermore, it shows the total expenditures from all funds in the various states. Federal funds were not allotted to the states in accordance with a formula, as was the case with employment. Funds were allotted to the state CWA's in amounts estimated to carry the state programs with their employment quotas for specified periods of time. Federal allotments differed widely between states, largely because of the employment quota differences. In addition, the man-month costs of the state Civil Works programs varied considerably, necessitating further variance in state allotments. These variations in costs were due to the fact that hourly wage rates differed widely between the various regions of the country. For example, in the East South Central states 84 per cent of the workers received less than 50 cents per hour and 25 per cent of them less than 40 cents per hour; in the Southeastern group, 91 per cent received less than 50 cents per hour and 30 per cent less than 40 cents; in the Southwestern group of states, 91 per cent received less than 50 cents and 34 per cent less than 40 cents per hour. The Northern and Western states, on the other hand, employed a relatively small group of workers at less than 50 cents per hour. For example, in the New England states only 14 per cent received less than 50 cents per hour; in the Middle Atlantic group only 19 per cent; in the East Central only 7 per cent; while in the Mountain and Pacific states only 7 and 5 per cent, respectively, received less than 50 cents per hour.

These hourly wage differences between regions are reflected in differences in the weekly earnings of workers in the various sections of the country. During the week ending January 11, 1934, 33 per cent of the workers in the East South Central states earned less than $15; in the Southeastern states 39 per cent and in the Southwestern states 44 per cent earned less than $15. On the other hand, only 10 per cent of the workers in the Middle Atlantic states received less than $15, and only 11 and 12 per cent, respectively, in the East Central and Pacific States received less than this amount.

TABLE 14

CWA: NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING JANUARY 18, 1934[1] AND TOTAL OBLIGATIONS INCURRED, BY STATES

State	Number of Persons Employed	Total Obligations Incurred[2]	State	Number of Persons Employed	Total Obligations Incurred[2]
Ala.	102,441	$ 18,176,400	Nebr.	39,033	$ 7,893,700
Ariz.	17,431	5,118,200	Nev.	4,522	1,510,800
Ark.	85,402	13,047,900	N. H.	16,105	3,390,200
Calif.	167,652	41,534,300	N. J.	119,143	30,116,800
Colo.	34,140	8,628,200	N. M.	11,992	2,666,400
Conn.	45,301	11,507,100	N. Y.	329,481	98,364,900
Del.	4,615	807,700	N. C.	76,797	14,498,600
D. of C.	16,159	5,694,700	N. D.	39,638	5,666,100
Fla.	95,463	18,293,400	Ohio	258,042	63,592,300
Ga.	82,035	15,645,700	Okla.	135,705	19,277,200
Idaho	23,811	6,147,300	Ore.	27,607	7,393,700
Ill.	238,602	63,179,200	Pa.	319,387	53,110,900
Ind.	105,338	27,019,200	R. I.	17,468	4,399,400
Iowa	73,063	17,877,700	S. C.	83,078	11,189,100
Kans.	65,278	14,834,800	S. D.	44,281	8,561,000
Ky.	91,842	11,352,900	Tenn.	74,176	14,094,900
La.	73,757	14,698,500	Tex.	245,211	39,497,500
Me.	22,433	5,040,800	Utah	20,452	5,267,900
Md.	43,352	9,646,900	Vt.	11,473	2,174,700
Mass.	131,989	33,632,200	Va.	83,516	12,925,100
Mich.	178,961	47,027,900	Wash.	59,966	16,307,900
Minn.	104,685	21,631,200	W. Va.	86,416	13,644,100
Miss.	77,681	10,567,300	Wis.	137,605	36,506,600
Mo.	107,879	22,092,600	Wyo.	11,410	3,018,600
Mont.	21,830	6,981,100			
			Total, Continental U. S.	4,263,644	$925,251,600

Inasmuch as Civil Works program earnings accounted for approximately 80 per cent of the total costs, it is obvious that these wage and earnings differences in large measure explain the state-by-state differences in man-month costs and federal allotments. Other factors, however, were present. Material costs differed between states and within states. In general, the urban areas developed projects requiring relatively large material and equipment expenditures, whereas in the rural areas the projects (e.g. farm-to-market roads) required less material. Moreover, after the reduction in maximum hours in January, the rural-urban differential resulted in higher earnings in the urban areas than in the rural and small town areas. Those states with relatively large urban populations consequently had higher man-month costs than states with large rural populations.

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[1] The peak week of employment.

[2] Covers the entire duration of the program, week ending November 16, 1933, through July 14, 1934; excludes $8,634,400 expended on federal projects.

Thus the total expenditures and advances on a state-by-state basis varied widely because of differences in aggregate population, in the relief population, in the importance of urban and rural groups, in the wage rates, and in types of work projects.

CWA advances to the states aggregated $825,000,000. Owing to the factors mentioned above, the bulk of these advances was concentrated in a relatively small group of states. Five states (New York, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan) received $284,000,000, or 34 per cent of the total. When the next six in importance are added (California, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Texas, and Wisconsin) the eleven states aggregate $468,000,000, or 57 per cent of the total.

The federal advances were made to the state CWA's and not to cities as such. Each state office in turn allocated the funds to the localities on various bases which included population, relief, and number of approved projects. Data on expenditures in the 93 cities of 100,000 population or more are shown in Table 15. The importance of these 93 cities is apparent from the fact that they accounted for $360,000,000, or 39 per cent of the total CWA expenditure.

In Table 16 total costs by types of projects are shown. Projects sponsored by localities fell into the following classes: streets, roads and highways; schools; parks and playgrounds; public buildings; improvement to public lands; pest control; sanitation; waterways and water supply; utilities; and administrative, professional and clerical.[1]

Liquidation of Program. Termination of the Civil Works program began during February, 1934, and took place first in the Southern states. Employment quotas were reduced weekly by the federal CWA, and

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[1] Certain service projects not entirely within the scope of the Civil Works Program were instituted as Civil Works Service projects under the Civil Works Service. The Civil Works Service operated in close conjunction with the CWA. Jobs were confined to relief persons, however, and its funds were drawn from relief sources. Projects relating to relief offices or for the benefit of relief persons, the emergency education program, and a large part of the work of the Women's Division were carried on under the Civil Works Service.

TABLE 15

CWA: TOTAL EXPENDITURES IN 93 CITIES OF OVER 100,000, BY CITIES [1]
(November 16, 1933, through July 14, 1934)

City [1]	Total Expenditures	City [1]	Total Expenditures
Akron, Ohio	$ 3,154,800	Milwaukee, Wis.	$ 9,910,180
Albany, N. Y.	1,711,195	Minneapolis, Minn.	4,247,202
Atlanta, Ga.	3,485,557	Nashville, Tenn.	1,074,558
Baltimore, Md.[1]	3,703,816	Newark, N. J.	5,727,603
Birmingham, Ala.	3,432,024	New Bedford, Mass.	[4]
Boston, Mass.	5,278,078	New Haven, Conn.	2,750,041
Bridgeport, Conn.	2,641,934	New Orleans, La.	4,744,111
Buffalo, N. Y.	6,709,958	New York, N. Y.	49,102,117
Cambridge, Mass.	4,951,532	Norfolk, Va.	126,336
Camden, N. J.	1,432,734	Oakland, Calif.	3,128,284
Canton, Ohio	1,697,047	Oklahoma City, Okla.	2,908,904
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,483,571	Omaha, Nebr.	1,836,561
Chicago, Ill.	35,434,268	Paterson, N. J.	1,770,657
Cincinnati, Ohio	6,333,363	Peoria, Ill.	1,057,598
Cleveland, Ohio	12,858,009	Philadelphia, Pa.	3,477,443
Columbus, Ohio	3,566,404	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5,795,326
Dallas, Tex.	1,627,527	Portland, Ore.	3,011,170
Dayton, Ohio	2,568,114	Providence, R. I.	2,888,650
Denver, Colo.	2,270,174	Reading, Pa.	1,283,759
Des Moines, Iowa	2,411,856	Richmond, Va.	140,201
Detroit, Mich.	17,463,032	Rochester, N. Y.	4,507,400
Duluth, Minn.	1,417,618	St. Louis, Mo.[1]	6,926,609
Elizabeth, N. J.	2,757,579	St. Paul, Minn.	2,634,850
El Paso, Tex.	1,155,416	Salt Lake City, Utah	1,761,316
Erie, Pa.	810,793	San Antonio, Tex.	2,464,172
Evansville, Ind.	992,711	San Diego, Calif.	1,652,780
Fall River, Mass.	2,052,253	San Francisco, Calif.	4,301,007
Flint, Mich.	1,545,519	Scranton, Pa.	1,888,726
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1,483,922	Seattle, Wash.	4,639,976
Fort Worth, Tex.	1,451,084	Somerville, Mass.	[3]
Gary, Ind.	2,253,643	South Bend, Ind.	1,327,529
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,901,003	Spokane, Wash.	1,390,410
Hartford, Conn.	2,400,302	Springfield, Mass.	2,084,607
Houston, Tex.	1,659,983	Syracuse, N. Y.	2,810,650
Indianapolis, Ind.	3,644,418	Tacoma, Wash.	1,709,262
Jacksonville, Fla.	1,956,105	Tampa, Fla.	1,792,483
Jersey City, N. J.	5,182,768	Toledo, Ohio	5,190,600
Kansas City, Kans.	1,231,430	Trenton, N. J.	1,578,809
Kansas City, Mo.	2,403,136	Tulsa, Okla.	1,559,883
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,219,115	Utica, N. Y.	1,246,690
Long Beach, Calif.	[2]	Washington, D. C.	5,694,777
Los Angeles, Calif.	15,542,212	Wichita, Kans.	1,240,143
Louisville, Ky.	1,518,389	Wilmington, Del.	550,250
Lowell, Mass.	[3]	Worcester, Mass.	3,753,864
Lynn, Mass.	3,265,969	Yonkers, N. Y.	3,626,986
Memphis, Tenn.	1,847,613	Youngstown, Ohio	3,526,660
Miami, Fla.	1,285,596	TOTAL	$360,034,710

[1] Represents entire county in which the city is located with the exception of Baltimore and St. Louis which are reported as independent cities.

[2] Included in Los Angeles figures.

[3] Included in Cambridge figures.

[4] Included in Fall River figures.

the advances were cut down accordingly. This program was designed at the outset as a winter work relief measure. It was expected that both PWA and private employment would advance in the spring and reduce the need for the CWA. Moreover, the expenditure of more than $900,000,000 during the winter months was expected to stimulate business activity and thus reduce unemployment and relief. In addition to these considerations prompting the liquidation of the program there was, of course, the fact, disquieting to many, that the CWA was costly. In its brief existence the CWA expended more than the combined FERA, state, and local relief during the entire year 1933. The abandonment of CWA in favor of a work relief program hiring only destitute unemployed on a budgetary deficiency basis was thought to be a move in the direction of reduced public expenditures. Accordingly the FERA, in co-operation with the states, established the Emergency Work Relief Program to replace the CWA.

TABLE 16

CWA: TOTAL COST OF PROJECTS

Type of Project	Amount[1]
Work Projects	$888,427,600
Improvements on Public Property	798,493,600
Roads, Streets, etc.	313,290,600
Public Buildings	134,346,000
Sewers, Drainage, and Sanitation	90,582,000
Water Works, etc.	26,555,000
Recreational Facilities	45,893,000
Waterways, Flood Control	37,473,000
Erosion Control, Grading	94,654,000
Airports and Airways	13,046,000
Tool and Sundry Equipment and Other Public Property Projects Not Elsewhere Classified	42,654,000
Production and Distribution of Goods For the Unemployed	11,566,000
Public Welfare and Health	25,629,000
Public Education, Arts, and Research	52,739,000
Administrative Projects	36,177,000
Accident Compensation	647,000
GRAND TOTAL	$925,251,600

[1] Partially estimated.

A large number of the CWA projects and employees were transferred to this work relief program. In this way many of the partially completed projects were finished. Many of the CWA projects, however, were abandoned before completion or resumed only after a long delay. This engendered no small amount of criticism charging waste and lack of planning. It can be said, however, that most of the unfinished CWA projects of local worth were sponsored by the communities and completed under the work relief program.

Summary. An evaluation of the accomplishments of the CWA program presents many difficulties. It is essential in any appraisal of the program to review the conditions under which the program was established. The current necessity for such a program, the speed with which it was inaugurated, and its termination four months later are the outstanding features. It is obvious that an undertaking of this magnitude operated during the winter of 1933–34 with no more than a week's notice would produce mixed results. Much of the success of the program was due to the prompt response of the local governments. Where imagination and initiative were lacking in the local groups, the Civil Works program achieved few tangible results. It is true that the brevity of the program reduced its value to the municipalities because many worth while projects could not be initiated in such a short period of time and many that were started were abandoned or were completed long after the Civil Works program had been liquidated. The sudden announcement of the program made careful planning and efficient operation of projects difficult. As a result, some projects of questionable social value were undertaken. Despite these factors, however, the Civil Works program was a boon to municipalities in general. Most of the work was undertaken in the urban areas; the urban relief problem was lightened during the months of CWA operation; many useful projects were completed and others initiated; and local business was benefited by the sizeable Civil Works payrolls.

This program was, above all, a valuable experience in the execution and administration of an extensive work program. The experience gained measurably aided both the FERA work relief and later the WPA and may be counted as one of the most valuable contributions of the CWA. Indeed, the success of the later programs can be attributed in part to the experiences gained under the CWA, which demonstrated that an extensive program could be quickly undertaken with great benefit to the nation, to all communities, and more particularly to the unemployed.

IV. THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

By Emerson Ross

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During 1935 the federal government carried forward its extensive program of unemployment relief by inaugurating the Works Program. At the same time the relief program of the FERA was largely terminated when grants to the states were virtually suspended. It was the purpose of this major change in policy to define more sharply the role of the federal government on the one hand and the state and local governments on the other in the sphere of relief. With the inauguration of the Works Program, the federal government assumed the primary responsibility for providing employment to several million unemployed persons, while the direct relief responsibility, formerly a concern of the FERA, reverted to the state and local governments. In addition to these far-reaching developments, the federal government initiated a comprehensive social security program, discussed elsewhere in this volume.

The Works Program was the immediate program designed to care for a large group of the unemployed until expanding private employment should absorb them. A total of 40 federal agencies, regular and emergency, are cooperating to provide employment. The Works Progress Administration, created in May, 1935, is the co-ordinating agency for this program and provides the bulk of the employment. The WPA reached an employment peak of over 3,000,000 in February, 1936, while the other agencies accounted for an additional 800,000 jobs. From this peak WPA employment declined to 2,200,000 in January, 1937, out of a total of 3,000,000 employed on the program. While this phase of the unemployment relief program met the needs of these millions of destitute unemployed, that part of the federal relief activity carried on by the FERA since mid-1933 was sharply curtailed. This shift in the importance of work and relief is of utmost significance and represents a culmination of several years of active federal participation in relief.

Participating Agencies. The Works Program includes the entire program of emergency work provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936 and is participated in by 40 federal agencies. In addition to the regular federal departments whose activities can be expanded by the employment of relief workers, other federal agencies participating in the Works Program include the Resettlement Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, the National Youth Administration, the Emergency Conservation Corps, the Public Works Administration, and the Works Progress Administration. Table 17 indicates the extent to which these agencies received funds from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936. Included in the table are agencies which do not provide work under the program, such as the FERA, which obtained nearly one billion dollars for its program during 1935, and the Resettlement grants and loans.

TABLE 17

ALLOCATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936

(By major agencies, as of October 31, 1936)

(Warrants Approved)

Agency	Act of 1935	Act of 1936
Works Progress Administration	$1,442,127,500	$ 940,788,893
Emergency Conservation Work	595,984,951	*
Agriculture (incl. Public Roads)	572,245,210	34,749,064
Public Works Administration	494,688,036	
Federal Emergency Relief Admin.	935,005,625	
All Others	638,101,814	169,541,874
	4,678,153,136	1,145,079,831
Net rescissions pending approval	5,504,021	5,455,539
Total allocations	4,672,649,115	1,139,624,292
Unallocated	17,265,744	285,375,708
	$4,689,914,859	$1,425,000,000

* Since July, 1936, financed by direct appropriation.

The place of the WPA in the Works Program is further indicated by the functions assigned to it at the time it was created by Executive Order No. 7034, issued May 6, 1935. These functions include (1) the operation of useful work projects designed to provide employment for relief workers in all localities; (2) the scheduling of the WPA and other projects so as to provide a maximum of relief employment at all times; (3) the general co-ordination of the entire program, including assignment of persons to employment, determination of policies relating to wages, hours of work, and conditions of employment, review and investigation of progress of the work and development of a system of progress reports, review and evaluation of all proposed projects, and the investigation of specified irregularities; (4) the co-ordination of such data-compiling projects or other research activities as may be necessary or useful in carrying out the works program.

Organization of the Works Progress Administration. The WPA is organized in a manner designed to obtain the maximum of flexibility to meet local conditions and local needs. At the same time the advantages of general centralized planning and responsibility are achieved through federal approval of projects which are initiated locally, through federal wage and hour policies, through federal accounting of expenditures, etc. The Federal Administrator keeps generally advised on the program through a comprehensive reporting system and by five field representatives who are in charge of five regional offices. The functions of the field representatives are to give advice and instructions to the state and district offices and to make reports and recommendations to the federal WPA.

In each state, in New York City, in the District of Columbia, and in Hawaii, there is a WPA organization in charge of an administrator. The state administrator, within the limits set by the Federal Administrator, is responsible for all matters of policy and for the efficient and economical operation of the entire state WPA. In addition, he is charged with the general co-ordination of the entire Works Program in the state, including the scheduling of the projects of all agencies participating in the Works Program.

The states are blocked off into district organizations under the supervision of district directors. Each state has from one to twenty districts; there are 272 in the United States as a whole. The district office is the basic operating unit of the WPA and is charged with the direct supervision and operation of all WPA projects. To meet special conditions, branch offices within the districts may be established.

The organizational and procedural set-up of the WPA requires the state and local governments to assume a large share of the responsibility for the successful operation of the program. The co-operative responsibility of the state and local agencies can be seen in the procedure relating to both employment and projects.

The selection of workers eligible for WPA employment is almost entirely the responsibility of local agencies. The original application for assistance is made to the local relief agency, which is usually operated under the supervision of the state emergency relief administration. The local agency, within the rules of eligibility set up by the WPA, designates the eligible applicants for employment and certifies them to the WPA. This process of selection leaves the local agency with the problem of separating the employable from the unemployable persons. Only employables may be certified to the WPA. The actual selection of certified workers for assignment, however, is the responsibility of the WPA.

A large degree of state and local responsibility is involved in the planning and operation of projects. Except for a few projects sponsored by the federal WPA or other federal agencies, all projects originate and are sponsored by local or state agencies, which outline basic plans and draw up specifications. Although advice on technical matters may be obtained from the WPA, the detailed planning involved in each project, including the engineering, architectural, legal, financial, and employment aspects, is the basic responsibility of the local sponsoring body. When the project is proposed to the WPA, information must be submitted containing a description of the project and character of the work; cost estimates indicating the amounts to be met by the sponsor and by the WPA; the labor requirements and costs broken down in detail; estimated man-months of work to be provided by the project and broken down by relief workers and total workers to be paid from WPA funds and total workers to be paid by the sponsor; recommendations of public planning or other agencies having partial or technical jurisdiction over the project; the time schedule; operation and maintenance plans after completion of the project; estimates of non-labor costs to be met by the WPA and by the municipality, broken down by materials and supplies, equipment rentals, and other direct costs, detailed listings of materials needed; and the number of workers classified by degree of skill needed during each month of project operation.

The project proposals are submitted to the district office, where they are checked and, if accepted, sent to the state WPA. After state approval, they are submitted with recommendations to the federal WPA. The latter examines the proposals and forwards them to the President after clearance with the Bureau of the Budget. Projects approved by the President are subject to final review by the Comptroller-General to determine whether they come within the purposes of the statute.

Federal approval of the project again opens the way for further participation in the program by the state and local sponsoring agency. A large measure of direct responsibility is placed upon the sponsoring agency for the direction of the projects; direct supervision of the work is undertaken by the sponsor whenever possible. When this is not practicable, the necessary foremen and other supervisors are provided by the WPA. Supervisors provided by the WPA must respect the wishes of the sponsor in matters pertaining to planning of work, sequences of operations, methods to be employed, interpretations of plans, specifications, etc. The local sponsoring agency is also responsible for making any arrangements of a legal nature which may be necessary and in so far as possible, is required to furnish tools, materials, and equipment needed on the projects.

Finance. Federal funds for the Works Program have been appropriated by two Acts: the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936. The first Act made available $4,880,000,000, of which $4,000,000,000 was appropriated directly by the Act and $880,000,000 from various unexpended balances of previous appropriations. The second Act provided $1,425,000,000. As the largest provider of employment the WPA has received the largest proportion of the funds available. At the end of October, 1936, $1,442,127,500 had been allocated to the WPA from the 1935 Act and $940,788,893 from the 1936 Act.

Expenditures (checks issued) for the entire WPA, including the National Youth Administration, through December, 1936, aggregated over $2,325,000,000. The tabulation below shows this sum for 1935 and 1936.

	Cumulated through December 31, 1935	Cumulated through December 31, 1936
Total WPA State programs	$223,951,821.98	$2,078,208,732.34
Federal Nationwide projects	1,819,365.38	60,385,203.36
National Youth Administration	5,401,957.91	61,793,762.00
Administrative expense	25,329,749.10	99,994,131.86
Land utilization	150,515.95	22,997,063.54
Miscellaneous		1,904,599.06
Total	$256,653,410.32	$2,325,283,492.16

Approximately 90 per cent of the total expenditures were made by the state WPA's on projects initiated by state and local governments. The expenditure data are shown in Table 18 on a state-by-state basis, showing New York City separately, cumulated through December 31, 1936. The largest expenditures are found in New York City, where the outlay substantially exceeded that in any state. Over 14 per cent of WPA expenditures through December, 1936, were made in this city. The concentration of WPA expenditures is evident from the table. Six states (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, California, and Massachusetts) accounted for $1,216,000,000, or over half of the total expenditures. These data indicate with impelling force the geographical concentration of the unemployment relief problem.

Federal expenditures, however, do not measure the complete cost of the WPA program. The states and localities, functioning as sponsors of projects, also provide funds to meet the cost of the projects operated within their jurisdictions. Financial participation by the states and localities insures careful selection of those projects which are deemed to be of maximum value to the communities. Financial participation also insures continuous co-operation in the prosecution of the projects. The allotment of federal funds to the various projects includes, in addition to an allowance for labor based upon the number of employees and their monthly earning schedules, an allowance for material purchases. The sponsor is required to furnish all non-labor costs in excess of federal grants for such costs. If the project involves heavy construction work with high material costs, the sponsor is required to furnish a substantial proportion of the total cost; if, however, the project is of a lighter nature, the share of the city can be relatively less.

TABLE 18

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION, BY STATES, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1936

(Checks Issued as Reported by the Treasury Department)

State	Cumulative Through December, 1936	State	Cumulative Through December, 1936
Ala.	$ 25,275,653	N. M.	$ 9,184,153
Ariz.	8,605,529	N. Y. City	326,785,997
Ark.	20,574,031	N. Y. Up-State	105,108,820
Calif.	126,599,430	N. C.	18,511,842
Colo.	28,893,284	N. D.	15,718,873
Conn.	24,643,129	Ohio	157,018,574
Del.	2,391,200	Okla.	42,356,319
D. of C.	18,853,940	Ore.	16,029,573
Fla.	21,995,282	Pa.	244,143,281
Ga.	26,653,189	R. I.	11,198,497
Idaho	7,573,560	S. C.	16,240,386
Ill.	151,856,929	S. D.	18,636,848
Ind.	69,867,010	Tenn.	24,334,201
Iowa	21,856,822	Tex.	49,277,749
Kans.	30,989,056	Utah	10,772,319
Ky.	27,841,531	Vt.	3,262,407
La.	27,780,423	Va.	17,883,043
Me.	8,140,588	Wash.	29,769,138
Md.	16,443,082	W. Va.	34,963,543
Mass.	104,383,590	Wis.	58,246,534
Mich.	79,258,339	Wyo.	4,488,031
Minn.	54,822,423		
Miss.	17,872,781	Central Textile Account Adjustment ......Cr.	1,770,901
Mo.	60,784,547		
Mont.	15,372,496	Alaska	603
Nebr.	18,191,847	Hawaii	1,023,686
Nev.	1,900,706	Virgin Islands	1,097
N. H.	6,765,895	TOTAL	$2,325,283,492
N. J.	85,912,587		

The proportionate share of the total cost assumed by the sponsoring state or local agency varies with the type of project and from state to state. Sponsors pledged more than 18 per cent of the total cost of all projects selected for operation through April 15, 1936. This average of 18 per cent obscures a range of 8.5 per cent of the total cost pledged by sponsors on goods projects to 25.8 per cent pledged on sanitation and health projects. Table 19 indicates the percentage of sponsors' pledges by types of projects.

Funds of the sponsoring agency are largely (86 per cent) spent for materials, supplies, and equipment, while federal funds are disbursed mainly for wages (78 per cent). The share of the sponsoring municipality does not necessarily take the form of cash. Municipalities often supply supervisory personnel and skilled technicians required to operate projects; equipment; materials; use of land, buildings, and other facilities; transportation of materials and workers; and land purchased specifically for the project. Under the CWA and FERA work relief programs, local contributions frequently took this form.

TABLE 19

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATED COST OF WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS SELECTED FOR OPERATION THROUGH APRIL 15, 1936
(By Source of Funds and Types of Projects)

Type of Project	Source of Funds: Works Progress Administration	Source of Funds: Sponsors
	Per Cent of Total	
ALL PROJECTS	81.8	18.2
Sanitation and Health	74.2	25.8
Sewer and Other Utilities	76.3	23.7
Public Buildings	77.2	22.8
Highways, Roads and Streets	78.1	21.9
Flood Control and Other Conservation	84.7	15.3
Airports and Other Transportation	85.4	14.6
Parks and Other Recreational Facilities	88.9	11.1
White Collar	90.6	9.4
Goods Projects	91.5	8.5
Miscellaneous	82.1	17.9

Between states there is a substantial variation in the proportion of the total cost of projects that are met by the state and local sponsoring agency, due largely to differences in the types of projects selected for operation in the states. In some areas the operation of strictly federal projects reduces the average percentage of the local contributions below what they are for other areas in which there are no important entirely federal projects. Since most of the sponsors' funds are used for material and other non-labor costs, the variation in the amount of sponsors' funds contributed among the states measures to some degree the willingness of the states to pay for heavier and better projects in which the non-labor costs are substantially greater than in the lighter projects.

Types of Projects. Although the range of projects of the Works Program is very wide, both appropriation acts specified the general categories and in addition limited the amounts which could be expended for each group. The President, however, could increase the allocation for any category: under the 1935 Act, not in excess of 20 per cent of the total appropriation; under the 1936 Act, not in excess of 15 per cent. The types of projects and the federal expenditure limitations are listed below by Acts:

ERA Act of 1935

1. Highways, roads, streets, and grade crossing elimination, $800,000,000.
2. Rural rehabilitation and relief in stricken agricultural areas, and water conservation, transmontane water diversion, irrigation, and reclamation, $500,000,000.
3. Rural electrification, $100,000,000.
4. Housing, $450,000,000.
5. Assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, $300,000,000.
6. Civilian Conservation Corps, $600,000,000.
7. Loans or grants, or both for projects of States, Territories, Possessions, etc., or subdivisions thereof, $900,000,000.
8. Sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, stream pollution, sea coast erosion, reforestation, forestation, flood control, rivers and harbors, and miscellaneous projects, $350,000,000.

ERA Act of 1936

1. Highways, roads, and streets, $413,250,000.
2. Public buildings, $156,750,000.
3. Parks and other recreational facilities including buildings therein, $156,750,000.
4. Public utilities, including sewer systems, water supply and purification, airports and other transportation facilities, $171,000,000.
5. Flood control and other conservation, $128,250,000.
6. Assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, $85,500,000.
7. Women's projects, $85,500,000.
8. Miscellaneous work projects, $71,250,000.
9. National Youth Administration, $71,250,000.
10. Rural rehabilitation, loans and relief to farmers and livestock growers, $85,500,000.

As was pointed out earlier, WPA projects are joint undertakings. More than half the WPA projects are sponsored by cities, villages, boroughs, and towns. State governments sponsor about 12 per cent of all projects, counties about a fourth, and townships about a tenth. The remaining projects are sponsored by various special bodies, such as school and sanitation districts, state and local departments of public works, highway commissions, boards of education, boards of health, welfare departments, park boards, and recreation committees. In a few cases the federal WPA acts as sponsor for projects of particular interest to it.

Through September 30, 1936, the WPA had placed in operation nearly 103,000 projects for which the total federal contributions will amount to over $2,587,000,000. This group of projects, shown in Table 20, comprises those which have been selected for operation from all those submitted by state and local governmental bodies and approved by the President under both the 1935 and 1936 Acts.

Although WPA projects are operating in all states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii, projects representing almost 55 per cent of the total federal cost of the program are concentrated in six states and New York City. The New York City program comprises projects which will involve more than $373,000,000 of federal funds, and in Pennsylvania projects estimated to cost almost $275,000,000 have been placed in operation. Illinois is the only other state with project costs which will exceed $200,000,000. Up to September 30, 1936, four other states, Massachusetts, New York (excluding New York City), California, and Ohio, had begun operations on projects estimated to cost more than $100,000,000 in federal funds. The actual expenditures through 1936, of course, are less than the sums which will be required to complete the projects. From these extensive programs operating in the larger and more densely populated states with great numbers of persons certified as in need of relief, the programs range downward in cost to those involving totals of about $2,000,000 in Delaware, Nevada, and Hawaii.

Classified on a different basis from that in the table above, WPA projects are seen to involve for the most part construction work. Of the total of 103,000 projects placed in operation through September 30, 1936, nearly 72,000, representing about 75 per cent of the total estimated cost involve construction. Table 21 shows a breakdown of the cost of approved WPA construction projects.

Employment. The basic purpose of the Works Program and particularly of the WPA is to provide work to the needy unemployed. This purpose is primary, and evaluation of all other aspects of the program must be related to the major criterion of the number and character of useful jobs supplied to persons in need. To be eligible for assignment to WPA work projects, which are financed in whole or in part from funds allocated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936, except for certain qualifications outlined below, workers must have been certified as in need of relief by public relief agencies approved by the WPA.

Eligibility requirements are qualified by the following conditions:

A. No person under the age of 18 years, and no one whose age or physical condition is such as to make his employment dangerous to his health or safety, or to the health or safety of others, may be employed on a work project. This paragraph shall not be construed to operate against the employment of physically handicapped persons otherwise employable, where such persons may be safely assigned to work which they can ably perform.

B. No person currently serving sentence in a penal or correctional institution shall be employed on any work project. This shall not be interpreted to include persons on probation or parole.

C. Only one member of a family group may be employed on work projects. This

TABLE 20

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED APPROVED COST IN FEDERAL FUNDS OF WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY TYPES AND OPERATING STATUS OF PROJECTS

Through September 30, 1936
(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	All Projects		Active Projects		Completed and Inactive Projects	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS	*32,852*	*$911,654,531*	*15,161*	*$707,805,639*	*17,691*	*$203,848,892*
Highways—Primary Roads	383	17,320,202	193	14,502,199	190	2,818,003
Farm-to-Market and Other Sec. Roads	14,087	284,820,695	7,058	213,030,301	7,029	71,790,394
Streets and Alleys	6,859	238,537,502	2,774	180,695,672	4,085	57,841,830
Sidewalks, Curbs, and Paths	2,445	33,700,599	1,074	25,013,340	1,371	8,687,259
Roadside Improvements	2,424	103,463,177	742	80,493,866	1,682	22,969,311
Bridges and Viaducts	1,603	21,473,699	580	13,473,263	1,023	8,000,436
Grade-Crossing Elimination	15	1,785,869	6	1,761,220	9	24,649
Other *	5,036	210,552,788	2,734	178,835,778	2,302	31,717,010
PUBLIC BUILDINGS	*15,881*	*259,902,686*	*6,669*	*188,367,588*	*9,212*	*71,535,098*
Administrative	2,240	30,752,017	898	23,676,530	1,342	7,075,487
Charitable, Medical, and Mental Inst.	1,030	31,061,680	424	21,003,033	606	10,058,647
Educational	7,498	80,577,819	2,984	53,757,411	4,514	26,820,408
Social and Recreational	1,897	36,121,664	985	27,767,367	912	8,354,297
Federal (Incl. Military and Naval)	392	17,268,059	260	12,111,851	132	5,156,208
Improvement of Grounds	2,052	25,880,662	763	18,060,016	1,289	7,820,646
Housing and Demolition	42	9,534,121	16	6,575,572	26	2,958,549
Other *	730	28,706,664	339	25,415,808	391	3,290,856
PARKS AND OTHER RECR. FACILITIES	*6,600*	*315,258,943*	*3,038*	*218,339,354*	*3,562*	*96,919,589*
Playgrounds and Athl. Fields	2,573	41,600,373	1,030	30,325,522	1,543	11,274,851
Parks	2,783	144,068,275	1,406	125,853,678	1,377	18,214,597
Other *	1,244	129,590,295	602	62,160,154	642	67,430,141
CONSERVATION	*4,353*	*126,037,893*	*1,932*	*94,568,053*	*2,421*	*31,469,840*
Forestation	200	5,024,805	59	3,071,531	141	1,953,274
Erosion Control and Land Utiliz.	376	9,360,781	163	6,993,843	213	2,366,938
Irrigation and Water Consv.	2,562	83,654,273	1,108	63,143,606	1,454	20,510,667
Plant, Crop, and Livestock Consv.	267	5,212,585	108	3,745,560	159	1,467,025
Other *	948	22,785,449	494	17,613,513	454	5,171,936
SEWER SYSTEMS AND OTHER UTILITIES	*9,544*	*244,194,159*	*3,233*	*184,305,046*	*6,311*	*59,889,113*
Water Purif. and Supply	3,012	49,513,202	970	34,062,571	2,042	15,450,631
Sewer Systems	5,961	180,855,118	2,030	138,817,394	3,931	42,037,724
Electric Utilities	209	4,051,678	73	2,970,440	136	1,081,238
Other *	362	9,774,161	160	8,454,641	202	1,319,520
AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANS.	*856*	*78,614,490*	*521*	*71,445,066*	*335*	*7,169,424*
Navigation	162	19,722,812	73	18,076,233	89	1,646,579
Airports and Airways	669	56,020,054	435	50,612,531	234	5,407,523
Other *	25	2,871,624	13	2,756,302	12	115,322
WHITE COLLAR	*17,004*	*253,745,857*	*10,623*	*201,016,258*	*6,381*	*52,729,599*
GOODS	*6,576*	*257,512,755*	*4,526*	*214,403,581*	*2,050*	*43,109,174*
Sewing	4,946	223,346,828	3,819	189,101,179	1,127	34,245,649
Canning	193	2,879,934	129	2,338,303	64	541,631
Other *	1,437	31,285,993	578	22,964,099	859	8,321,894
SANITATION AND HEALTH	*2,824*	*66,374,683*	*1,933*	*58,932,787*	*891*	*7,441,896*
Elim. of Stream Pollution	100	2,067,870	64	1,825,104	36	242,766
Mosquito Eradication	764	26,813,350	363	22,806,574	401	4,006,776
Other *	1,960	37,493,463	1,506	34,301,109	454	3,192,354
MISCELLANEOUS	*6,195*	*73,767,763*	*3,371*	*56,439,644*	*2,824*	*17,328,119*
GRAND TOTAL	102,685	$2,587,063,760	51,007	$1,995,623,016	51,678	$591,440,744

* Includes projects classifiable under more than one of the headings above.

provision shall not be construed to interfere with the enrollment of a member of the family in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

D. The Works Progress Administrators shall not knowingly permit the employment on work projects of aliens illegally within the limits of the Continental United States and shall make every reasonable effort consistent with prompt employment of the destitute unemployed to see that such aliens are not employed, and that if employed and their status as such aliens is disclosed they shall thereupon be discharged.

E. The fact that a person is entitled to or has received either adjusted-service bonds or a treasury check in payment of an adjusted-compensation certificate shall not be considered in determining actual need of such employment. Public relief agencies approved by the Works Progress Administration to certify as to need shall be informed of this provision by the state works progress administrator.

Only persons certified as eligible in conformity with these requirements may be employed, except that 10 per cent of the workers on any project may come from non-relief sources when that is found necessary to insure efficient operation of the project. Under the 1935 Act the workers were taken directly from the relief rolls; the 1936 Act, however, provided that applicants whose names had not previously appeared on relief rolls should be accorded the same eligibility for employment as registered relief persons. The non-relief workers are largely foremen, skilled workers, or technicians who are needed to operate the project but who are not on relief in that area. On projects operated by the WPA, non-relief workers have constituted less than the allowable 10 per cent, usually

TABLE 21

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED APPROVED COST IN FEDERAL FUNDS OF CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION
Through September 30, 1936
(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Estimated Approved Cost: Amount	Estimated Approved Cost: Per Cent
CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	71,850	$1,952,352,497	75.5
New Construction	33,937	831,709,942	32.2
Highways, roads, streets	11,994	245,093,627	9.5
Public buildings	6,940	97,081,118	3.7
Sewer systems and other utilities	7,413	187,634,058	7.3
Other new construction	7,590	301,901,139	11.7
Repairs and Improvements	37,913	1,120,642,555	43.3
Highways, roads, streets	20,858	666,560,904	25.7
Public buildings	8,941	163,617,320	6.3
Sewer systems and other utilities	2,135	56,560,101	2.2
Other repairs and improvements	5,979	233,904,230	9.1
OTHER TYPES OF PROJECTS	30,835	634,711,263	24.5
Total	102,685	$2,587,063,760	100.0

only about 5 per cent. The proportion of non-relief persons employed varies according to the type, the location, and the stage of completion of the project. It is usually necessary to employ supervisory and skilled workers almost exclusively at the initiation and also at the completion of a project. The peak in the proportion of employment of relief persons occurs when the project is at its full operating stage.

The Works Program began functioning in July, 1935, and by November, 1935, a total of 3,272,000 persons were being employed on it. Of this number 2,484,000 were employed on projects operated by the WPA. Employment continued to expand until total Works Program employment reached a peak of 3,850,000 and WPA employment a peak of 3,036,000 at the end of February, 1936. Largely in response to the normal seasonal increase in private employment WPA employment declined steadily to about 2,250,000 in June and July. Employment on regular WPA projects continued at about this level during the summer, but the assignment of workers to emergency projects in the drought-stricken areas resulted in a net increase to approximately 2,575,000 at the end of October. During July the WPA provided employment for approximately 35,500 drought sufferers, and by the end of October WPA drought employment reached 324,300 (Chart 4).

Employment on a state-by-state basis is shown in Table 22 for the WPA and total Works Program, weeks ending August 29, September 26, and October 31. This table serves as another measure of the state-by-state differences in the magnitude of the WPA program. New York State (including New York City) leads in employment, with 306,800 in the last week in October. At the peak in February, 1936, total WPA employment in New York exceeded 376,000. Six states (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, and California) account for approximately 45 per cent of all WPA workers.

Since the major purpose of the Works Progress Administration is to provide work to the needy unemployed, it follows that the selection of the type of projects to be operated must be in conformity with the occupational characteristics of the workers to be employed. A project requiring a large amount of skilled labor in an area in which there is no skilled labor in need of relief fails to meet its basic purpose. To determine what skills and occupations were represented on the relief rolls the FERA, in anticipation of the inception of the Works Program, conducted a "labor inventory" of all relief workers in March, 1935. The following summary indicates the distribution of relief persons 16 to 64 years of age according to categories of degree of skill and of occupation. Manual workers on relief constitute nearly 80 per cent of all workers with previous job experience.

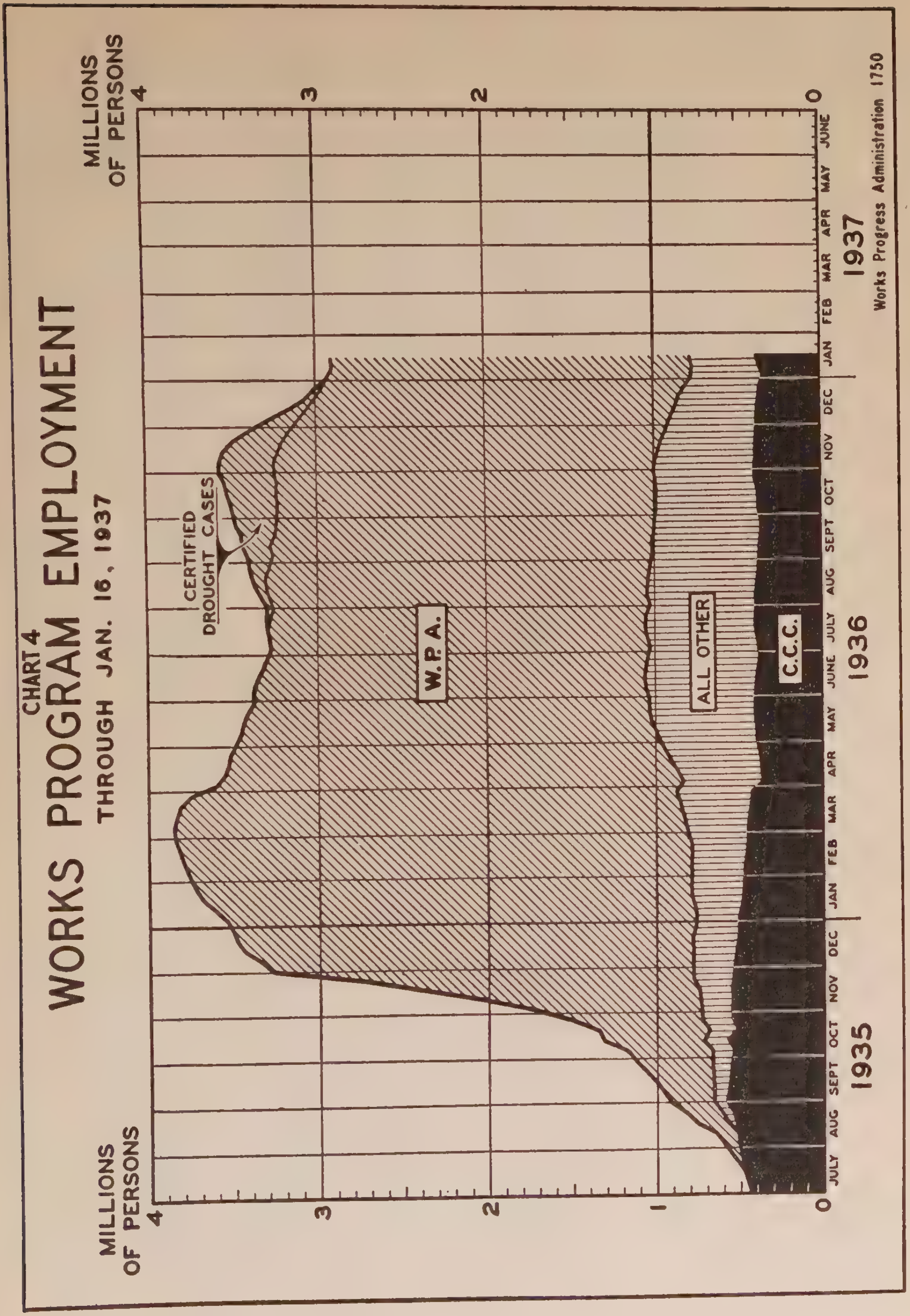


CHART 4
WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT
THROUGH JAN. 16, 1937
MILLIONS OF PERSONS
4
3
2
1
0
CERTIFIED DROUGHT CASES
W.P.A.
ALL OTHER
C.C.C.
JULY
AUG
SEPT
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUG
SEPT
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUNE
1935
1936
1937
Works Progress Administration 1750

TABLE 22

EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS AND ON THE TOTAL WORKS PROGRAM, BY STATES
(Weeks Ending August 29, September 26, and October 31, 1936)

State	Number Persons Employed Week Ending Aug. 29, 1936		Number Persons Employed Week Ending Sept. 26, 1936		Number Persons Employed Week Ending Oct. 31, 1936	
	Total	WPA	Total	WPA	Total	WPA
Ala.	55,130	30,970	53,502	31,197	51,847	31,140
Ariz.	18,035	9,034	18,108	9,408	17,084	8,793
Ark.	49,435	30,172	49,306	31,279	55,784	37,550
Calif.	156,805	106,783	156,389	105,594	154,433	107,662
Colo.	40,008	29,631	39,633	29,642	38,504	27,278
Conn.	31,459	20,933	29,956	19,944	28,141	19,579
Del.	3,616	2,118	3,539	2,006	4,345	2,298
D. of C.	12,184	6,940	12,575	7,260	12,770	7,496
Fla.	45,745	26,147	44,960	27,592	47,096	28,325
Ga.	59,996	36,881	59,200	36,344	62,518	37,222
Idaho	17,156	6,119	13,321	5,956	12,111	5,563
Ill.	205,096	161,220	208,857	167,937	216,776	173,501
Ind.	91,131	68,726	87,814	67,467	85,859	68,245
Iowa	37,888	23,139	42,944	28,472	48,125	33,658
Kans.	57,155	40,989	62,600	47,899	69,169	53,995
Ky.	72,957	51,934	74,849	54,313	80,619	58,582
La.	47,359	34,652	47,318	34,698	46,399	33,049
Me.	15,198	7,883	13,713	7,468	13,347	7,824
Md.	27,902	14,322	26,455	13,404	26,316	13,352
Mass.	118,262	95,102	122,211	100,026	132,707	110,116
Mich.	101,962	76,195	103,268	77,346	97,098	73,912
Minn.	73,784	47,327	79,201	53,740	81,275	59,347
Miss.	52,760	29,777	50,580	27,708	52,459	27,109
Mo.	116,663	84,337	129,217	95,637	135,115	103,162
Mont.	30,027	18,319	30,987	20,791	30,712	21,520
Nebr.	36,581	23,468	36,717	24,981	41,517	31,385
Nev.	4,214	1,773	4,108	1,678	3,936	1,849
N. H.	12,874	8,745	13,001	9,276	13,660	10,460
N. J.	97,877	77,994	100,524	78,899	102,962	81,570
N. M.	21,807	9,506	19,312	9,934	19,822	10,690
N. Y. City	222,047	200,021	221,124	199,918	223,207	200,432
N. Y. (Excl. NYC)	140,210	97,167	145,741	101,922	146,791	106,342
N. C.	51,714	30,024	49,218	29,280	48,770	29,163
N. D.	54,837	41,378	58,276	42,708	60,532	45,541
Ohio	187,270	150,820	183,301	148,406	182,283	149,598
Okla.	81,392	58,357	104,999	82,093	110,388	87,257
Ore.	25,809	13,969	23,993	13,448	23,203	13,795
Pa.	296,345	248,356	296,429	249,437	293,521	249,360
R. I.	16,066	10,538	15,715	10,577	17,047	10,984
S. C.	45,209	25,182	44,694	24,920	44,471	24,987
S. D.	48,404	37,550	65,750	54,110	74,305	65,134
Tenn.	59,279	35,036	57,132	35,175	58,091	35,073
Tex.	126,730	78,028	122,026	77,319	119,259	77,309
Utah	16,834	10,377	16,036	9,480	14,654	8,108
Vt.	9,651	4,187	8,959	3,990	8,021	3,797
Va.	47,785	24,222	50,292	27,142	46,606	24,570
Wash.	45,709	26,645	45,311	27,026	46,986	28,075
W. Va.	57,609	42,736	56,196	42,579	59,833	45,353
Wis.	85,264	57,047	93,921	66,062	105,892	79,051
Wyo.	10,043	3,789	12,103	4,099	10,524	4,600
Total Distributed by States	3,339,273	2,376,565	3,405,381	2,476,586	3,476,890	2,574,761

Table 22.—Employment on WPA and Total Employment—Continued

State	Number Persons Employed Week Ending Aug. 29, 1936		Number Persons Employed Week Ending Sept. 26, 1936		Number Persons Employed Week Ending Oct. 31, 1936	
	Total	WPA	Total	WPA	Total	WPA
Alaska	488		312		316	
Hawaii	3,313		3,405		3,505	
Pan. Canal Z.	253		205		212	
P. Rico	46,101		54,398		59,868	
Virgin I.	1,347		1,421		1,389	
Total Dist. by Territories	51,502		59,741		65,290	
Total Not Dist. by States or Terr.	8,821		7,070		1,194	
Grand Total	3,399,596	2,376,565	3,472,192	2,476,586	3,543,374	2,574,761

Percentage Distribution of Experienced Workers on Relief by Occupational Groups

Labor Inventory, March, 1935

Occupation	Percentage Distribution	
White Collar		11.2
Professional and technical	1.7	
Proprietors, managers, and officials	1.6	
Office	4.3	
Sales and kindred	3.6	
Manual		79.6
Skilled	14.8	
Semiskilled and unskilled (including farm laborers)	52.4	
Domestic and personal service	12.4	
Agricultural		9.2
Farm operators	9.2	

Data concerning employment on WPA projects indicate a concentration of employment on types of projects which most readily absorb manual and unskilled labor. Highway, road, and street projects provided the greatest amount of WPA employment. At the end of October nearly 41 per cent of all workers were at work on these types of projects. Goods projects gave nearly 12 per cent of the workers employment. Parks and other recreational facilities (9 per cent), public buildings (8.5 per cent), sewer systems and other utilities (7.5 per cent), professional and clerical (6.3 per cent), and conservation (5 per cent) are the other types of projects which employed important proportions of all WPA labor. Employment by types of projects varies greatly from state to state in conformity with the needs of the various states.

Wages and Hours. Monthly earnings of workers on the WPA program are determined basically by the schedule of earnings established by the

President in Executive Order 7046, dated May 20, 1935. The earnings prescribed in this order are mandatory, except that administrative modification may be made within 10 per cent of the basic schedule. The schedule divides the country into three regions (originally four). Within each region wage rates vary according to four occupational groups (unskilled, intermediate, skilled, and professional and technical) and according to size of city or township in the counties in which projects are operated. The highest wages in each region are paid in counties where the 1930 population of the largest municipality exceeded 100,000, while the lowest rates apply to counties in which the largest urban center contained less than 5,000. The schedule shown in Chart 5 with the original and present regions now provides for earnings ranging from $21 for unskilled labor in wage Region III to $94 for professional and technical workers in wage Region I (see Table 23).

Average actual earnings rarely equal the assigned monthly wage rates. In March the average assigned rate for the entire WPA was $52.03, but actual earnings were only $45.91. The statistical necessity of including in the average persons newly assigned to projects during the month and persons leaving the projects during the month tends to reduce the general average of earnings below the assigned rate. Illness and other personal causes for absence from work also account for some of the loss in wages. Technical factors associated with project operation, such as weather conditions, etc., contribute to the failure of actual earnings to equal the assigned rates.

Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, project workers received their earnings regularly despite temporary interruptions in work due to weather conditions or other factors beyond their control. The workers received a "security wage" which was similar to a "salary" and was determined without regard to the specific hourly wage rate prevailing in the community. Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 this rule was changed. Payments are now made only for time actually worked, and the hourly wage must not be less than the prevailing wage. However, workers are afforded every reasonable opportunity to make up time lost because of weather conditions and similar factors beyond their control in order to earn the scheduled monthly payment.

Hourly rates of wages paid on WPA projects under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 are required to be not less than those prevailing in the community for work of a similar nature. The WPA, with the approval of the President, conducts investigations to determine prevailing rates in specific areas, and monthly hours of work are established which enable workers to earn their monthly security at the hourly rates established. The average hourly rates paid WPA workers vary widely according to the degree of skill of the work performed, the type of project, and the area. For the half month period ended November 30, 1936, the average hourly rate for the WPA in the entire country was approximately 50 cents. By types of projects the hourly rates ranged from 40.8 cents on goods projects, which largely employ unskilled female labor, to 66.5 cents on white collar projects. On public buildings projects, which employ a large amount of skilled labor, the average hourly rate was 62.2 cents. By states the average hourly rates for all projects varied from 28 cents in Arkansas to 74 cents in New York City. This wide variation is not to be understood as representing the difference in wage rates between these two regions. Variations in the proportions of skilled and white collar workers and other more highly paid labor, as well as the actual level of hourly wages set for each grade of labor, influence these average rates.

Hours of work on WPA projects are varied so as to permit the workers to earn their security monthly earnings at the prevailing hourly rates

TABLE 23

SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
(These data accompany Chart 5)

Regions		Counties in Which the 1930 Population Was—				
		Over 100,000	50,000–100,000	25,000–50,000	5,000–25,000	Under 5,000
		PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORK				
Region	I	$94	$83	$77	$69	$61
	II	79	73	66	57	48
	III	75	68	62	53	42
	IV	75	64	55	46	39
		SKILLED WORK				
Region	I	$85	$75	$70	$63	$55
	II	72	66	60	52	44
	III	68	62	56	48	38
	IV	68	58	50	42	35
		INTERMEDIATE WORK				
Region	I	$65	$60	$55	$50	$45
	II	58	54	50	44	38
	III	52	48	43	36	30
	IV	49	43	38	32	27
		UNSKILLED WORK				
Region	I	$55	$52	$48	$44	$40
	II	45	42	40	35	32
	III	35	33	29	24	21
	IV	30	27	25	22	19

of wages. However, hours are limited to a maximum of 140 hours for two consecutive semi-monthly wage periods. The monthly maximum may be waived when the 140-hour limit is not sufficient to enable workers to make up time lost as a result of adverse weather conditions, temporary interruptions in project operations beyond the control of workers, or injuries sustained in the performance of duty. The maximum limitation on hours may also be waived in the event of emergencies, such as floods, tornadoes, etc.

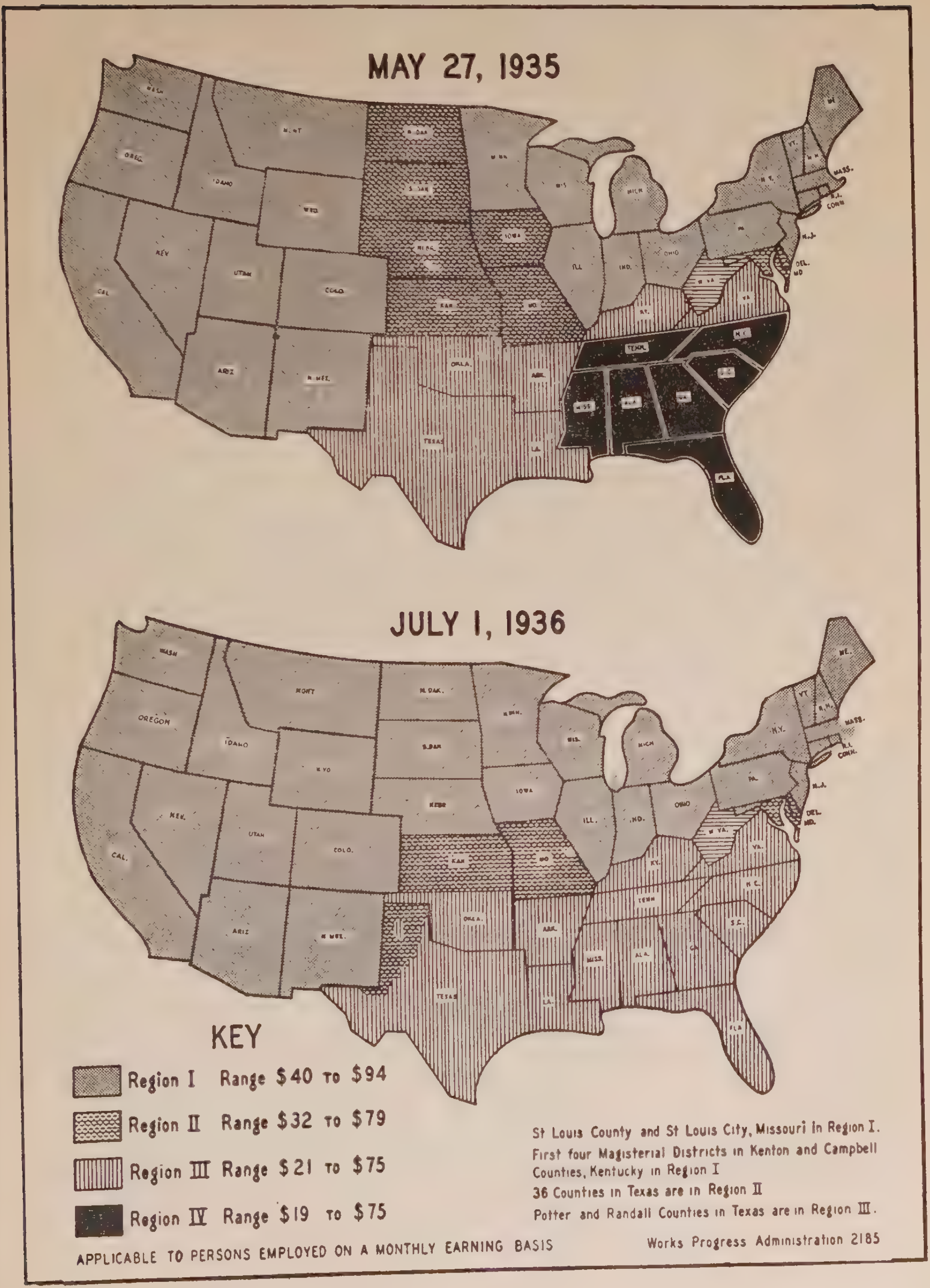
Physical Accomplishments. Although the worth of the completed projects is subordinate to the primary criterion of putting the needy unemployed to work, the extent of the physical accomplishments under the WPA is important. As of September 15, 1936, a partial survey of the physical accomplishments was taken on work already completed, as well as on that still in progress. Outstanding among the accomplishments were the new construction and improvements made on almost 165,000 miles of the highway and road systems of the country. Over 26,000 miles of new roads and streets had been built, and nearly 19,000 additional miles were under active construction. About 120,000 miles of roads and streets had been repaired or were being repaired. The greater portion of this work has been done on unpaved secondary (mostly farm-to-market) roads.

The WPA work in school building projects has helped to reduce the overcrowding in public schools which had become serious during the recent years of municipal retrenchment. More than 1,100 elementary or secondary schools had been built by the middle of September and work was in progress on an additional 700 buildings. In addition, improvements and repairs had been made on 9,400 educational buildings of all kinds and were in process on 3,600 others.

New construction was in progress or had been completed on more than 1,400 other state and local buildings, such as city halls, hospitals, and courthouses, and, in addition, modernization or improvement was either completed or under way on 5,000 similar public buildings. WPA projects to improve the sanitary conditions in many communities have resulted in the completion of 3,200 miles of new sewers and work was in process on 1,200 additional miles. Repairs and improvements on almost 1,900 miles of existing sewers had been completed or were in process.

The WPA program has had a significant influence on the recreational and air transportation facilities of the country. Over 1,200 new parks and fairgrounds, ranging in size from less than an acre to several hundred acres, have been undertaken. Improvements have been started in 2,300 others. On completion of work already started, more than 150 new

CHART 5
WORKS PROGRAM WAGE REGIONS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JULY 1, 1936
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KEY

▨ Region I Range $40 to $94

▨ Region II Range $32 to $79

▥ Region III Range $21 to $75

■ Region IV Range $19 to $75

St Louis County and St Louis City, Missouri in Region I.
First four Magisterial Districts in Kenton and Campbell Counties, Kentucky in Region I
36 Counties in Texas are in Region II
Potter and Randall Counties in Texas are in Region III.

APPLICABLE TO PERSONS EMPLOYED ON A MONTHLY EARNING BASIS

Works Progress Administration 2185

landing fields will have been added to the national airport network, and more than 160 existing fields will have been improved.

A summary of the outstanding physical accomplishments of the WPA is given in Table 24. The activities of this program and those of the CWA and the FERA'S Emergency Work Relief Program have added substantially to the capital facilities of the municipalities and states. The role of the federal government in the expansion of state and local capital facilities requires further explanation. The effects of the depression were felt not only by private business concerns but also by governmental units. The depression was characterized by great declines in the value of real estate and other property, in large reductions in sales and in incomes. These contractions of the tax sources of state and local governments caused serious reductions in tax receipts and serious increases in tax delinquencies. In addition, many states and localities were unable to secure income from bond flotations, either because of financial inability to obtain loans or because of constitutional debt limitations. States and localities were thus restricted in their ability to expand their expenditures for regular and new improvements and in many cases were compelled to reduce sharply their expenditures for capital facilities, and hence for employment, far below normal. In a large number of cases the construction and repair of school buildings, of roads and streets, of sanitary systems, of playgrounds, swimming pools, parks, etc. were reduced or curtailed completely. Thus, at a time when it was imperative for government activities and employment to be maintained and expanded in order to counteract the depression in private industry, state and local governments were contracting and throwing regular public employees into the pool of unemployment.

The federal works programs, in emphasizing work as the proper form of unemployment relief, attempted to offset the declines in state and local construction programs. The purpose of federal aid was primarily to create a larger volume of employment, not to reduce the expenditures or tax costs of states and localities. Consequently, federal aid was limited to undertaking projects which were in addition to projects that communities normally carried on or were able to carry on at the time. To a large extent this federal policy resulted in prosecuting local improvements that were very worth while and which the communities themselves hoped to undertake sometime in the future, presumably when business conditions improved and tax revenues increased. This process of carrying out projects in advance of schedule made available to the communities improvements for which the need was recognized. Prosecuting such projects when unemployment was severe and business activity at a low level provided both greater employment and business stimulation when they were needed. In addition to completing the state and local planned improvements ahead of schedule, federal work programs provided worth while additions to state and local capital facilities which might never have been made by the communities. In a large degree these projects are projects that are needed but are beyond the financial resources of the localities. In other cases, projects have been undertaken which are strongly in the interest of the general welfare but which may have failed to attract widespread public attention and demand. Carrying out such projects with the aid of federal funds and in a period of serious unemployment may develop widespread public interest in them and thus serve to educate the communities into better or more healthful ways of living. The physical accomplishments of the WPA are clearly additions to the capital facilities of the states and localities and in addition to providing relief to the unemployed have made possible better standards of community living.

TABLE 24

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON SELECTED TYPES OF WPA PROJECTS, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES *

Through September 15, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Unit	New Construction			Repairs or Improvements		
		Total	Completed	In Progress	Total	Completed	In Progress
Highways, Roads, and Streets	Miles	44,918	26,109	18,809	120,002	78,575	41,427
Grade and Secondary Schools	Number	1,878	1,141	737	11,764	8,446	3,318
Other Educational Buildings	Number	295	213	82	1,252	922	330
Hospital Buildings	Number	295	179	116	1,451	710	741
Non-federal Administrative Buildings	Number	1,142	725	417	3,619	2,451	1,168
Storm and Sanitary Sewers	Miles	4,505	3,263	1,242	1,880	1,347	533
Parks and Fair Grounds	Number	1,226	659	567	2,286	1,335	951
Landing Fields	Number	155	63	92	165	86	79

* Exclusive of Pennsylvania.

Conclusion. The WPA program and the associated activities of the Works Program represent the highest development thus far in providing work for the unemployed. After several years of federal participation in unemployment relief the national policy as embodied in the present program is outlined more definitively than before. The various elements in the large problem of destitution have become differentiated and subjected to special treatment. The Social Security program is designed to care for certain categorical groups; the state-local relief programs are expected to provide for those not assisted by this categorical aid or by the federally subsidized work; and the Works Program has as its function the employment of several million of destitute unemployed.

In the future, part of this burden will be met by the unemployment compensation programs under the Social Security Act. To be sure, the lines of responsibility are not as well drawn as they might be, and many of the various aspects of this general program are still in the formative stages, e.g., old age annuities and unemployment compensation. The broad outlines of a comprehensive program of public assistance, however, are embodied in the policy adopted during 1935.

Through the differentiation of these various groups, the federal government reaffirmed and strengthened its policy, inaugurated in 1933, that work is the most desirable means of aiding the unemployed. The WPA has provided the majority of jobs under this arrangement. Employment on the WPA has declined substantially from its peak in 1936 in response to improvements in private employment and increases in other public activities.

The total amount of funds needed for the WPA is, of course, largely dependent upon the course of private employment and unemployment. For the long-term view, a program such as this must be prepared for cyclical increases and decreases corresponding to the course of business activity. It is probable, however, that the need for a large-scale works program will persist. The cyclical improvement in business merely reduces but does not eliminate unemployment. The recurring recessions aggravate this chronic unemployment problem. In short, unemployment is a persistent problem confronting the country, and its nature and scope are such that it requires federal action. This action has taken the form primarily of work on the assumption that emergency employment is the most desirable form of assistance for the unemployed.

V. THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS

By B. W. Thoron

Director, Finance Division, Public Works Administration

THIS outline of the objectives and accomplishments of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (hereafter referred to as PWA) during the past three and one-half years is confined primarily to that portion of the program concerned with the financing of projects sponsored by municipalities, using that word in its broadest sense to include the states and all their political subdivisions and instrumentalities. The other extensive and equally important activities of PWA, which have affected the local affairs of communities throughout the country only indirectly, are mentioned but briefly.

Objectives of the Public Works Program. The objectives and scope of the public works program were set forth concisely in Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which authorized the creation of a Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and directed the administrator to prepare a comprehensive program of public works. The Act then empowered the President, through the administrator or otherwise, to construct, finance, or aid in the construction or financing of any public works project included in the program; to make loans and grants to states, municipalities, and other public bodies for the construction, repair, or improvement of any such projects; to engage in slum clearance and low-cost housing projects; and to aid in the financing of railroad maintenance and equipment, when approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The fundamentals of the program were set forth by Senator Wagner, when the bill was presented to the Senate Committee on Finance, as follows:

> The underlying principles of public works proposals are, in my judgment, too clear for dispute: First, a vast number of men are without work. They must be and are being maintained at public expense. I submit that it is sounder business, better government, and a more humane policy to pay these men for useful work than to keep them in idleness. Second, we cannot emerge from the depression until there is a sustained resumption of enterprise. That cannot occur through private initiative alone until business men see a prospect of profit. Government construction, however, is not undertaken for profit, and can, therefore, be initiated without waiting for an upturn of business. Third, public construction distributes purchasing power without at the same time adding to the supply of competitive goods in search of a customer. It is, therefore, ideally suited to serve as a means of priming the pump of business.

It is worthy of notice that the Act envisaged a planned program of public works and that the conception of the program was in terms of recovery and not of relief. No such planned program existed, however, and to formulate one takes time. To be sure, a number of needed federal improvements which could be started in a relatively short time were on the books. Highway work could be undertaken without elaborate planning. A more comprehensive schedule of construction projects, however, was required.

One of the first acts in connection with public works was the creation of the National Planning Board (later transformed into the National Resources Committee). The existence of an unemployment problem, however, made it impossible to wait for the preparation of the comprehensive program although each project was considered as to its suitability for inclusion in such a plan. It was not intended that the program should be limited to works of national scope and benefit or to projects of federal agencies. Instead, efforts were made to stimulate local participation by offering to states, counties, and municipalities for projects of local benefit a portion of the cost as an outright contribution and by affording assistance in financing the balance through loans at a moderate rate of interest. By such means direct employment was spread as widely as possible throughout the country.

Broad Policies Adopted. One fundamental concept of the Public Works Administration has been that each project should be useful and suitable to the community which was to construct it. Another has been that, except in the case of purely federal projects, each community should contribute its share of the cost and that if that share is to be financed by a loan from the federal government, there must be a clear distinction between the loan and the grant. The PWA must be satisfied that any bonds purchased can reasonably be expected to be repaid (this was a statutory requirement). The PWA has fostered the utilization of private enterprise in the construction of projects financed by it, has insisted on the protection of labor, and has felt that it should accept the responsibility for seeing that the money was properly and economically spent and that the community constructing the project received full value. To accomplish these ends it was necessary to build up an organization qualified to pass on the plans and specifications submitted, the legality of the security offered when loans were requested, and the acceptability of that security from a financial point of view, as well as a staff of inspectors and auditors to see that construction was soundly done and the money honestly spent.

It was under this outline of policy that the PWA commenced operation. It has been criticized for slowness in putting men to work, but when account is taken of the limitations imposed by the statute under which it was organized, the lack of any planned program, the legal restrictions on municipal participation which had to be overcome, and the fundamental purposes as set out in the Act and as developed under the direction of the President, such criticism is not justified.

Another feature of the program to be noted is that the types of projects involve not only the employment of labor at the site, both skilled and unskilled, but also the purchase of substantial amounts of material, the production of which stimulates employment in industry and transportation. Recent studies by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that the amount of "indirect" labor involved in supplying these materials is at least two and one-half times the direct labor on the site. This, of course, is an average, and there may be considerable variation between different types of projects. Unfortunately, the studies are not yet available in any detail. Furthermore, many of the projects are much more far-reaching in their effect both in time and space than the period and locus of construction. Many projects directly create opportunities for continued employment, improve the standard of life in communities which heretofore had lacked the ordinary amenities, or provide facilities which will attract new industries.

Scope of Activity. Before turning to a somewhat more detailed consideration of the portion of the program directly affecting municipalities, a brief summary of the whole program financed by the PWA is in order. Table 25 shows the number and the cost of projects for which allotments have been made, the status of these projects, the expenditures, and the amount of employment provided to date.

In dealing with the public works program and the expenditure of funds under it, it must be kept in mind that there has not been a steady flow of funds available for allotment and that of the sums appropriated from time to time under the general classification of public works, large amounts have been either legislatively designated for specific purposes or allocated or transferred by executive order to uses other than the financing of a non-federal construction program.

Federal Projects. Under the National Industrial Recovery Act, allotments aggregating over $1,500,000,000 were made for more than 15,000 federal projects—those constructed directly by various departments of the federal government. Over 90 per cent of this sum was allotted in 1933, and construction activities under this program reached a maximum in the summer of 1934. These projects did not in any sense represent "made work." They comprised developments for every federal agency engaged in construction activity and constituted an acceleration of the normal rate of construction. Provision for the same or similar projects otherwise would have been made by Congressional appropriations over a period of years. As can be seen from Table 26, this program has declined rapidly since 1934 as a means of creating employment. This does not mean that federal construction activities have fallen off to any such degree. The explanation lies in the changed method of handling the construction activities of agencies of the federal government. Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, instead of allotting the funds for such activities to the PWA for distribution to the various agencies, the allotments were made by the President direct to the agencies carrying on the work. Furthermore, many of the types of projects included under the federal program were provided for by direct Congressional appropriations to the departments concerned.

TABLE 25

WHAT THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION DID UP TO DECEMBER 1, 1936
NIRA, ERA '35, ERA '35 Supplemental, and FDA '36 Programs

1.	PWA HAS ALLOTTED FUNDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS IN 3,068 OF THE NATION'S 3,071 COUNTIES FOR:		
15,780	Federal projects, costing		$1,557,399,338
3,779	Non-federal projects under NIRA, costing		1,316,716,554
3,972	Non-federal projects under ERA '35, costing		819,090,192
770	Non-federal projects under ERA '35, Supple., costing		114,869,054
950	Non-federal projects under FDA '36, costing		155,314,184
51	Low-cost housing projects, costing		136,101,550
25,302	Projects, costing		$4,099,490,872
2.	PROJECTS COMPLETED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION:		
19,596	Projects completed, costing		$1,563,762,206
4,134	Projects under construction, costing		2,243,696,835
3.	COST OF PROJECTS ON WHICH CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN LET:		
		Per Cent of Total Cost	Amount
	Federal projects	99.8	$1,554,817,497
	Non-federal projects under NIRA	98.7	1,300,360,680
	Non-federal projects under ERA '35	93.5	765,510,115
	Non-federal projects under ERA '35 Supple.	66.6	76,494,270
	Non-federal projects under FDA '36	0.2	251,160
	Low-cost housing projects	99.4	135,329,450
	Total	93.5	$3,832,763,172
4.	PWA HAS SPENT:		
	For wages		$ 963,467,889
	For materials		1,662,569,589
	Other expenditures		311,364,622
	Total		$2,937,402,100
5.	MAN-HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT PROVIDED BY EXPENDITURES:		
			Total Man-Hours Provided to Date
	1. At site of construction		1,241,814,800
	2. Production of raw materials, transportation, and fabrication		3,104,537,000

(Ratio of Hours of Employment shown in Item 2 to those shown in Item 1 is 2½ to 1 as established by studies of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor)

TABLE 26

PWA: TOTAL MAN-HOURS WORKED AT PROJECT SITES, BY MONTHS; SEPTEMBER, 1933, THROUGH NOVEMBER, 1936

Year and Month	Man-Hours Worked			Total No. of Men Employed
	Total	Federal	Non-Federal	
1933				
September	6,175,288	5,951,190	224,098	79,351
October	15,619,947	15,093,504	526,443	192,927
November	24,025,875	22,991,624	1,034,251	285,722
December	25,935,415	23,785,673	2,149,742	308,411
1934				
January	24,496,140	22,280,988	2,215,152	283,323
February	23,395,527	22,021,050	1,374,477	280,801
March	25,928,295	24,215,979	1,712,316	317,315
April	31,587,911	28,451,935	3,135,976	397,785
May	42,677,932	38,238,656	4,439,276	532,507
June	49,734,588	44,047,705	5,686,883	630,481
July	52,748,179	44,628,053	8,120,126	650,256
August	53,197,549	43,119,209	10,078,340	632,275
September	45,350,748	35,210,294	10,140,454	546,287
October	44,923,528	32,334,230	12,589,298	500,888
November	37,976,234	27,032,359	10,943,875	438,872
December	29,699,980	20,458,661	9,241,319	334,559
1935				
January	25,565,618	17,933,473	7,632,145	272,484
February	22,211,489	15,584,589	6,626,900	243,088
March	24,948,980	16,362,902	8,586,078	263,530
April	28,478,870	18,098,618	10,380,252	297,441
May	31,379,807	19,787,196	11,592,611	322,234
June	30,720,559	18,457,997	12,262,562	313,527
July	29,890,201	16,075,631	13,814,570	286,401
August	26,920,325	14,121,570	12,798,755	271,340
September	25,285,247	12,327,314	12,957,933	259,498
October	25,627,079	12,612,518	13,014,561	241,583
November	20,406,682	10,548,995	9,857,687	203,194
December	19,149,107	9,343,573	9,805,534	191,940
1936				
January	17,388,988	8,886,163	8,502,825	169,997
February	15,982,456	8,302,660	7,679,796	155,308
March	24,575,165	8,778,934	15,796,231	235,779
April	28,626,663	9,330,163	19,296,500	265,924
May	34,554,086	9,634,727	24,919,359	313,872
June	35,643,213	9,543,678	26,099,535	316,350
July	33,404,637	8,656,226	24,748,411	307,919
August	31,132,037	8,314,663	22,817,374	305,058
September	29,036,110	7,901,562	21,134,548	281,255
October	27,169,869	7,900,430	19,269,439	271,784
November	25,444,476	7,898,308	17,546,168	250,185
TOTAL	1,147,014,800	726,263,000	420,751,800	
Federal Low Cost Housing	....	9,800,000	....	
Railroad Construction	....	....	85,000,000	

NOTE: Man-hours for federal low cost housing and railroad construction not included in monthly totals. Total number of men employed includes low cost housing and railroad construction.

Loans to Railroads. Another phase of the program undertaken under the National Industrial Recovery Act which has been substantially completed is the lending of money to railroads for new equipment and for rehabilitation of road-bed. These loans, aggregating over $200,000,000, created an estimated 85,000,000 man hours of direct employment over a period of two and one-half years. Of the bonds purchased to finance this work all but $56,803,000 either have been repaid or sold in the general investment market. The profit on the railroad securities sold to date has been over $4,000,000, and only one loan is not current as to payments of principal and interest. Here was an investment not only in the creation of work but in the safety and comfort of the travelling public which, in all probability, not only will not cost the taxpayers of the country one cent but will yield them a small direct profit on their investment.

Low Rent Housing. So much has been written and said about low rent housing, and the subject is one upon which there is such a wide diversity of opinion, that it would not be appropriate to undertake here any lengthy discussion of the activities of the PWA in that field. The National Industrial Recovery Act authorized loans to limited dividend housing corporations. A few such loans were made, but it soon became apparent that under existing conditions, in the face of excessive land costs in slum areas and other factors, this attack upon the problem could not provide decent and sanitary housing for those of the lowest income groups now living in the slums of most of our large cities. Legislation providing for state or municipal action in the field was almost entirely lacking. The PWA therefore undertook to construct a limited number of low rent housing projects to serve as examples of what could be accomplished.

Difficulties in the acquisition of land were encountered immediately and were aggravated by rulings of the courts denying to the federal government the right of condemnation of land for low rent housing projects. Anyone who has tried to assemble a tract of any size will realize how difficult it is to do so at a reasonable price by negotiation unless backed by the power to condemn. The obstacles at last have been overcome, and 51 demonstration projects have been undertaken in 36 cities, most of which are now actively under construction and when completed will provide approximately 21,000 families of low income with sanitary and decent living quarters. In addition these projects will have furnished direct employment to thousands of building workers and orders to manufacturers for millions of dollars' worth of building materials. Under the terms of the George-Healy Act the rentals must be sufficient to pay all costs of operation and maintenance and to repay to the Treasury 55 per cent of the capital investment with interest over a period not exceeding 60 years. Nevertheless these projects will serve to demonstrate the feasibility of low rent housing on a subsidized basis, restricted in its occupancy to those who cannot afford decent living quarters without assistance in some form. By restricting occupancy to such groups such developments will not be competitive with private enterprise.

Legislation providing for the creation of municipal housing authorities organized as public bodies on a strictly non-profit basis, charged with the duty and given power to finance and construct housing facilities for those unable to obtain decent and sanitary living quarters within their means, has been sponsored by the PWA. This will enable cities to participate actively in the solution of the low rent housing problem aided by grants from the PWA, and, if they are unable to market securities to finance the balance of the cost otherwise, by loans from the government carrying a reasonable rate of interest to be amortized over a sufficiently long period to keep the rents within the desired range. They will also be able to profit by the experience of the PWA in these demonstration projects.

Co-operation with Municipalities. The balance of the non-federal public works program, consisting of loans and grants to states and their subdivisions (and a negligible number of loans to eligible corporations, principally charitable), has been divided chronologically into four parts: allotments under the National Industrial Recovery Act (designated in the Tables "NIRA"); allotments prior to July 1, 1936, under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (designated in the Tables "ERA'35"); allotments subsequent to July 1, 1936, under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (designated in the Tables "ERA'35 Supplemental"); and allotments under First Deficiency Appropriation Act of the fiscal year 1936 (designated in the Tables "FDA'36").

Table 27 shows the number and total estimated cost of projects, the allotments, and the local funds provided under each of these programs. In the NIRA program, allotments to public bodies were made on the basis of an outright grant of 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials, the balance of the cost to be provided by the grantee or borrowed at 4 per cent interest from the PWA. In the other programs, the grant was 45 per cent of the cost of the project. In the 1936 Deficiency Act program, the funds allotted by way of grant have not come from additional appropriations by Congress but from the authorization contained in that Act for the President to use for that purpose not to exceed $300,000,000 of the proceeds of bonds theretofore or thereafter purchased and resold by the PWA. Except in the case of allotments in the NIRA program, all loans have been made from the proceeds of the sale of securities previously purchased by the PWA, and the funds for many of the later loans under that Act also have come from the same source.

Table 28 summarizes the recoverable and non-recoverable federal expenditures in connection with various types of projects and the aggregate local funds provided on non-federal projects. A glance at this table

TABLE 27

PWA: SUMMARY OF ALLOTMENTS, LOCAL FUNDS PROVIDED, TOTAL ESTIMATED COST, AND NUMBER OF PROJECTS FOR FEDERAL, NON-FEDERAL, AND FEDERAL LOW COST HOUSING PROJECTS; DISTRIBUTED BY PROGRAMS AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1936

Programs	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Local Funds Provided	Allotments
NIRA PROGRAM				
Federal Projects	15,780	$1,557,399,338	....	$1,557,399,338
PWA Housing Projects	11	29,016,261	....	29,016,261
Non-Federal Projects				
Railroads	32	201,029,500	....	201,029,500
Other Non-Federal	3,747	1,115,687,054	$395,602,726	720,084,328
TOTAL	19,570	$2,903,132,153	$395,602,726	$2,507,529,427
ERA '35 PROGRAM				
Non-Federal Projects	3,972	$ 819,090,192	$370,296,672	$ 448,793,520
PWA Housing Projects	40	107,085,289	....	107,085,289
TOTAL	4,012	$ 926,175,481	$370,296,672	$ 555,878,809
ERA '35 SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAM				
Non-Federal Projects	770	$ 114,869,054	$ 58,981,284	$ 55,887,770
FDA '36 PROGRAM				
Non-Federal Projects	950	$ 155,314,184	$ 75,892,472	$ 79,421,712
TOTAL	25,302	$4,099,490,872	$900,773,154	$3,198,717,718

TABLE 28

PWA: SUMMARY OF LOANS AND GRANTS, LOCAL FUNDS PROVIDED, TOTAL ESTIMATED COST, AND NUMBER OF PROJECTS, DISTRIBUTED BY MAJOR CLASSIFICATIONS, AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1936

	Number of Projects	Total Est. Cost	Local Funds Provided	Allotments	
				Loans	Grants*
Federal Projects	15,780	$1,557,399,338	None	None	$1,557,399,338
PWA Federal Housing Projects	51	136,101,550	None	None	136,101,550**
Loans to Railroads	32	201,029,500	None	201,029,500	None
Other non-Federal Projects	9,439	2,204,960,484	900,773,154	578,608,977	725,578,353
TOTAL	25,302	$4,099,490,872	$900,773,154	$779,638,477	$2,419,079,241

* All allotments to federal projects are classified as "Grants" for the purpose of this table.

** Under the terms of the George-Healy Act, rents for these projects must be sufficient to repay 55 per cent of this sum, with interest, within 60 years.

shows that through the non-federal program $725,000,000 of non-reimbursable federal expenditure is creating construction which will call for the expenditure of over three times that sum. This co-operation between the federal government and municipalities has enabled the latter to obtain much needed permanent public improvements at far less cost to the local taxpayers than if they had been forced to construct them solely from their own resources; and, at the same time, it has resulted in the federal taxpayer's dollar going three times as far as it would have had the federal government been solely responsible for the construction program. The types of projects undertaken with these funds are shown in considerable detail in Table 29.

In allotting funds to the nearly 9,500 projects comprising the non-federal program, the PWA has received and examined over 23,000 applications. An additional 2,800 or more, requesting loans of $106,000,000 and grants of $386,000,000 and estimated to provide projects costing $863,000,000, have been found eligible for allotment, for which no funds have been made available to the PWA. Here is a reservoir of desirable and needed improvements, work on which could be initiated in a relatively short time and which would employ many thousands of skilled and unskilled laborers in the construction industry.

To determine the cost to the federal government of providing employment through non-federal public works, a study of 825 completed and audited projects undertaken in the NIRA program was made. These show a cost to the federal treasury of $741 per man-year of employment on the site. When account is taken of the employment provided in fabricating and transporting materials, the economy of the program becomes strikingly apparent.[1]

A glance at Table 29 shows the diversity of permanent benefits accruing to communities from this co-operation with the federal government. Educational buildings, ranging from one room schoolhouses to major expansion of the plant of state universities, account for over $500,000,000 or 23 per cent of the cost of the entire program. Sewer systems are next with 14 per cent, followed by water systems with 7¾ per cent, and hospitals and similar institutions with 6½ per cent. There is no need to expound the continuing need for this type of improvement and the inability of many communities to provide such facilities without financial assistance.

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[1] For a more detailed statement and analysis of the employment created by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, readers are referred to the statement of Secretary Ickes, on May 18, 1936, before the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations considering the First Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1936, (H.R. 12624, Seventy-fourth Congress, Second Session). This statement has been reprinted for the use of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

TABLE 29

PWA: NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS: SUMMARY OF ALLOTMENTS, FUNDS SUPPLIED BY APPLICANT, ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF PROJECTS, DISTRIBUTED BY TYPES OF PROJECTS; AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1936

Type of Project	No. of Projs.	Estimated Cost	Funds Supplied by Applicant	Allotment		
				Total	Loan	Grant
GRAND TOTAL ALL TYPES	9,471	$2,405,989,984	$900,773,154	$1,505,216,830	$779,638,477	$725,578,353
STREETS AND HIGHWAYS	869	204,864,037	105,815,656	99,048,381	25,944,625	73,103,756
Roads and Highways	370	128,434,738	61,282,079	67,152,659	20,281,000	46,871,659
Streets	442	64,368,951	37,656,859	26,712,092	4,596,750	22,115,342
Grade Crossing Elimination	15	7,612,880	4,325,180	3,287,700	102,000	3,185,700
Miscellaneous	42	4,447,468	2,551,538	1,895,930	964,875	931,055
UTILITIES	3,138	625,521,465	214,824,218	410,697,247	199,831,853	210,865,394
Sewer Systems	1,008	339,484,262	112,103,499	227,380,763	113,166,207	114,214,556
Sewage Disposal Plants	543	244,944,085	73,026,707	171,917,378	90,874,724	81,042,654
Sanitary Sewers	308	47,483,302	19,456,556	28,026,746	11,013,396	17,013,350
Storm Sewers	89	16,545,360	8,445,217	8,100,143	3,024,587	5,075,556
Combined Sewers	68	30,511,515	11,175,019	19,336,496	8,253,500	11,082,996
Sewer and Water	129	13,851,847	3,285,471	10,566,376	5,628,356	4,938,020
Water Systems	1,715	186,822,750	72,941,669	113,881,081	51,729,729	62,151,352
Water Mains	189	24,867,452	11,814,696	13,052,756	5,554,048	7,498,708
Filtration Plants	66	11,387,893	6,682,148	4,705,745	879,100	3,826,645
Reservoirs	135	25,073,648	10,589,891	14,483,757	6,755,300	7,728,457
Complete Waterworks	1,325	125,493,757	43,854,934	81,638,823	38,541,281	43,097,542
Garbage and Rubbish Disposal	24	8,526,516	1,578,214	6,948,302	4,506,050	2,442,252
Gas Plants	23	1,535,666	204,922	1,330,744	792,755	537,989
Electric Power excluding Water Power	154	53,840,527	17,893,749	35,946,778	16,203,246	19,743,532
Electric Distribution Systems	29	8,780,162	763,533	8,016,629	5,605,500	2,411,129
Power Construction	125	45,060,365	17,130,216	27,930,149	10,597,746	17,332,403
Miscellaneous	85	21,459,897	6,816,694	14,643,203	7,805,510	6,837,693
BUILDINGS	4,812	859,559,947	407,746,573	451,813,374	132,197,773	319,615,601
Educational Buildings	3,718	549,621,908	251,780,952	297,840,956	84,209,422	213,631,534
Primary and Secondary Schools	3,355	468,930,454	224,684,994	244,245,460	60,097,713	184,147,747
Colleges and Universities	279	70,800,260	21,436,913	49,363,347	23,732,909	25,630,438
Other Educational Institutions	33	5,011,836	2,746,183	2,265,653	161,000	2,104,653
Public Libraries	51	4,879,358	2,912,862	1,966,496	217,800	1,748,696
Municipal Auditoriums and Armories	63	19,460,058	12,092,941	7,367,117	1,173,025	6,194,092
Courthouses and City Halls	320	57,389,159	29,736,968	27,652,191	5,222,249	22,429,942
Hospitals and Institutions	367	159,197,906	79,679,902	79,518,004	23,686,370	55,831,634
Penal Institutions	90	14,476,332	6,845,756	7,630,576	2,876,860	4,753,716
Social, Recreational Buildings	49	4,554,224	2,098,077	2,456,147	484,550	1,971,597
Residential Buildings	5	676,540	291,375	385,165	146,900	238,265
Office and Administrative	42	9,182,561	4,853,348	4,329,213	811,400	3,517,813
Warehouses, Laboratories, Shops, etc.	46	6,689,403	2,812,192	3,877,211	1,289,500	2,587,711
Housing	7	12,846,341	1,874,741	10,971,600	10,971,600	....
Miscellaneous	105	25,465,515	15,680,321	9,785,194	1,325,897	8,459,297
FLOOD CONTROL, WATER POWER AND RECLAMATION	95	136,790,439	48,329,071	88,461,368	57,954,391	30,506,977
Dams and Canals	29	20,392,796	1,423,191	18,969,605	13,233,750	5,735,855
Channel Rectification, Levees, etc.	8	2,032,507	584,633	1,447,874	1,069,841	378,033
Storage Reservoirs	4	1,713,181	....	1,713,181	976,000	737,181
Water Power Development	15	98,010,474	44,788,065	53,222,409	35,881,100	17,341,309

TABLE 29.—NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS SUMMARY OF ALLOTMENTS, ETC.—Continued

Type of Project	No. of Projs.	Estimated Cost	Funds Supplied by Applicant	Allotment		
				Total	Loan	Grant
Soil Erosion	1	$132,635	$72,949	$59,686	....	$59,686
Miscellaneous	38	14,508,846	1,460,233	13,048,613	$6,793,700	6,254,913
WATER NAVIGATION AIDS	23	8,194,560	2,372,512	5,822,048	3,697,920	2,124,128
Dams and Canals	3	569,624	291,682	277,942	131,000	146,942
Channel Rectification, Levees, etc.	6	5,104,591	1,127,500	3,977,091	2,859,520	1,117,571
Other Navigation Aids	14	2,520,345	953,330	1,567,015	707,400	859,615
ENGINEERING STRUCTURES	273	300,073,323	92,415,356	207,657,967	143,411,415	64,246,552
Bridges and Viaducts	207	134,063,437	49,703,419	84,360,018	54,520,545	29,839,473
Wharves, Piers, and Docks	40	22,289,435	8,883,308	13,406,127	5,519,600	7,886,527
Subways and Tunnels	7	138,651,936	31,034,300	107,617,636	82,482,270	25,135,366
Other	19	5,068,515	2,794,329	2,274,186	889,000	1,385,186
AVIATION	11	1,382,361	988,400	393,961	....	393,961
RECREATIONAL	71	14,697,157	3,392,338	11,304,819	8,036,700	3,268,119
MISCELLANEOUS	147	53,877,195	24,889,030	28,988,165	7,534,300	21,453,865
RAILROADS	32	201,029,500	....	201,029,500	201,029,500	....

It was mentioned above that there has been no steady flow of funds made available for allotment to non-federal projects; Chart 6 clearly shows this irregularity. At the same time it shows the stabilizing influence of the non-federal public works program on the construction industry. The line on the chart representing the value of contracts let in connection with allotments follows a remarkably steady course. In 1933 when the construction industry needed the greatest stimulus, the inevitable delay occasioned by the lack of a reservoir of planned projects and the legal difficulties to be overcome by municipalities wishing to provide their share of project costs was to a large extent overcome by the federal projects program. In the fall of 1935, when a special effort was made to increase the rate of activity in order to put all projects allotted during the previous three months under construction before winter, it was found that with the increase in private building it was impossible to obtain satisfactory bids in many localities, as contractors found it impossible to assure themselves of adequate skilled labor.

Considering Item 3 of Table 25, Table 26, and Chart 6 together, it is easy to predict that the employment provided by the public works allotments made to date will decrease rapidly in the coming year. It may be, however, that private building will continue on the up-grade and will absorb the skilled mechanics as the public projects are completed.

Methods of Financing Non-Federal Projects. So far little mention has been made of the method of financing PWA projects. As stated before, the direct federal contribution is a definite fixed percentage (30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials under NIRA, 45 per cent of total project costs subsequently). The balance of the cost must be supplied by the grantee. In 1933, when the PWA was organized, municipal credit was prostrate: defaults had reached unparalleled proportions, borrowing power was approaching exhaustion, and tax collections were insufficient

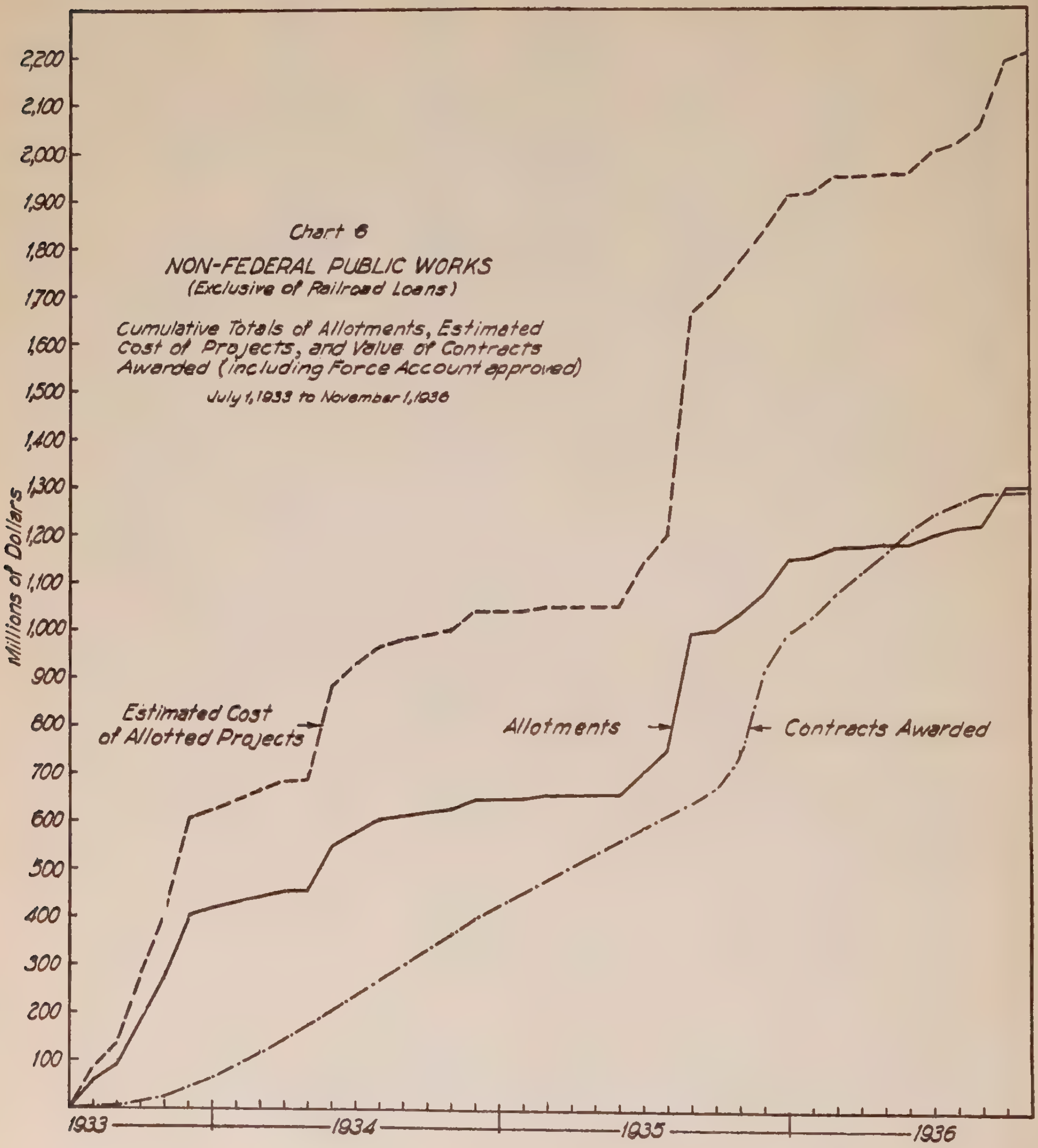

Chart 6

NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS
(Exclusive of Railroad Loans)

Cumulative Totals of Allotments, Estimated Cost of Projects, and Value of Contracts Awarded (including Force Account approved)
July 1, 1933 to November 1, 1936

in many cities to support the most essential municipal functions. The *Bond Buyer's* index of municipal bond prices of 20 cities stood at a yield of 5.7 per cent and its index of 11 "first grade" cities at 4.9 per cent.

DATA FOR CHART 6

PWA: CUMULATIVE TOTAL MONTHLY

Year and Month	Amount of Allotments	Estimated Cost	Contracts Awarded
1933			
July	$784,000	$789,000	$93,000
August	63,160,000	83,783,000	3,678,000
September	94,876,000	132,214,000	7,039,000
October	198,647,000	288,008,000	17,069,000
November	272,848,000	409,303,000	25,094,000
December	407,681,000	604,795,000	42,575,000
1934			
January	420,792,000	622,987,000	67,246,000
February	433,362,000	647,299,000	92,308,000
March	443,644,000	666,142,000	117,400,000
April	454,858,000	684,558,000	142,794,000
May	455,231,000	685,878,000	172,543,000
June	548,719,000	880,103,000	208,199,000
July	577,585,000	929,198,000	239,853,000
August	604,190,000	969,499,000	274,358,000
September	613,766,000	982,455,000	302,109,000
October	619,704,000	991,448,000	335,337,000
November	628,695,000	1,003,940,000	363,006,000
December	649,152,000	1,040,356,000	405,204,000
1935			
January	649,152,000	1,040,356,000	427,798,000
February	649,785,000	1,041,844,000	450,136,000
March	655,370,000	1,049,447,000	481,360,000
April	655,984,000	1,050,830,000	515,932,000
May	655,984,000	1,050,830,000	538,876,000
June	657,710,000	1,052,911,000	565,668,000
July	708,941,000	1,140,459,000	587,775,000
August	751,859,000	1,205,863,000	615,768,000
September	995,999,000	1,667,805,000	636,871,000
October	1,000,545,000	1,714,993,000	672,606,000
November	1,036,462,000	1,771,094,000	735,434,000
December	1,080,102,000	1,833,108,000	916,467,000
1936			
January	1,151,434,000	1,910,107,000	992,762,000
February	1,153,805,000	1,914,267,000	1,037,151,000
March	1,178,365,000	1,949,681,000	1,080,969,000
April	1,178,365,000	1,949,681,000	1,119,114,000
May	1,181,965,000	1,953,281,000	1,162,980,000
June	1,181,965,000	1,953,717,000	1,212,621,000
July	1,203,961,000	1,999,444,000	1,244,268,000
August	1,214,234,000	2,014,708,000	1,265,665,000
September	1,221,242,000	2,051,641,000	1,284,610,000
October	1,297,387,000	2,184,894,000	1,286,914,000
November	1,303,187,000	2,204,960,000	1,289,728,000
December			

A uniform rate of 4 per cent was set for all loans to municipalities. Current market price was not a criterion of eligibility. If a careful analysis of the applicant's financial condition and record, combined with the assumption that the then existing collapse of municipal finances was abnormal and that the activities of the national administration would bring about recovery, led to the conclusion that the loan could be repaid, the PWA stood ready to purchase the bonds. The sole criteria were unquestioned validity of the obligations and reasonable assurance of ability to repay over a term of not more than 30 years.

At the time when the PWA came into existence, declining valuations and the spreading tendency to limit the rate of taxation of real property had brought many municipalities to the end of their power to finance needed public improvements and even to the verge of bankruptcy. In a few states, laws were already on the statute books providing for the issuance of obligations payable solely from the revenues of self-supporting municipal enterprises financed in whole or in part by the proceeds. The majority of states, however, had no such laws. If municipalities were to participate in the program, revenue bonds had to be authorized much more widely. This type of financing was encouraged for municipal utilities capable of being made self-supporting, as it seemed sound in principle and offered a means for the expansion of a municipal construction program and for furnishing much needed facilities without burdening indiscriminately the already suffering taxpayer.

One great service to municipalities performed by the PWA has been the sponsorship of legislation providing new means of financing public improvements and simplifying the procedure for the issuance of municipal bonds. To foster this development, the President addressed to each governor a letter suggesting the general types of legislation which might be useful and offering the services of the legal staff of the PWA to aid in the preparation of drafts of such laws as the governors might deem desirable for submission to their legislatures. Many accepted this offer, with the result that sound and workable revenue bond laws, some of a permanent and others of an emergency character, are now in effect in the great majority of states. The courts, too, have co-operated and in most states have accepted the "Special Fund Doctrine," which holds that an obligation payable solely from the revenues of an enterprise in connection with the acquisition of which it was issued does not constitute a debt within the meaning of constitutional or statutory limitations. Thus a new method of municipal financing has been made much more widely available. It is one which is believed to be not only sound in theory but which in its application may well result in the long run in a more equitable distribution of the charges for municipal services, placing some of them on a basis of allocation according to use or benefit instead of arbitrarily according to the valuation of real property.[2]

The importance of the revenue bond as an instrument of financing municipal improvements is shown by the fact that of the municipal securities purchased and still to be purchased, over 43 per cent are of this character. Table 30 shows the different classes of securities purchased.

After the PWA started buying municipal bonds and the program of the federal government began to bear fruit, interest rates fell quite rapidly. One city after another found that it could sell its bonds more advantageously in the general market. Under such circumstances, the PWA was always ready to release any applicant from its contract to deliver its bonds. The close approximation in the first few months and later rapid divergence of the lines of Chart 6 representing "Allotments" and "Estimated Costs" brings out this trend of the municipal market graphically. It is also shown in Table 27 that local funds were only 35 per cent of total costs under the NIRA program, as against 45 per cent in the ERA'35 program and 50 per cent for projects allotted since July 1, 1936. This trend has occurred notwithstanding the increase in the percentage of cost allowed as a grant.

From the financial point of view the results of the PWA policy have been extremely gratifying. The greater part of the proceeds of sales has

TABLE 30

PWA: SUMMARY OF SECURITIES PURCHASED AND UNDER CONTRACT TO BE PURCHASED, AS OF JANUARY 6, 1937

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES	
Unlimited Tax Obligations	$218,599,179
Limited Tax Obligations	24,514,292
Special Tax Obligations (Payable from taxes other than ad valorem)	19,215,365
Revenue Obligations (Payable solely from revenues of project or system)	249,361,621
Special Revenue Obligations (Additionally secured by recourse to taxes or other funds)	10,742,510
Special Assessment Bonds (Without recourse to general taxes)	7,678,000
Miscellaneous Obligations	21,423,868
RAILROAD SECURITIES	201,029,500
LIMITED DIVIDEND HOUSING CORPORATION BONDS	10,971,600
OTHER CORPORATE SECURITIES	10,854,239
Total	$770,390,174

Note: The discrepancy between the total loans shown here and in Table 29 is due to the difference in dates, and the reduction of commitments on account of sales of bonds in the open market by prospective borrowers.

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[2] See E. H. Foley, Jr., "Revenue Financing of Public Enterprises" *Michigan Law Review*, Vol. 35, November, 1936. See also *Revenue Bond Financing by Political Subdivisions*. By Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1936.

been reloaned. At December 31, 1936, the PWA still owned slightly over $133,000,000 par value of bonds, comprising some 1,600 issues, made up approximately as follows:

Municipal Securities	
General obligation bonds	$33,000,000
Revenue bonds	71,000,000
Other special obligations	4,000,000
Bonds of Limited Dividend Housing Corporations	10,000,000
Railroad Securities	5,000,000
Miscellaneous Corporate Securities	10,000,000

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which purchased over $471,000,000 of bonds from the PWA for the revolving fund, held approximately $119,000,000, of which $52,000,000 were obligations of railroads and the balance municipal securities. Profits taken on the securities sold exceed $9,500,000.

A word should be said in regard to the experience of PWA in servicing its loans. Naturally the issues sold represent what the general market considers the more attractive types. This follows from the policy of the PWA of not selling issues which would not bring a price very close to par. This policy was adopted because it was believed that with proper supervision and assistance a very great majority of the loans which have been made could be liquidated in full.

It was expected when the loans were made that some of the smaller revenue bond issues would cause trouble. It takes time for a new water or sewer system in a small community to develop earning power. Experience to date has shown that the great majority of borrowers have a serious regard for their obligations and are willing to co-operate in every way to meet payments promptly when due. There are a few loans which have been made which are apparently beyond the capacity of the communities to repay. It is too early to make even a rough guess as to what this percentage will be, but it is safe to say that it will be small. Unfortunately there are a few communities whose officials apparently accepted loans from the federal government without any intention of making an effort to repay them. These few instances of communities well able to meet their obligations whose officials are making no effort to collect rates and taxes are glaring exceptions to the general attitude. Up to the present time it has been thought desirable to give such communities an opportunity to come to a more co-operative frame of mind, and some have done so. Now, however, the PWA is about to institute legal proceedings to enforce the legal remedies of the government as bondholder against those communities able but unwilling to meet their obligations.

On December 31, 1936, the total amount of principal and interest in default aggregated $636,000. This sum included a number of items which undoubtedly were merely delayed payments not yet reported by the Federal Reserve Banks, as well as $271,000 of matured bonds and coupons which had been withheld from presentation because of the fact that the borrower will be entitled to have them cancelled in the final settlements of the grants to them. This leaves existing defaults of $365,000 on issues aggregating $7,424,000. Many of these are on revenue bond issues, payable from the revenues of new systems which have not had time to develop their earning power. When this amount of issues affected by defaults is compared with the total amount of bonds purchased by the PWA, it indicates that the government may expect in the end almost complete recovery of the funds loaned to municipalities.

Summary. In summarizing the objectives and accomplishments of the PWA, it should be emphasized again that in its original conception it was an instrument of recovery rather than relief. The time required to put into execution a vast construction program, participated in by the federal government, the states and local communities, in the absence of any planned program and of legislation to facilitate the participation of municipalities made it inevitable that it could not at once re-employ all those who were out of work because of the almost complete collapse of building activity, both public and private. Moreover, the nature of the organization and of the projects which it was equipped to undertake limited the class of unemployed who would be directly affected in the first stages of the program. It was necessary to adopt some other form of relief or work relief to meet the needs of other large classes. The stimulation of construction activity and through it of the industries essential to the supplying of materials could, however, create an ever-widening circle of employment and increased purchasing power. The fact that it was necessary to supplement Public Works with direct relief and work relief is not an indication that the original plan was unsound in conception or in execution. The reduction in the scale on which it was carried out after the first appropriation was exhausted has resulted in leaving undetermined the extent to which a large program of public construction can affect the general level of business activity through stimulation of the construction industry.

The program as carried out, however, together with the revival of private building activity resulting from returning confidence, has absorbed the entire available supply of qualified building labor in many sections of the country. It has provided thousands of needed public improvements in communities of every size. It has stimulated local and regional planning by insisting that each community shall choose its own projects and that they shall be suitable to its needs and shall not conflict with other developments. By its careful supervision of construction and the expenditure of funds it has raised the standard of performance on public construction work and has insured that each community obtains a soundly constructed project worth the money that has been put into it. It has, by the development of legislation and by financial counsel, aided many municipalities, particularly the smaller ones, in improving their financial affairs. It has aided labor, not only by creating employment but by insisting on standards of hours and wages consistent with satisfactory earning power and a good standard of living. It has maintained the idea of joint participation of the federal government and local communities in the financing of projects of local benefit.

While neither the public works program as carried out nor a much larger one can solve the problem of relief, no government activities alone can. The rolls of the unemployed can be permanently reduced only by renewed activity and larger employment by private business. The function of any government program in the last analysis must be to stimulate that activity under conditions which will insure the employment of the greatest possible number of persons at wages which will facilitate continued improvement.

VI. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

By Geoffrey May and Zilpha C. Franklin *

With the passage of the Social Security Act in 1935, the United States first recognized the necessity for federal participation in a permanent and nation-wide security program. The federal co-operation offered to the states under the Act has an important bearing upon their welfare problems, and upon those of their local subdivisions, both counties and cities.

The Act is designed to utilize the existing machinery of government in order to meet urgent and immediate needs and to forestall future needs. In so far as it achieves these purposes, it will tend materially to reduce the local welfare load. It offers federal co-operation and financial assistance to the states in extending their public health and vocational rehabilitation programs; in providing increased services for maternal

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* Editors' Note: Mr. May is Assistant Director, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, and Mrs. Franklin is the Informational Service Representative, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board.

and child health, child welfare, and the care of crippled children; in setting up public assistance plans under which regular cash payments may be made to the needy aged, the needy blind, and dependent children; and in enacting state laws for unemployment compensation. It also establishes a system of old-age benefits under which qualified workers in our major industrial and commercial occupations will be entitled as a right to a regular income after they reach the age of 65 and retire from regular employment. The provision relating to old-age benefits is the only part of the Act to be federally administered. None of the other benefits and services contemplated under the Act becomes available without state action.

With the inauguration of the old-age benefits program on January 1, 1937, all ten provisions of the Act were in operation. More than 22 million applications for benefit accounts had been received before this system went into effect, and there were indications that this number would be materially increased. By January 1, 1937, approximately 18,000,000 workers were covered by unemployment compensation laws in 35 states and the District of Columbia. State and local public health programs had been expanded and strengthened in every part of the country, and substantially the same progress had been made in the three maternal and child welfare provisions and in that for vocational rehabilitation. With all but seven states participating in one or more of the three public assistance programs, it was estimated that in January approximately a million and a half of the needy were being aided under federal-state plans.

All of these provisions of the Social Security Act contribute either directly or indirectly to the reduction of community welfare burdens. In so far as old-age benefits and unemployment compensation will in the future help to mitigate two of the major causes of want, and so to reduce the number of persons either temporarily or permanently dependent on relief and assistance, they are potentially of great importance to every unit of government concerned with public welfare. But their effect upon purely local social and financial problems is secondary; and the provisions for their administration—the first under federal auspices and the second specifically under state direction—remove them to a further degree from local concern. Like old-age benefits and unemployment compensation, the welfare provisions of the Act—especially those for public health, the protection of childhood, and the reeducation of those crippled in industry—afford a secondary, but very real, insurance against future dependency and demands upon the community for relief. But in addition to this indirect effect, the public welfare and, in particular, the public assistance provisions have a primary and immediate significance in relation to the welfare problems of municipalities and other local units.

This direct relationship is due to the fact that both for relief and for welfare the local community has always exercised considerable responsibility and borne heavy financial burdens. By offering federal aid which may be used by the states to meet some of these obligations, the Social Security Act is bringing about significant changes in the municipal welfare field.

The public welfare and public assistance provisions are similar in that plans set up under them must be state-initiated and state-administered, within certain general provisions for conformity to the Act. They differ, however, in their immediate objectives. Public assistance is designed to provide cash payments to needy individuals, while the welfare provisions are principally intended to promote various service programs. Because public assistance makes money immediately available for the care of three groups—the aged, the blind, and dependent children—whose needs are likely to continue over a long period of time, it has a more direct bearing upon local relief problems than any other part of the Act.

According to reports from state agencies to the Social Security Board, in December, 1936, 1,412,815 individuals—1,107,479 aged, 28,782 blind, and 276,554 dependent children—received aid under plans approved by the Social Security Board in 41 states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. Forty-two state plans for old-age assistance had been approved; 28 for aid to the blind; and 27[1] for aid to dependent children. Twenty-three states and the District of Columbia were participating in all three programs. Of the total number of individuals being aided at the end of 1936, probably something over one-fourth were residents of urban areas.

The monthly public assistance expenditures from combined federal, state, and local funds for the same month were reported to be $24,447,684 for all three forms of assistance. Of this amount, $20,769,960 was for old-age assistance; $733,747 for aid to the blind; and $2,943,977 for aid to dependent children.

Federal funds were not available under the Social Security Act until February, 1936. From that month to January 30, 1937, federal public assistance grants to states totalled $122,261,105.77: $106,126,970.50 for old-age assistance; $4,349,928.84 for aid to the blind; and $11,784,206.43 for aid to dependent children. This included a number of grants for the fiscal quarter, January 1 to March 31, 1937. Within a year after the program became effective, federal participation in public assistance had thus reached very substantial proportions.

This participation affects municipal, as well as county and state, welfare programs in three ways that are of direct and practical importance:

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[1] Approval of a 28th state plan for aid to dependent children, that of Rhode Island, was announced by the Board on January 30, 1937.

through providing these federal grants to states with approved plans it makes more money available to every community within such states; through exerting an influence on administration it tends, in many parts of the country, to stimulate far-reaching changes in organization and procedures; and through encouraging the liberalization of requirements affecting beneficiaries, it brings an increasing number of the needy within the scope of assistance for which federal funds may be used. Actually these three influences operate as integral and inseparable parts of a single developmental process. Since each has a distinctive effect upon state and local public welfare, however, it seems worth while in the discussion which follows to consider each separately in so far as possible. Before outlining the specific provisions of the Act in more detail or attempting to analyze their effects upon current problems, it may also be helpful to review briefly the historical background out of which they have grown.

Backgrounds of Public Assistance. There has never been a time in this country when assistance to the needy has not been accepted as a proper function of government. Our earliest colonists brought with them from England the concept of relief embodied in the Elizabethan "poor laws"; and one of their first acts in establishing organized government in the new world was to pass similar laws. Both because of the historical model of these English laws of 1602 and because of the group character of early American life, these provisions were local in character. For well over 250 years we continued to follow this traditional model. Not until the end of the last century did the expansion of community life and the problems of finance which accompanied it force us to realize that these were matters of concern to larger units of government, to the states as well as to local communities.

One of the outstanding social developments of the last 25 years has been the widespread enactment of state laws for the three groups of the needy now covered by the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act. The first state law for aid to the blind was passed in 1898, for mothers' aid in 1911, and for old-age assistance in 1915. By the end of 1934, 25 states and 2 territories had old-age assistance laws, 24 had laws for aid to the blind, and 45 for mothers' aid. But more than half of the state laws for each of these three forms of assistance were "optional," merely permitting the counties to grant such assistance if they desired. In a large number of states no financial assistance from the state was provided. Under these circumstances, many counties were unwilling or unable to undertake such programs; and in spite of whatever legislation there might be on the statute books, assistance was actually being paid in only a small proportion of the counties. Even before the passage of the Social Security Act weaknesses of these "county optional" laws had been recognized, and a definite trend toward mandatory state-wide provisions and state participation in financing them was evident. But even where the states recognized this obligation in principle, the funds available from state and local sources were frequently so limited that only very small amounts were actually paid to individuals. In spite of the fact that a number of new state public assistance laws were enacted during the depression, practically all jurisdictions had long waiting lists of persons who were not receiving assistance because of lack of funds.

Because of increasing needs and depleted state and local resources, the federal government, even before the passage of the Social Security Act, had been compelled to assume the major share of this burden. In 1934 more of the needy aged and more dependent children were receiving assistance under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration program than under all state and local assistance programs. In essence, therefore, what the public assistance provisions of the Act really do is to offer a means of strengthening services which had already been in existence for many years in most parts of the country and of placing on a permanent basis a form of federal aid which was already in effect as an emergency measure. The Act recognizes the fact that, as public assistance had earlier outstripped its local bounds, so in our own day it has outstripped state bounds also.

But in this latest development, the responsibility is shared rather than shifted. Regardless of the type of administration or the extent of federal and state participation, the local community remains the foundation of the whole structure. It is the place where every assistance program, whether predicated on federal and state co-operation or not, actually meets the needs of individuals—where it actually performs its work. Whatever aid the Social Security Act makes available, either in the way of services and assistance to the needy or in the way of relieving financial pressure upon local resources, is a matter of first importance to every local unit of government in the country.

Both before and after its passage in August, 1935, the effect of the Social Security Act upon state legislation has been marked. During 1935 alone, 35 states enacted new laws or revised existing laws in order to make it possible for them to take advantage of federal assistance. This activity in bringing state legislation into line with the provisions of the Act has continued throughout 1936; and, with more than 40 state legislatures meeting in 1937, it is expected to go still further during the coming months. It is anticipated that the lag in state-federal co-operation in aid to the needy blind and to dependent children—as compared to old-age assistance—will be made up, so that co-operation in all three programs will be practically nation-wide.

Organization—Federal, State, and Local. In addition to making federal grants available, the changes made in state laws in order to bring them into conformity to the Social Security Act have assisted the states and their communities in meeting many of the difficulties encountered in administering their former state and local provisions. At the same time they have raised certain new problems, particularly with regard to the inter-relationships of state, county, and city or town governmental units.

Under the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act, the state occupies a central position, co-operating with the federal government on the one hand and with its own political subdivisions on the other. Since conditions vary widely in a country as large and diverse as the United States, the Act provides that each state shall formulate and administer its own plans in line with its own needs. To assure efficient administration on both state and local levels and effective assistance to the needy, these plans must conform to the Act with regard to certain broad essentials: the state must share in the expense; the plan must be statewide in operation; it must be either administered or supervised by a state agency; it must guarantee the right to a fair hearing before the state agency to those whose applications are denied; and it must conform to the Act with respect to age, residence, and citizenship requirements, as well as in some other particulars.

These requirements of the Social Security Act are based directly upon the earlier experience of the states. In general, the states with well-established public assistance systems prior to the Act had developed two types of organization. Under one plan the state bore the entire cost of assistance and itself assumed direct administrative responsibility through a state agency with district offices in the localities. Under the other plan both the state and the local subdivisions shared in financing the program. Responsibility for local administration was lodged in the local units of government under state supervision, usually through the state's department of public welfare. The subdivision most frequently vested with local administrative responsibility was the county. But in the case of certain large cities, the municipality itself was made responsible for administering the program. In some of the New England states the town has continued to be of more importance than the county in welfare activities. And in certain communities where the county government exercised administrative responsibility, the urban character of its population made its welfare program as much a city as a county concern: either the city and county boundaries were co-extensive or the county constituted an urbanized area, of which the municipality was the nucleus.

The Social Security Act recognizes that both these systems offer a workable basis for effective administration, and either type of organization may be approved as conforming to the Act's requirements. The Act thus provides that states may build upon their own past experience and establish whichever system each finds most familiar and best suited to its particular needs. In something over half of all the approved state plans, the direct responsibility for public assistance administration is lodged with the local subdivisions under state supervision. The numbers for each of the three categories are as follows:

Direct Responsibility for Public Assistance Administration *

	Aged	Blind	Dependent Children
Local agencies	23	17	15
State agencies	17	10	11

* Forty-three jurisdictions have one or more approved public assistance plans. (The District of Columbia and Hawaii are omitted from the table, because their administrative organization is not pertinent to this point. The District of Columbia has one agency for all three categories. In Hawaii, which has an approved plan for old-age assistance only, administration is territorial rather than local.) In five states, certain programs are locally administered and others are state-administered. These states and the unit directly responsible for administration are:

	Local	State
Massachusetts	Aged, Children	Blind
Michigan	Blind, Children	Aged
New Hampshire	Aged, Blind	Children
New Jersey	Aged	Blind, Children
Washington		Aged, Children
Massachusetts	Aged, Children	
Michigan	Blind, Children	

The distribution of locally-administered and state-administered programs is of particular interest in relation to the character of the population in the states. Of the 93 cities of 100,000 population or over in the United States, 84 are participating through their state plans in public assistance under the Social Security Act. One of these, Washington, D. C., has a special type of municipal administration. Of the remaining 83, 55 are located in states where the direct responsibility for one or more forms of public assistance is in local hands, and only 28 are in states where all public assistance is directly administered by a state agency. Although it is unwise to attempt any dogmatic generalization regarding the implications of this distribution in relation to administrative organization, it might indicate that in many states where local public welfare agencies were well established before the passage of the Social Security Act, the same type of administration has been continued.

Financing Public Assistance. The Social Security Act provides that the state, as distinguished from its local subdivisions, must bear some part of the cost of public assistance and that the federal government will pay a share of the total expenditure under every state plan approved by the Social Security Board. For assistance to the needy aged and blind, the federal government pays half of the state's total expenditures up to a monthly maximum of $30 for each individual, plus a supplementary grant of 5 per cent, which may be used for assistance or administration, or for both these purposes. For aid to dependent children, the federal government pays one-third of the state's total expenditures under its plan, for both assistance and administration, up to a combined monthly maximum of $18 for the first child and $12 for each additional child in the same home. The maximum amounts set by the Act in no way limit the state, which may make its individual grants either higher or lower.

TABLE 31

TOTAL FEDERAL GRANTS FOR ASSISTANCE AND ADMINISTRATION TO STATES HAVING APPROVED PLANS FOR THE PERIOD FEBRUARY, 1936, TO JANUARY 31, 1937, INCLUSIVE

The amounts given in this table represent the total federal funds made available to the states for public assistance. Under the Act advances are made to states on the basis of the states' own estimates of their needs for the ensuing quarter. At the end of each quarter, these amounts are adjusted on the basis of a federal audit and of state reports of actual expenditures for prior quarters.

State	Old-Age Assistance	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children
Alabama	$544,862	$........	$201,975
Arizona	....	9,213	48,180
Arkansas	558,354	17,401	99,859
California	11,364,325	636,646	1,150,382
Colorado	3,058,861	91,869	271,984
Connecticut	1,518,162	2,520	....
Delaware	191,116	....	33,646
District of Columbia	189,332	20,824	311,903
Florida	312,694	....	....
Hawaii	24,448	....	....
Idaho	999,445	34,934	168,888
Illinois	6,457,304	....	....
Indiana	2,484,214	156,035	165,000
Iowa	3,287,517	....	....
Kentucky	460,039	....	....
Louisiana	513,110	1	353,391
Maine	221,958	139,893	202,698
Maryland	1,273,587	63,073	858,427
Massachusetts	4,453,054	105,066	802,704
Michigan	3,169,464	32,340	561,554
Minnesota	3,996,855	....	....
Mississippi	530,137	7,084[8]	5,791[8]
Missouri	3,724,444	....	....

TABLE 31.—TOTAL GRANTS FOR ASSISTANCE AND ADMINISTRATION—Continued

State	Old-Age Assistance	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children
Montana	628,433	....	....
Nebraska	2,829,971	68,349	215,221
New Hampshire	412,979	38,278	59,601
New Jersey	2,736,708	51,130	1,462,801
New Mexico	118,070	13,963	42,373
New York	7,658,365	....	....
North Carolina	....	5,057[2]	....
North Dakota	556,459	14,688	....
Ohio	14,189,008	265,695	685,575
Oklahoma	2,068,496	60,480	237,018
Oregon	1,604,476	43,389	....
Pennsylvania	6,233,062	1,881,378	1,412,131
Rhode Island	321,586	....	....
South Dakota	249,889	....	....
Texas	7,180,950	....	....
Utah	664,378	33,497	289,588
Vermont	341,331	10,471	28,764
Washington	3,501,100	130,572	754,517
West Virginia	708,750	37,800	190,000
Wisconsin	4,426,591	339,433	1,095,989
Wyoming	363,067	38,840	74,234
	$106,126,951	$4,349,918	$11,784,194
	Grand Total	$122,261,063	

[1] This table omits the Louisiana plan for aid to the needy blind, which was approved by the Social Security Board on November 2, 1936, because no federal grant has as yet been made to that state for this type of assistance.

[2] Approval of North Carolina blind plan withdrawn on June 22, 1936, as of July 1, 1936.

[3] The Mississippi plans for aid to the needy blind and to dependent children, approved December 27, 1935, were based on a law due to expire March 1, 1936. The 1936 regular session of the Mississippi legislature extended this law until April 1, 1936. Upon that date it became inoperative, thereby terminating the plans. The grants were made for the last two months of the quarter ending March 31, 1936.

As long as the needy were cared for, as in early provisions, principally from local funds, poorer communities were totally unable to carry the whole load, and even the wealthier ones found that the cost of anything like adequate assistance constituted a disproportionate claim upon local resources. Under the new plan, they receive assistance from two sources —both from the federal government and from the state. The financial participation of the larger governmental units is particularly significant in view of the changing character of our economic life. The financial problems of public welfare in an industrial society differ from those in the traditional small local communities for which our older welfare laws were originally devised. In the first place, in a "cash and wages" economy like ours the need for direct money payments is bound to be far greater than in an economic order where each family, or at least each community, produced for itself much of the goods it consumed. In the second place, it was reasonable to expect the money for public welfare to come from local sources only so long as the funds so available were adequate. And in the third place, the integration of industrial life, broadening the causes of need, has brought the realization that the sources of assistance should also be extended.

Today, as in the past, real estate is the foundation of local taxation, both in urban and rural areas. But as the development of wealth has become increasingly dependent upon industrial production, real estate has represented a smaller and smaller proportion of our total national resources. Since new sources of taxation are not readily available to towns, cities, and counties, the old concept of public welfare finance, with its sole base in local taxes, is no longer tenable or realistic. State participation in public welfare, which tapped the state's wider taxing power, was a recognition of this fact. The federal participation provided through the Social Security Act is the logical next step in our efforts to keep pace with the complex problems of modern industrial society. Because the capacity of the federal government to raise revenue is far broader than that of the states and their local subdivisions, and because the causes of dependency are no longer confined within state boundaries, it is reasonable that federal resources should be used to supplement state and local assistance funds.

Since the Social Security Act sets no single fixed pattern, the relationship between finance and administrative organization varies considerably from state to state. In most states which have wholly state-administered plans, the state itself assumes the entire financial responsibility, so that local units of government, as such, make no direct contribution. In states which place the direct administrative responsibility in the hands of the local governments, the counties, as a rule, also participate in financing public assistance. Of the 97 public assistance plans approved by January 1, 1937, 39 are of the latter type. Under some state-administered plans, however, the localities pay part of the cost; and under some county-administered plans, the state pays the total cost. The distribution of these four variations is as follows:

	Aged	Blind	Children	Total
State-administered and financed	15	9	7	31
County-administered and county participation in finance	16	11	12	39
State-administered but county participation in finance	4	2	5	11
County-administered but wholly state financed	7	6	3	16

The proportion of total expenditures borne by county units, in the states where counties pay part of the cost of public assistance, varies widely. For old-age assistance it ranges from 12.5 per cent to 45 per cent; for aid to the blind, from 16.7 per cent to 45 per cent; and for aid to dependent children, from 13.4 per cent to 47.7 per cent. In 12 plans—five for aid to the aged, two for the blind, and five for dependent children—percentages are variable as between state and county shares. In some cases, cities and towns are called on to reimburse the counties for some part of the cost; and in Massachusetts the town rather than the county remains the responsible local unit.

Liberalizing Eligibility Requirements. Finally, the Social Security Act has encouraged the liberalization of eligibility requirements. Since the inadequacy of state and local financing made the restriction of assistance unavoidable, the legal requirements for eligibility under earlier laws had tended to be exclusive and to deny assistance to many who were in real need. The terms of the Act have led to the establishment of less restrictive requirements, and federal financial aid has made it to the advantage of the states to broaden the scope of public assistance. The Act contains a few provisions regarding eligibility to which approved state plans must conform; but it places upon the state the responsibility for setting up its own standards. A state may, if it so desires, make its requirements more liberal than those of the Act at certain points and still receive federal aid. And there is nothing in the Act to prevent a state from assisting with its own funds individuals who may not be aided with federal funds. On the basis of whatever standards the state establishes, the local agency or the district office of the state agency determines the eligibility of individual applicants, subject to the opportunity for a fair hearing before the state agency guaranteed to dissatisfied applicants. The state, together with its local administrative units, thus exercises the major responsibility in all matters pertaining to eligibility.

Age, residence, and citizenship are the only aspects of eligibility on which the Social Security Act sets up requirements to which approved state plans must conform. Its provisions regarding all three are more inclusive than those of most earlier state and local assistance programs.

Most state old-age pension laws prior to the Social Security Act had, for example, granted aid only to persons 70 or over. The Act provides that the age requirement shall be 65, although it allows a temporary period for adjustment up to 1940 during which the states may make the age requirement as high as 70 if they wish. Approved plans may not set an age limit lower than 65 for old-age assistance. Of the 42 old-age assistance laws approved by the end of 1936, only nine had not already placed the age limit at 65. For aid to the needy blind, the Act makes no requirements regarding age. For aid to dependent children, the age requirement may be as high as 16, although 14 was the age limit most frequently set by earlier state and local mothers' aid laws. In view of the fact that approved state plans need not necessarily raise the age limit to 16, it is particularly noteworthy that all plans so far approved have done so. In many states this brings the age provisions for aid to dependent children into line with laws for compulsory school attendance and for minimum working age and makes it financially possible for dependent children to be provided for until they have finished school and will be permitted to go to work.

With regard to citizenship, many, though not all, state public assistance laws had previously set the requirement as high as 15 years, particularly for old-age assistance. The Social Security Act now provides that no citizen may be excluded on the grounds that his citizenship is not of long enough standing.

Earlier laws also generally set up high state and local residence requirements which tended to exclude a large number of the needy. For the aged, many state laws had required 15 years of state residence, and a few went even higher. In contrast, no person may now be excluded from old-age or blind assistance under the Social Security Act on grounds of residence if he has lived in the state for five out of the last nine years and has been a resident of the state continuously for the year preceding application; no dependent child may be denied because of residence who has lived in the state for the year preceding application, or who was born within the year, provided the mother had lived in the state one year preceding his birth. Approved plans may not exclude anyone from assistance on grounds of insufficient local residence. Where plans are wholly state financed, the question of local residence would of course not be raised in any case. But where localities pay part of the cost, it is naturally of considerable importance. The most common practice is to consider applicants who lack sufficient local residence to entitle them to assistance from local funds as "state cases" until such time as local residence requirements are satisfied. For these the state bears the entire non-federal share of the cost.

Although within these broad bounds each state determines for itself the specific conditions of eligibility and the basis of need on which assistance may be granted, the effect of federal participation has been toward a more liberal and realistic policy. Old state and local qualifications as to "worthiness"—always difficult to administer in actual practice—have tended to become less rigid. The fact that federal contributions will not be made with respect to persons cared for in public institutions will probably tend to reduce the number of able-bodied needy persons who are compelled to enter almshouses because they have no other means of support. Institutional care for this group has repeatedly been proved to be much less economical for the taxpayers. In addition, except for those physically or mentally unable to take care of themselves, it has long been recognized as less humane and self-respecting than assistance which enables recipients to live in their own homes. Many states have also made their property requirements less stringent in order to preserve the homes of needy persons who own some property but whose income is inadequate according to state assistance standards. Aid to the needy aged and the blind not only helps many of the persons assisted to keep their own homes but also, in many cases, tends to relieve low-wage earners of the often intolerable burden of supporting their more needy relatives.

Aid to dependent children is, of course, specifically directed toward maintaining normal family life. For children this is of even greater importance than for the aged and blind. It has long been accepted as a sound social principle that home life offers the child wholesome experiences found nowhere else and that these are the best guarantee not only of his present but also of his future. Another means by which the Social Security Act helps to keep more dependent children in their own homes is by broadening the provisions regarding causes of dependency and those regarding the relatives with whom a child may live. Under most former state mothers' aid laws, only a child living with his own mother was eligible, and frequently various other restrictions were imposed which excluded many in real need of assistance. Under the Social Security Act, provisions regarding both the causes of dependency and the degree of relationship of the person with whom the dependent child may make his home may be liberalized to permit assistance to a much larger group of children.

Trends in Relief and Assistance Expenditures. One of the most immediate effects of the Social Security Act has been to make public assistance available to many persons in all three categories who in the past would have been dependent upon general relief. This reduction in the residual relief load, together with federal and state participation in financing assistance programs, tends to relieve the local community of a considerable burden of expenditure. An analysis of data, published by the Social Security Board in its monthly bulletin, *Changes in Different Types of Public and Private Relief in Urban Areas,* is evidence of the increasing part which public assistance is playing in municipal welfare in the 118 cities represented. In August, 1934, old-age assistance, mothers' aid, and aid to the blind together made up only 5.5 per cent of the total relief expenditures in these cities. By August, 1935, they accounted for 7.1 per cent. By August, 1936—the first year in which federal funds were available under the Social Security Act—they had risen to 26.8 per cent. The absolute amounts spent for these three forms of assistance in August of each of these years increased from about $3,500,000 in 1934 to approximately $5,000,000 in 1935 and to over $8,000,000 in 1936. The number of cases aided shows a proportionate increase, rising from about 122,000 in 1934 to 196,000 in 1935 and mounting to over 307,000 in 1936. Both in amount spent and in number of cases, public assistance in August, 1936, was more than 2½ times as great as in the same month in 1934 and 1½ times as large as in the same month in 1935.

The proportionate increases in numbers of cases aided and in amounts expended would indicate that individual allowances have not varied considerably in these cities; this is borne out by the figures on average payments to cases. Those for the aged and blind have not increased more than about one dollar a month over this entire period, and that for dependent children has actually decreased by about two dollars. In urban areas federal and state contributions under the Social Security Act appear so far to have done more to increase the coverage of public assistance than to raise individual assistance payments.

In the 118 urban areas covered by these reports, mothers' aid increased about 26 per cent from 1934 to 1936, while aid to the blind increased about 55 per cent. Both of these represent substantial gains. But in the same period the number of needy aged assisted increased more than 273 per cent. The number of old people aided more than doubled between August, 1934 and 1935, and the 1936 figure was 75 per cent higher than that for 1935. For all states having plans approved by the Social Security Board for these forms of assistance in August, 1936, the rates of increase over the same two year period were: aid to the blind, 37 per cent; aid to the aged, 255 per cent. (No comprehensive data on aid to dependent children under state plans in 1934 are available.)

The following data, based on reports from 51 urban areas in states which in August, 1936, had plans approved under the Act for all three forms of public assistance, are perhaps even more suggestive of the effect of the Social Security Act upon urban relief expenditures. In August, 1935, special allowances (old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children) accounted for less than 6½ per cent of their total relief expenditures; other forms of public relief (both direct and work) accounted for almost 93 per cent. In August, 1936, expenditures for the three special allowances came to almost 35 per cent of total relief expenditures, while other forms of public relief came to about 63 per cent. Whereas total relief expenditures in these cities decreased 75 per cent between 1935 and 1936, expenditures for special allowances in these cities in 1936 had increased more than 111 per cent over the 1935 figure.

The interpretation of these increases as in large part attributable to the effect of the Social Security Act is borne out by parallel data for 14 cities in states which in August, 1936, were not participating in any public assistance programs. In August, 1935, direct and work relief accounted for 97 per cent of their total relief expenditures and special allowances for only 1 per cent. In August, 1936, direct and work relief represented 79 per cent of the total; and special allowances, 8 per cent. But this rise in the proportionate value of special allowances is accounted for by the fact that the amount spent for general relief in August, 1936, was only 15 per cent as large as that spent for the same purpose in August, 1935. Whereas relief expenditures decreased more than $1,250,000, special allowances increased only $1,341.

These 14 cities vary in population from about 50,000 to 250,000. A comparison of the character of their relief expenditures with that of 34 cities in the same population range in states having approved plans for all three forms of assistance shows a marked contrast. Because of many variables—need, resources available, and so on—it is, of course, impossible to draw any conclusions from the total amounts spent. But the percentages of the total expenditures attributable to "direct and work relief," "special allowances," and "private funds" are suggestive:

Percentage Distribution of Relief Expenditures, August, 1936
(Cities of 50,000 to 250,000 population)

	14 cities not participating in public assistance under the Social Security Act	34 cities participating in public assistance under the Social Security Act
Direct and work relief	79 per cent	59 per cent
Special allowances	8 per cent	39 per cent
Private funds	12 per cent	1 per cent
Unaccounted	1 per cent	1 per cent

In three of the cities not participating in public assistance under the Social Security Act no special allowances were granted, and in one a total of only $25 was spent. In no case did the amount expended in special allowances equal or exceed expenditures for general relief. In 13 of the 34 cities of the same population range participating under the Act, the expenditure for special allowances exceeded that for general relief—in two cities it was about twice as great; in one, three times; in one, four times; and in one, fifteen times. In four others, expenditures for both purposes were approximately equal.

While it is self-evident that the grants offered under the Act have been of benefit to all local communities in the participating states, the financial effect of the Social Security Act upon municipal relief expenditures is for several reasons probably not yet fully apparent. The extent to which local governments have been required to expend funds for materials and supervisory personnel on Works Progress Administration projects affects all statements made with regard to relief expenditures. It must also be remembered that many municipalities now receiving aid for public assistance were already receiving aid through the federal Emergency Relief Administration and other federal emergency agencies in the years just preceding the passage of the Act. In so far as this is true, the effect of the Act has been simply to recognize an existing fact and to establish a permanent program to meet a continuing need. The ultimate result, so far as municipal finances are concerned, will not be measurable until there has been time to estimate the decrease in the local welfare load which will follow the expansion of public assistance and the corresponding restriction of general relief. Since public assistance provides for more of the unemployables who under the present allocation of relief responsibilities would have to be cared for by local communities, it will continue to be of importance to the cities. And to this direct reduction in the local relief load must also be added the indirect savings which will result from the preventive effects of better child welfare and public health services and from the provisions for unemployment compensation and old-age benefits.

Adequate Assistance—Prospects and Problems. From February, 1936, the first month in which federal funds were available, to January, 1937, there had been approximately a five-fold increase in total monthly assistance expenditures, as against a four-fold increase in the numbers aided. This increase indicates that average payments to individuals have shown a slight increase. From February, 1936, to January, 1937, these increases were as follows: old-age assistance, from $15 to $19; * aid to the blind, from $26 to $27; * aid to dependent children, from $9 to $11.* But it must be remembered that these averages conceal a very wide range in actual payments among the states represented.

Up to the present, the federal aid offered under the Act seems to have been utilized by states and communities more to increase the coverage of their public assistance programs and to relieve the pressure upon local tax funds than to increase the adequacy of assistance. This was obviously essential as the first step in repairing the damages incurred by local finances during recent years. The long-term objective of the Social Security Act is not, however, to reduce state or local expenditures but to help the states and their communities to develop increasingly adequate assistance and welfare provisions. Yet this objective in itself raises serious problems of nation-wide importance, since some states are well able to bear the cost of an adequate assistance program while others find it extremely difficult to make any provision for public assistance. The first annual report of the Social Security Board, presented to Congress in February, 1937, states that

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* Estimated.

TABLE 32

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TO THE AGED, THE BLIND, AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1936

In states reporting to the Social Security Board

(Data reported by state agencies, corrected to January 25, 1937)

State	Old Age Assistance			Aid to the Blind			Aid to Dependent Children					Totals	
	No. Individuals Receiving Assistance	Total Payments to Individuals for the Month[1]	Average Per Recipient	No. Individuals Receiving Aid	Total Payments to Individuals for the Month[1]	Average Per Recipient	No. for Whom Payments Were Made: Families	No. for Whom Payments Were Made: Children	Total Payments for the Month[1]	Average Per Family	Average Per Child	No. Individuals Receiving Aid	Expenditures for Month in Payments to Individuals[1]
Ala.	10,733[2]	$115,023[2]	$10.72	......	....	......	5,316	15,672	$58,908	$11.08	$3.76	26,405	$173,931
Ariz.	....	....	.....	167	$3,284	$19.66	955	2,892	27,630	28.93	9.55	3,059	30,914
Ark.	14,857	133,872	9.01	566	5,136	9.08	4,044	11,200	42,073	10.40	3.76	26,623	181,081
Calif.	63,172	1,980,852	31.36	4,516	159,006	35.21	8,875	21,076	294,747	33.21	13.98	88,764	2,434,605
Colo.	26,586	735,020	27.65	651	16,688	25.63	2,252	5,995	70,341	31.24	11.73	33,232	822,049
Conn.	11,632	305,604	26.27	......	....	......	......	......	....	.....	.....	11,632	305,604
Del.	3,057	32,488	10.63	......	....	......	395	968	11,643	29.48	12.03	4,025	44,131
D. of C.	1,386	34,937	25.21	98	2,372	24.20	1,318	3,656	67,370	51.12	(4)	5,140	104,679
Fla.	7,245	78,991	10.90	......	....	......	......	......	....	.....	.....	7,245	78,991
Hawaii	595	6,813	11.45	......	....	......	......	......	....	.....	.....	595	6,813
Idaho	7,924	184,669	23.30	263	6,122	23.28	1,609	4,163	42,362	26.33	10.18	12,350	233,153
Ill.	93,452[3]	1,437,340[3]	15.38[3]	......	....	......	......	......	....	.....	.....	93,452	1,437,340
Ind.	34,747	497,080	14.30	1,358	24,425	17.99	2,078	5,662	63,406	30.51	11.20	41,767	584,911
Iowa	29,704[3]	436,247[3]	14.69[3]	......	....	......	......	......	....	.....	.....	29,704	436,247
Ky.	11,522	115,039	9.98	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	11,522	115,039
La.	12,891	163,653	12.70	......	....	......	5,335	15,975	127,176	23.84	7.96	28,866	290,829
Me.	3,934	78,883	20.05	1,137	20,464	18.00	1,255	3,373	45,578	36.32	13.51	8,444	144,925
Md.	12,482	205,499	16.46	574	10,672	18.59	4,982[5]	14,121[5]	152,109[5]	30.53	10.77	27,177	368,280
Mass.	47,979[3]	1,259,359[3]	26.25[3]	968	15,930	16.46	2,011[6]	6,800[6]	124,174[6]	61.75[6]	(4)	55,747	1,399,463
Mich.	32,705	538,529	16.47	248[3]	5,163[3]	20.82[3]	7,698	18,245	245,250	31.86	13.44	51,198	788,942
Minn.	56,696	1,068,718	18.85	......	....	......	......	......	....	.....	.....	56,696	1,068,718
Miss.	17,892	70,226	3.92	......	....	......	......	......	....	.....	.....	17,892	70,226
Mo.	56,276	643,180	11.43	......	....	......	......	......	....	.....	....	56,276	643,180
Mont.	8,243[3]	168,254[3]	20.41[3]	......	....	......	......	......	....	.....	.....	8,243	168,254
Nebr.	24,456	423,357	17.31	504	9,709	19.26	2,839	7,021	75,091	26.45	10.70	31,981	508,157
N. H.	3,176	68,310	21.51	272	5,234	19.24	342	978	12,315	36.01	12.59	4,426	85,859
N. J.	21,681	351,436	16.21	475	9,949	20.95	10,601[3]	24,151[3]	288,490[3]	27.21[3]	11.94[3]	46,307	649,875
N. M.	2,841	47,540	16.73	145	2,658	18.33	774	2,205	24,495	31.65	11.11	5,191	74,693
N. Y.	72,315	1,548,436	21.41	......	....	......	......	......	....	.....	.....	72,315	1,548,436
N. D.	6,307	99,902	15.84	None[7]	None[7]	None[7]	......	......	....	.....	.....	6,307	99,902
Ohio	99,465	2,438,086	24.51	3,506[8]	58,080[8]	16.56[8]	9,631[9]	25,306[9]	265,966[9]	27.62[9]	10.51[9]	128,277	2,762,132
Okla.	44,023	603,079	13.70	None[7]	None[7]	None[7]	9,824	23,635	70,905	7.22	3.00	67,658	673,984
Ore.	11,982	252,946	21.11	320	7,865	24.58	......	......	....	.....	.....	12,302	260,811

Pa.	62,059	$1,346,358	$21.69	9,630	$288,554	$29.96	9,533	24,652	$333,084	$34.94	$13.51	96,341	$1,967,996
R. I.	3,242	56,182	17.33	......	....	......	......	......	....	.....	.....	3,242	56,182
S. D.	10,067	213,502	21.21	......	....	.....	......	......	....	.....	.....	10,067	213,502
Tex.	101,319	1,536,156	15.16	.....	....	.....	......	.....	....	.....	.....	101,319	1,536,156
Utah	5,294	119,279	22.53	236	5,633	23.87	1,771	4,657	56,690	32.01	12.17	10,187	181,602
Vt.	3,967	44,996	11.34	147	1,654	11.25	348	759	5,986	17.20	7.89	4,873	52,636
Wash. ...	28,142	574,897	20.43	781	25,657	32.85	5,318	11,799	151,818	28.55	12.87	40,722	752,372
W. Va. ..	4,786[3]	59,500[3]	12.43[3]	None[7]	None[7]	None[7]	None[10]	None[10]	None[10]	None[10]	None[10]	4,786	59,500
Wis.	34,087	642,288	18.84	2,037	43,511	21.36	8,627	20,109	268,876	31.17	13.37	56,233	954,675
Wyo.	2,560	53,434	20.87	183	5,981	32.68	595	1,484	17,494	29.40	11.79	4,227	76,909
Total ..	1,107,479	$20,769,960	$18.75	28,782[11]	$733,747[11]	$25.49[11]	108,326[12]	276,554[12]	$2,943,977[12]	$27.18[12]	$10.34[13]	1,412,815[12]	$24,447,684[12]

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[1] Amount paid to recipients from federal, state, and local funds, administrative expenses excluded.

[2] Of this number there were 3,212 Confederate pensioners receiving $50,345, an average payment of $22.76.

[3] Preliminary figures subject to revision.

[4] Average per child is not computed because grants are made on a family-budget basis and cover the needs of others in the family in addition to the dependent children reported.

[5] Preliminary figures to be revised to include retroactive grants.

[6] Report incomplete; preliminary figures to be revised.

[7] Federal funds available but no payments for aid to the blind for December.

[8] Estimated.

[9] Estimated by the state; actual figures not reported.

[10] Federal funds available but no payments made for aid to dependent children for December.

[11] In addition, plans for aid to the blind approved for Connecticut and Louisiana, but states were not administering federal funds for December.

[12] Includes estimate for Ohio.

[13] Average payment per child in 24 states, excludes District of Columbia and Massachusetts.

"current records show a range of several hundred per cent between the high, low, and average payments to individuals in different localities" and that "all recent surveys indicate a wide disparity in the wealth, income, tax resources, and needs among the states." The report characterizes the actual amounts paid to individuals in some of the states participating under the Act as "inadequate by any standard" and the wide difference in the financial capacity of the several states as "the most urgent problem" in the public assistance field, especially in relation to old-age assistance. In states where financial resources are particularly limited, it is even possible that the efforts necessary to raise funds for public assistance may have worked a temporary hardship upon other state and local welfare programs.

While there remain wide differences in the levels of assistance from state to state, the Social Security Act has helped the states to meet the similar problems encountered within each state's own boundaries. The provisions for state-wide operation and for state participation in financing have tended to equalize the assistance available in all parts of each participating state. In addition, a few of the states that call upon their localities to pay part of the public assistance cost have attempted to meet the needs of their poorer communities by having no fixed state and local percentages, so that the local contributions can be adjusted in line with the communities' needs and resources. Other states have provided equalization funds from which the less able counties receive supplementary grants. So far as can be judged from the data now available, there has been no marked tendency to reduce individual payments in cities and other communities able to make adequate provisions. Moreover, as equalization raises the assistance level in the poorer communities, it may reduce to a considerable extent the migration of the needy to the cities where, in the past, relief was likely to be much more generous.

In wealthier communities, and in other communities, when the pronounced lack of welfare funds is relieved, there is another potential financial advantage to participation in public assistance under the Social Security Act. By making both federal and state money available for these three programs the Act may tend to conserve local resources and make them available for strengthening and rounding out the entire local public welfare program. Broad as the Social Security Act is, it is only part of a still larger program. It covers some, and some of the most important and expensive, phases of the total welfare problem; but it is not all-inclusive. Many essential welfare measures continue to be supported wholly out of local funds. In so far as the states and the federal government aid the community in certain aspects of its welfare program, they aid it in all. In the future, municipal welfare funds may be enabled to go further, both in coverage and in effectiveness, than they have in the past.

Administrative Developments. The Social Security Act completed its first full year of operation in February, 1937. Although it is too soon to attempt any thorough-going analysis of its effect upon state and local welfare problems, particularly those which relate to administration, certain trends are already apparent. It is certainly clear that the plans being developed in the states will have far-reaching effects both on the relationship between the governmental units within the state and on policies, methods, and procedures. The state is responsible to the federal government for the conformity of its program to the Act. This necessitates a change in the relationship of municipal, county, and state administrative agencies. In most parts of the country, municipalities have not been responsible for categorical assistance as such; but many cities have been compelled to provide poor relief for persons now eligible for public assistance. One of the results of the Social Security Act will therefore be to reduce the number of cases for which the city must administer general relief. In so far as the counties and the state are concerned, the Act makes for a closer relationship, under the state agency, than has existed in many states in the past. This is equally true whether the plan is directly administered by the state agency or is only supervised by it. In addition, it should be noted that, although at the present time more than half the approved state plans place the responsibility for administration upon the county under state supervision, a definite trend toward direct state administration is evident.

State participation in administration is not only one of the essentials for conformity with the Social Security Act but would, in any case, be necessary to assure the effectiveness of the other provisions. It makes for increased efficiency and eliminates duplication of effort in record-keeping, auditing, and other administrative details. It makes for uniformity in eligibility requirements, methods of handling cases, standards of personnel, competency of service, and staff salaries. It should also make available to local administrative agencies the co-operation and advice of specially qualified field supervisors and specialists who can be of great help in developing a well balanced local program.

All of these are assets the importance of which can hardly be overestimated—assets, indeed, which had been recognized long before the Social Security Act came into being. But state-wide uniformity, if applied too arbitrarily, may not be an unmixed blessing for the more progressive communities within a state. While tending to raise the level of administration in rural areas or in backward communities, in many urban areas uniformity might mean regression rather than progress in standards of service. There have also been cases in which the adoption of new procedures has been carried through too hastily and arbitrarily and has caused friction between well established local agencies and the state supervisory body.

Neither of these difficulties is inherent in the program outlined under the Social Security Act. The Act is so designed as to allow for considerable flexibility, and the Social Security Board has been particularly interested in helping the states develop programs which avoid the pitfalls of rigidity. The Act allows the state agency to make standards and policies its major concern and the local agencies or state district offices to continue to take the detailed responsibility for investigation, individual record-keeping, and contact with individuals. Co-operation works both ways. It implies the sharing of experience all along the line. The local program will be enriched and strengthened by state and federal participation; the practical knowledge of how the program is meeting actual needs and the close contact with individuals which can be gained only on the local "front" will filter into state and federal thought and planning. The qualitative development of public assistance—as contrasted with expansion in numbers aided and in money spent—depends very largely on this free flow of co-operation.

Rounding Out the Public Assistance Program. The purpose of the Social Security Act is to provide not only more assistance but better assistance. It can effect this purpose only if public opinion recognizes assistance as a community service rather than as a system of arbitrary pensions or allowances. Deciding to whom and how much assistance shall be given is only the first step in a well-rounded assistance program. Neither the broader problems of public assistance nor the individual problems of the persons it is designed to serve can be isolated or considered apart from its setting. Public assistance operates in a community; the aged, the blind, and dependent children are members of the community, and most of them are also members of family groups. Since all the problems of public assistance cannot be met by granting regular cash allowances, co-operation with other welfare agencies in the state and the community is essential. Because the requirements of these groups of the needy are likely to cover a long period of time, continuity in the relationship of the individual and the agency is equally necessary. Public assistance is thus vitally concerned both with the co-ordination of all existing state and community welfare services and with the future development of more comprehensive state and community welfare programs. It may well become the nucleus around which such programs can take shape.

The administration of a public assistance program so conceived is a complex undertaking. It calls for competence not only in state administration or supervision but in the local administrative offices where the day-to-day contacts with individuals are made and maintained. The many problems related to the development of an experienced and qualified staff—the need of intelligent and active public understanding and support, of adequate financing so that such a staff may be employed, and of establishing sound and objective state personnel standards—are all matters of serious concern to the Social Security Board, the states, and their local communities.

On these and other problems, the Social Security Board serves as a clearing house for experience and information gathered by the various states in the operation of their own plans. This fund of practical suggestion and counsel is freely available to every state which wishes it. In addition, the Board is prepared to advise with the states, at their request, on all matters pertaining to the organization of their programs and the practical problems of their administration. A number of states have already begun to develop a similar relationship with their local agencies. They are sharing with the local units in all parts of the state the practical experience of other local agencies in meeting everyday situations; they are offering guidance and consultation on community problems; and they are interpreting federal and state policies as they relate to local problems.

The Social Security Board recognizes that the progress of public assistance during its first year has been due in large measure to the notable achievements of state and local administrators in getting the program under way. Up to the present, they have been compelled almost simultaneously to organize the machinery for granting assistance and to set it into motion. The Board does not minimize the obstacles that have been encountered or the problems still to be surmounted—among others, the further co-ordination of the financial responsibilities of the three levels of government, the development of adequate standards of assistance in all parts of the country, and the building of a progressively more effective administrative organization manned by qualified workers at every level. But the groundwork is laid; with increasing experience and continuing co-operation, federal, state, and local administrators may look to the coming year for clarification and strengthening at all these points.

In the further development of the program, in meeting the issues which are bound to arise in connection with any long-term social legislation, the relationship of community welfare problems to those of the state and of the nation as a whole is a fundamental consideration. One of the most significant things about the present program is that in the Social Security Act we have at last recognized this triple relationship; the Act represents our first nation-wide effort to make both federal and state governments partners with our communities in an organized and far-reaching public welfare program.

Trends in Municipal Debt*

By Carl H. Chatters and Elton D. Woolpert[1]

IF ONE outstanding feature were to be chosen to characterize the year 1936 in the field of municipal debt, it would probably be the record good market for municipal obligations. Continuing the upward trend in the market for the two previous years, prices for first class municipals reached an all-time high,[2] as is indicated by the *Bond Buyer's* index (see Figure 3). With almost monotonous regularity, city after city reported record prices for new issues, refundings, and short-term obligations. New York City was able to sell $30,000,000 of one- to five-year serials at a rate of 1.1176 per cent, the lowest interest rate on record for New York City serials. Louisville, Kentucky, borrowed $2,000,000 on notes dated October 15, 1936, and due February 15, 1937, at the remarkably low rate of 35⁄100 per cent per annum, the lowest rate at which the city has ever borrowed. Detroit, Michigan, with a remarkable recovery from its financial depths of a few years ago, was able to sell $19,952,000 of refunding bonds in September at a rate of 3.17 per cent. Greensboro, North Carolina, Toledo, Ohio, and Jacksonville, Florida, also were among the cities reporting record prices for refunding issues.

Immediately following the November elections the market rose to its highest peak, apparently as a result of the conviction that the popular approval of New Deal policies would mean a continuation of easy money and of federal support of municipal credit. These factors, of course, have been partially responsible for the recent era of good prices. Other factors are the relatively low supply of municipals, the limited activity in industrials, and the enhanced standing of tax exempt issues in a period of increasing federal taxes. In addition, the particularly favorable market for municipals in 1936 may be traced in large part to the general increase in delinquent tax collections, a revenue source that has pulled many cities out of embarrassing financial predicaments.

Another feature of the 1936 municipal bond market was the relatively limited supply of securities. During the first half of the year a few large refunding operations, together with the liquidation through the RFC of a considerable volume of municipals originally sold to the PWA, kept the total sales fairly well up, but after the summer slump there was a constant shortage, except for the month of September. In that month, 16 issues of $1,000,000 or over brought the total to nearly $160,000,000, the largest volume of sales during any single month since June, 1934. Short-term borrowing during the year was also relatively limited, with an estimated total of only $884,297,770, as compared with $1,035,337,775 for 1935 (see Table 2). In general it may be said that 1936 was a year of refunding and readjustment rather than of new issues, although those cities which were in a position to float new issues were rewarded with record prices.

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* This article is based upon, and brings up to date, the authors' article of the same title in the 1936 Year Book, pp. 293-312.

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[2] Attention should be called to the fact that immediately after the first of the year (1937) the market receded from this high point. The *Bond Buyer's* index of 20 leading municipals for January 1 was 2.35 per cent; for February 1, 2.49 per cent; and for March 1, 2.63 per cent.

Although the municipal default situation was much improved during 1934 and 1935, the year 1936 saw the adjustment of some of the more difficult situations and, with the possible exception of New Jersey and Florida, an almost complete return to municipal solvency.

Mention has already been made of Detroit's recovery and successful sale of refunding issues. Among the other outstanding defaults which have either been settled, or for which agreements have been practically completed, are Atlantic City, Camden, and North Bergen Township, New Jersey; Asheville and Buncombe County, North Carolina; and West Palm Beach, St. Petersburg, Winter Park, and Coral Gables, Florida. This improvement in the default situation was both a cause and an effect of the favorable market. Restored credit was reflected in higher prices, and low interest rates, in turn, facilitated refunding deals. The extent to which defaults were cleaned up during the year is indicated in Table 5.

COURT DECISIONS

A number of important judicial decisions relating to municipal debt were handed down in 1936, most of which dealt with problems of refunding. The decision which received the most widespread interest was that handed down by the United States Supreme Court on May 25, in the case of *Ashton vs. Cameron County Improvement District No. 1* (Texas). In this case the court by a 5-4 decision invalidated the federal municipal bankruptcy act, which only six weeks previous had been extended to 1940. The decision is of interest largely because of the principles involved, rather than for its direct effect on the default situation, since very few cities and only a limited number of special districts had filed petitions under the act. The majority of the court held that Congress, in extending its bankruptcy power to include the political subdivisions of states, had infringed upon states' rights no less than if it had laid a federal tax on the operation of local governments. The fact that the local government had voluntarily entered the proceedings and that the state had authorized local governments to proceed under the federal act did not seem to impress the five justices. The minority opinion roundly scored the majority's failure to take a realistic view of the problem, saying in part, "To hold that this purpose (to force minority creditors to obey the general will) must be thwarted because of a supposed affront to the dignity of a state, though the state disclaims the affront and is doing all it can to keep the law alive, is to make dignity a doubtful blessing." A petition for rehearing was filed with the court, and on June 17 a stay was ordered, but on October 12 the petition was denied.

Several important decisions affecting debt administration and refunding operations were handed down by state and federal courts. Several cases dealt with the right of creditors to secure from the court a writ of mandamus forcing a debtor city to make a levy to provide for settlement of the creditors' judgment. In a case concerning Asbury Park, New Jersey, the United States Supreme Court refused to review a decision of the federal district court which held that a mandamus would not be issued for the entire amount of a judgment against the city for its outstanding debts but that the city would be compelled to levy only the amount which in the discretion of the court was proper. A similar decision was handed down by the federal district court in a case affecting Ft. Myers, Florida. Creditors holding judgments of $22,000 had demanded that the city's 1936-37 tax levy include a special millage (5 mills) to pay this judgment. The court held, however, that the addition of the extra millage would work an unjustified hardship on the city and on co-operating creditors, and it therefore ordered the city to levy a special one-half mill tax every year for the next ten years. In making this decision the court accepted the view that mandamus is a discretionary remedy largely controlled by equitable principles.

In a case coming up from St. Petersburg, the Florida Supreme Court on November 19 also accepted this view of mandamus. "While the issuance of a peremptory writ of mandamus in a case like the present is a matter of ordinary legal right and is not discretionary in the court to altogether deny or refuse," the court pointed out, "yet a proceeding in mandamus is equitable in its nature, and such a writ may be controlled according to equitable principles. Thus the enforcement of a peremptory writ of mandamus may be modified or postponed in particular circumstances when the carrying out of it according to the strict letter of its commands will be of no advantage to the relator but will tend to work a serious public mischief or result in irreparable injury or embarrassment in the orderly functions of the government with regard to its financial affairs unless so restricted."

Several cases arose out of the question as to priority of claims of the holders of various classes of municipal obligations. The Court of Civil Appeals at Eastland, Texas, in a case which attracted widespread attention, held that where more than one bond issue is outstanding the holders of the earliest issue are entitled to priority of payment over the holders of later issues (*Bankers Life Company vs. Breckenridge Independent School District*). The case was appealed to the state supreme court, which reversed the decision of the lower court. Had the lower court's decision been sustained it would not only have thrown the market for Texas municipals into confusion, but it might have served to prevent the sale of many new issues and greatly reduced the value of recent issues. In a case affecting Asbury Park, New Jersey, the state supreme court ruled that one bondholders' committee was not entitled to the entire debt levy of a municipality but should receive interest in the same manner and proportion as other creditors.

A somewhat different ruling was handed down by the New Jersey Supreme Court in December in the case of *Phelps vs. Fort Lee.* The question in this case was whether the holders of past due tax anticipation and revenue notes were entitled to a priority over the other creditors of the borough. After an analysis of the statute in effect at the time the obligations were issued (the old "Pierson Budget Act") the court decided that holders of the tax anticipation and revenue notes had prior claim, regardless of the provisions of the "Municipal Finance Commission Act" or subsequent legislation. In its opinion the court said in part: "It is obvious from a reading of the statutes that tax anticipation and revenue notes stand on an entirely different footing from other municipal obligations. A municipality must be able to borrow money to carry on its ordinary business. It cannot wait for the receipt of taxes to pay its firemen, its police force, and its school teachers. The legislative purpose is clear throughout the period of 30 odd years that municipalities are free to pledge tax revenues. That tax anticipation notes and tax revenue notes must be paid promptly is necessary if a municipality is to enjoy this temporary credit. Hence the provisions of law which make these obligations certain as to time and manner of payment."

Not all of the court decisions, however, were so favorable from the cities' point of view. On July 29 the Florida Supreme Court upheld a decision of a lower court requiring the cities of Fort Lauderdale and Hollywood to live up to their obligations in the payment of harbor bonds issued by both cities for the construction of Port Everglade. The 1935 legislature created the Broward County Port Authority, gave it power to tax property benefited by the deep water Port Everglades, and provided that the cities of Fort Lauderdale and Hollywood should be relieved of all responsibility for paying the bonds transferred to the Port Authority.

Such action, said the court, violated the constitutional guarantees of contract. It was held that the Authority has ample right to levy taxes but that if it cannot or does not pay the outstanding bonds, the two cities are liable. The same court declared unconstitutional the legislative act which required bondholders' committees to disclose lists of their depositors. The Federal District Court at Miami had previously held that this act was not applicable in federal courts.

LEGISLATION

Several states enacted legislation affecting municipal borrowing and indebtedness, New Jersey and New York making the most notable changes.

The Local Budget Act adopted by New Jersey in 1936 carries a few steps further the legislation enacted during the past several years to liquidate defaulting municipalities and put them on a "cash basis."[3] A "full cash basis" is required in all local units by 1944. Beginning with the budgets for 1937, revenue estimates for surplus revenue, miscellaneous revenue, and dedicated revenues are subjected to restraints aimed at confining these estimates to actual cash yields. Until the "cash basis" is reached, appropriations must be made for the payment of: (a) any deficits occurring in reserves for unpaid bills or deficits due to failure to collect miscellaneous revenues; (b) an actual or anticipated deficit in miscellaneous revenues; and (c) (as interpreted by the state auditor) all unpaid obligations other than tax anticipation and tax revenue notes more than two years old. The amount of tax borrowing is also limited more stringently than under the former law. The 1936 act further requires that after April 1, 1937, an ordinance authorizing the issuance of bonds may not be finally passed unless a down payment has been included in a budget passed prior to the bond ordinance. The required amount of the down payment is not less than the total amount to be obtained from all sources for the purpose for which bonds are to be issued divided by the period of usefulness set out in the bond act for the particular project. In the case of projects in which the federal government participates, municipalities are permitted to appropriate the down payment during the subsequent year.[4]

An act repealing Chapter 292 of the Laws of 1935, New Jersey, which is a supplement to the Municipal Finance Commission Act, was adopted during the 1936 session of the legislature. Chapter 292 had authorized the Municipal Finance Commission by resolution to determine "the maximum amount for any purpose of expenditure—which may be included in any annual budget or tax ordinance—and certify the same to the governing body of the municipality and to the county board of taxation, and no appropriation or tax levy for any purposes shall to the extent that it exceeds the maximum amount so fixed by the commission be valid or effective." The main reason for the repeal of this chapter seems to have been the feeling on the part of certain bondholders' committees (notably of North Bergen Township) that it impaired the credit of municipalities wishing to enter into refunding agreements.

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[3] George A. Shipman, *The Cash Basis in New Jersey Local Government*, Princeton University, 1936. 31pp.

[4] Chapters 10 and 11, *Laws of 1937*, amend the 1936 act to make it unnecessary to pay in 1937 abnormal floating debts.

A new measure adopted by the New York legislature prevents the issuance of bonds for improvements the life of which is less than five years and set up a schedule of 19 classes of improvements with estimated periods of usefulness ranging from five to 40 years. Another law, effective July 1, 1937, will force New York municipalities to pay part of their capital improvement costs out of current budgets. Before incurring a funded debt for permanent improvements under the new act, a municipality must have available sufficient unappropriated funds or provide in the budget for the year in which the bonds are issued a sum of money sufficient to pay at least 5 per cent of the entire cost of the project.

A new bond reconversion act authorizes municipal corporations and other political subdivisions in New York to convert registered bonds into coupon bonds with the consent of the holder. Another law adopted by the New York legislature standardizes the provisions governing the sale of all municipals in the state, except sales by New York City, Buffalo, and Rochester.

New legislation in Virginia authorizes counties, cities, and towns to issue without a vote of the electorate bonds to fund debt incurred prior to January 1, 1936. Such funding bonds may carry interest at not to exceed 6 per cent and may run for not more than 30 years. Ohio has a new refunding law which permits until January 1, 1939, the refunding of bonds due in future years; the Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices must pass on refunding plans. Illinois municipalities were granted legislative authorization for the issuance of bonds to fund judgment debts.

A new federal measure authorizes municipalities in the Territory of Alaska to incur debts for permanent improvements up to 10 per cent of the aggregate taxable value of real and personal property within the municipality. Local units in Alaska were formerly required to secure Congressional permission for projected improvements.

Among the bills introduced in Congress which have yet to be acted upon is a bill which would place all bondholders' protective committees, both municipal and corporate, under the supervision of the Securities and

Exchange Commission. Committees would have to secure certificates of authority from the Commission before taking action and would be required to file names of committee members, compensation of each, names of attorneys, etc. The proposal would also bar court action by bondholders' committees without the approval of the SEC. A bill to take the place of the invalidated Municipal Bankruptcy Act was also introduced during the 1936 session of Congress and has been reintroduced in 1937.

LONG-TERM TRENDS

Since an appraisal of trends in municipal debt for a period of 20 years was included in The Municipal Year Book for 1936,[5] there is no need for an extensive analysis this year. There are, however, several developments which deserve at least brief mention.

In the first place, the past few years have witnessed a marked advance in debt administration. Although it would be going too far to say that the depression was a blessing in disguise, it is true that the bitter experiences of defaulting municipalities have served to correct some of the unsound debt practices which had been common in the 'twenties. New Jersey's legislative steps toward putting its municipalities on a cash basis are typical of the new consciousness of the need for sound practices. The requirement of a "down payment" on municipal improvements in New York State is another indication of the growing appreciation of debt planning.

One of the most encouraging trends is the almost complete recovery of municipal credit. In November, 1936, the *Bond Buyer* reported:[6] "Of the 54 cities of 25,000 or more population which defaulted on bond principal or interest, all but ten are in a position to meet their obligations in cash on time, and of these ten only two are in the 50,000 or more population group. No new defaults have occurred in many months." There are still a number of unadjusted situations, however, especially in cases involving special assessment debts and obligations of other special districts (see Table 5).

Closely related to this improvement in the default situation is a partial clarification by the courts of the legal problems involved. Despite the invalidation of the Sumners-Wilcox Act, most of the decisions handed down by the courts have been in the interest of a satisfactory settlement of defaults. The discretionary application of mandamus has protected cities from the demands of minority bondholders, and the general rule that all creditors shall be paid on a pro rata basis has provided equitable treatment for bondholders. There are yet to be settled, however, the problems of regulating bondholders' committees and the proper role of the federal government in the settlement of municipal defaults.

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[5] Carl H. Chatters and Elton D. Woolpert, "Trends in Municipal Debt," The Municipal Year Book, 1936, pp. 293-312.

[6] *Bond Buyer,* November 4, 1936, p. 1204.

Less encouraging is the sustained vigor and tenacity of the proponents of tax limitation. Although many proposals have been successfully opposed during the past few years, a few additional states have placed such restrictions on their municipalities, and there appears to be no weakening of the attack. As long as collection of delinquent taxes continues to be a significant source of municipal revenue the worst effects of such limitations are forestalled, but this reservoir of funds cannot be expected to last much longer. When it ceases to provide substantial revenues, the full effect of these tax limitations will be felt not only on current budgets but also on the credit of municipalities.

Five of the tables from the study of debt trends which appeared in the

TABLE I

OUTSTANDING PUBLIC DEBT, 1916-1936[1]

In Millions of Dollars

Year	State and Municipal	Federal	Total Public
1916	$ 4,700	$ 1,255	$ 5,955
1917	5,009	2,976	7,985
1918	5,203	12,244	17,447
1919	5,648	25,482	31,130
1920	6,158	24,298	30,456
1921	7,110	23,976	31,086
1922	7,717	22,964	30,681
1923	8,462	22,350	30,812
1924	9,755	21,251	31,006
1925	10,655	20,516	31,171
1926	11,338	19,643	30,981
1927	12,319	18,510	30,829
1928	13,134	17,604	30,738
1929	14,101	16,931	31,032
1930	14,953	16,185	31,138
1931	15,583	16,801	32,384
1932	18,000	19,487	37,487
1933	18,800	22,538	41,338
1934	19,000	27,053	46,053
1935	19,800	28,701	48,501
1936	20,000	33,779	53,779

[1] Data from 1916 to 1935 are from a table in the *Bond Buyer*, January 11, 1936. The 1936 figure for federal debt is from the U. S. Treasury Report, and the state and municipal figure is from the *Bond Buyer's* estimate. Figures for state and municipal debt are as of December 31 of each year; from 1916 to 1931, inclusive, they are from U. S. Treasury estimates and subsequent to 1931 from estimates of the *Daily Bond Buyer*. Federal debt figures are as of June 30 of each year and are from U. S. Treasury reports.

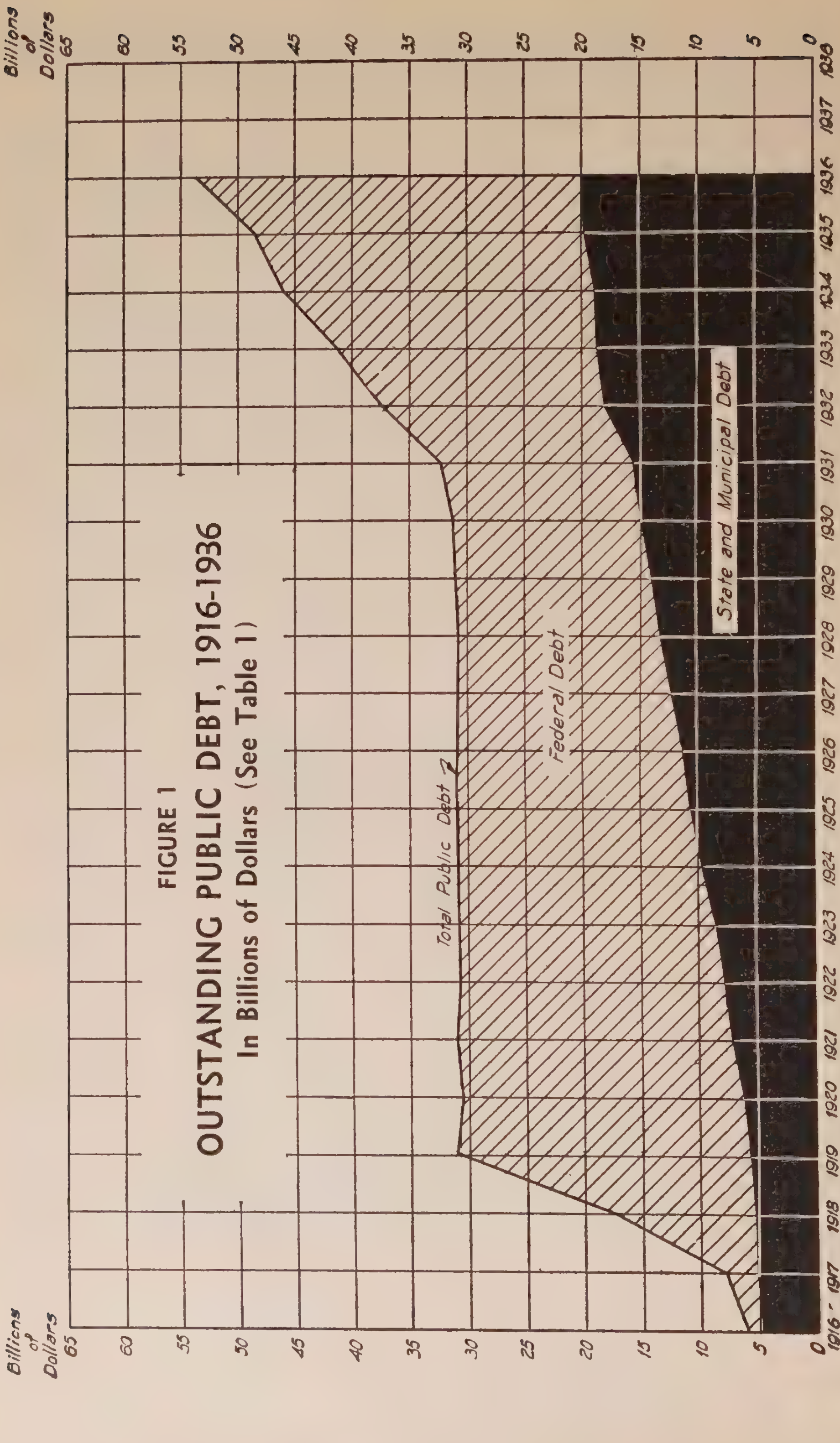

FIGURE 1

OUTSTANDING PUBLIC DEBT, 1916-1936

In Billions of Dollars (See Table 1)

1936 YEAR BOOK[7] have been brought up to date and are reproduced here.

Table 1 (and Figure 1) shows the trend in outstanding public debt since 1916. During the past year the federal debt continued to increase rapidly (partially as a result of the soldiers' bonus), while the increase in state and municipal debt was relatively slight.

Table 2 (and Figure 2) portrays the trends in the volume of state and municipal borrowing for the same period. Figures for 1936 show a slight decrease in long-term borrowing and a marked decrease in temporary loans.

Table 3 gives a breakdown of state and municipal borrowing by governmental units. The breakdown for 1936 is not yet available, but 1935 figures show that municipal corporations were responsible for a larger percentage of the total than in 1934, although still below the average of the several years prior to 1933.

Table 4 (and Figure 3) indicates the trends in the municipal bond

TABLE 2

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BORROWING, 1916-1936[1]

In Thousands of Dollars

Year	Long Term	Bonds Purchased by Federal Agencies	Temporary Loans	Total
1916	$ 457,141	....	$ 300,796	$ 757,937
1917	451,279	....	395,327	846,606
1918	296,520	....	438,421	734,941
1919	691,519	....	475,833	1,167,352
1920	683,188	....	577,513	1,260,701
1921	1,208,768	....	730,597	1,939,365
1922	1,101,917	....	453,432	1,555,349
1923	1,063,120	....	625,820	1,688,940
1924	1,398,953	....	902,032	2,300,985
1925	1,399,638	....	857,169	2,256,807
1926	1,365,057	....	608,634	1,973,691
1927	1,509,583	....	602,178	2,111,761
1928	1,414,785	....	734,540	2,149,325
1929	1,430,651	....	908,468	2,339,119
1930	1,487,313	....	996,066	2,483,379
1931	1,256,255	....	935,828	2,192,083
1932	849,480	$130,268	1,287,339	2,267,087
1933	520,478	484,363	1,374,132	2,378,973
1934	939,453	288,410	987,590	2,215,453
1935	1,220,150	79,181	1,035,338	2,329,424
1936	1,117,878	55,388	884,298	2,057,564

[1] Data for "Long Term" and "Temporary Loans" for 1916-1935 are from the *State and Municipal Compendium*, June, 1936; the figures for 1936 are preliminary estimates from the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*. Data for "Bonds Purchased by Federal Agencies" are from the *Bond Buyer*, March 13, 1937.

[7] Chatters and Woolpert, *op. cit.*

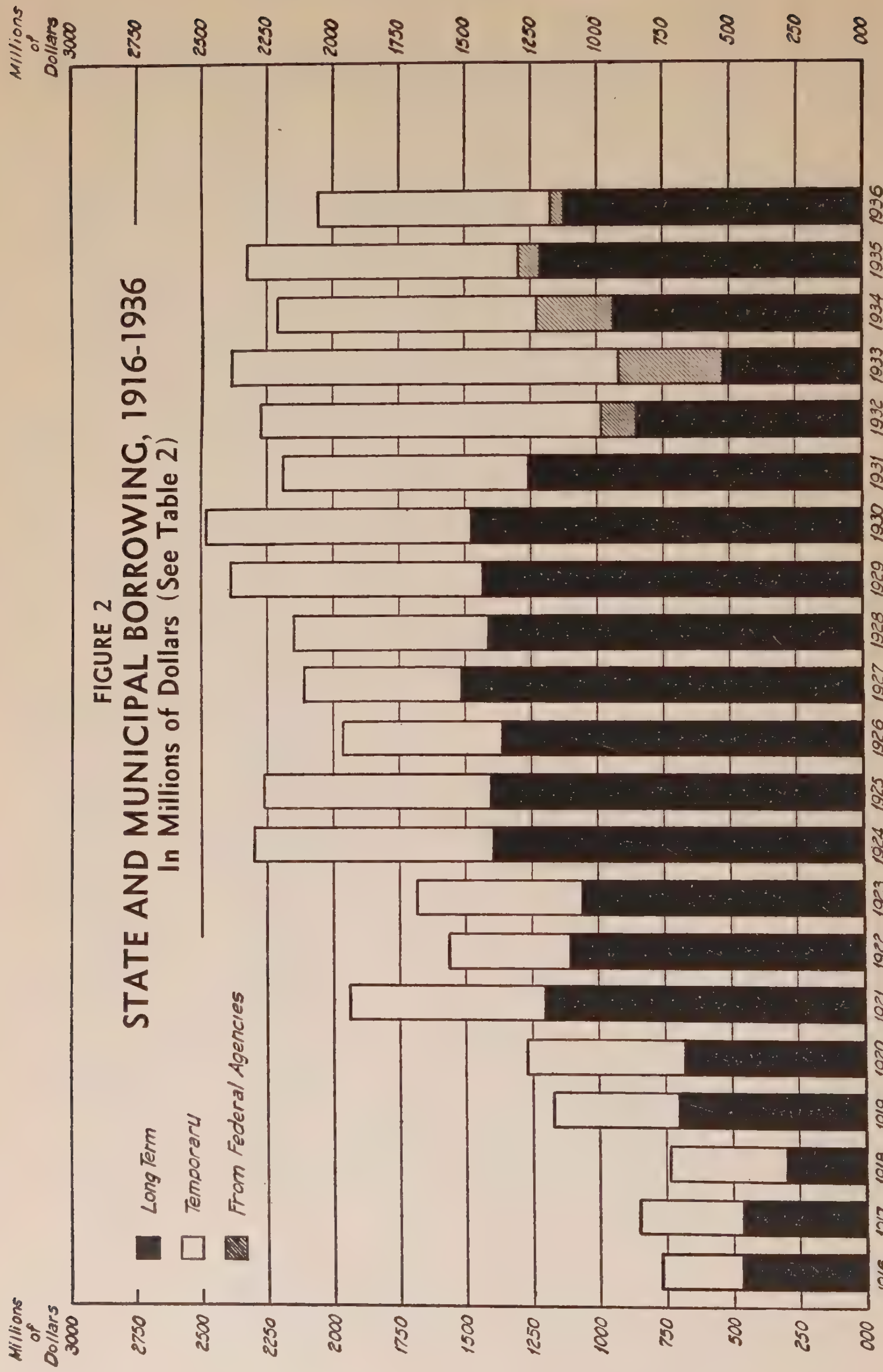

FIGURE 2

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BORROWING, 1916-1936

In Millions of Dollars (See Table 2)

market. The record high prices for municipals have already been commented upon. In conformity with our approach to the market from the point of view of the municipalities, the graph of the *Bond Buyer's* index is presented with the "yield" prices arranged in inverse order. Thus a low index or "yield" is shown as a high point in the graph, and vice versa. In presenting the data with respect to trends in the bond market, there are

TABLE 3

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES BY GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, 1916-1935[1]

(Two ciphers 'oo' omitted from each amount)

Governmental Unit	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
State	$ 42,593,5	$ 52,636,1	$ 38,687,0	$ 74,407,3	$ 87,607,3	$ 290,892,9	$ 147,159,3
Per cent	9.32	11.66	13.05	10.76	12.82	24.11	13.36
County	104,418,5	82,253,5	61,547,5	226,677,7	134,361,9	204,320,5	211,478,0
Per cent	22.84	18.23	20.73	32.78	19.67	16.76	19.19
School dist.	51,594,7	44,851,9	25,201,1	77,419,9	101,568,1	141,769,6	164,628,7
Per cent	11.29	9.94	8.53	11.19	14.87	11.79	14.94
City, town, etc. ...	258,534,3	271,537,2	171,084,8	313,014,0	359,650,9	571,785,3	578,651,3
Per cent	56.55	60.17	57.69	45.27	52.64	47.34	52.51
Grand Total	457,141,0	451,278,7	296,520,4	691,518,9	683,188,2	1,208,768,3	1,101,917,3
Per cent	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

Governmental Unit	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
State	$ 232,725,1	$ 249,516,7	$ 161,919,4	$ 130,573,9	$ 131,289,1	$ 162,492,0	$ 159,744,0
Per cent	21.89	17.83	11.57	9.57	8.70	11.49	11.17
County	170,486,6	206,823,1	229,414,4	204,416,9	287,130,6	282,892,4	218,547,8
Per cent	16.04	14.78	16.39	14.97	19.02	20.00	15.29
School dist.	152,048,1	174,407,1	198,054,5	172,323,3	164,373,4	129,647,4	122,664,9
Per cent	14.30	12.47	14.15	12.62	10.89	9.16	8.75
City, town, etc. ..	507,860,0	768,206,2	810,249,7	857,743,3	926,789,8	839,752,6	929,694,2
Per cent	47.77	54.92	57.89	62.84	61.39	59.35	64.99
Grand Total	1,063,119,8	1,398,953,1	1,399,638,0	1,365,057,4	1,509,582,9	1,414,784,5	1,430,650,9
Per cent	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

Governmental Unit	1930	1931	1932*	1933*	1934*	1935*	1936*
State	$ 237,288,0	$ 247,631,5	$ 196,206,6	$ 192,684,5	$ 276,423,0	$ 312,364,5	
Per cent	15.95	19.71	23.09	37.02	29.42	25.60	
County	267,781,0	171,314,4	111,233,8	63,535,1	120,261,0	165,347,7	
Per cent	18.01	13.64	13.09	12.20	12.80	13.55	
School dist.	122,986,2	69,262,4	27,851,7	15,192,8	67,797,8	84,902,1	
Per cent	8.27	5.51	3.27	2.91	7.22	6.96	
City, town, etc. ..	859,257,8	768,046,5	514,547,8	249,065,5	474,972,0	657,535,6	
Per cent	57.77	61.14	60.57	47.85	50.56	53.89	
Grand Total	1,487,313,2	1,256,254,9	849,480,0	520,478,0	939,453,9	1,220,150,0	$1,117,878,1[2]
Per cent	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

[1] Reproduced from *State and Municipal Compendium*, June 1936.

[2] Tentative estimate from *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, January 9, 1937; breakdown by governmental units not available until June, 1937.

* Data since 1932 do not include sales to federal agencies.

several limitations which must be considered. In the first place, the market itself is neither a self-contained entity nor an accurate reflector of the condition of municipal finance. The municipal bond market is only a part of the larger security market, and its variations are more dependent upon general economic and financial factors than upon changing munici-

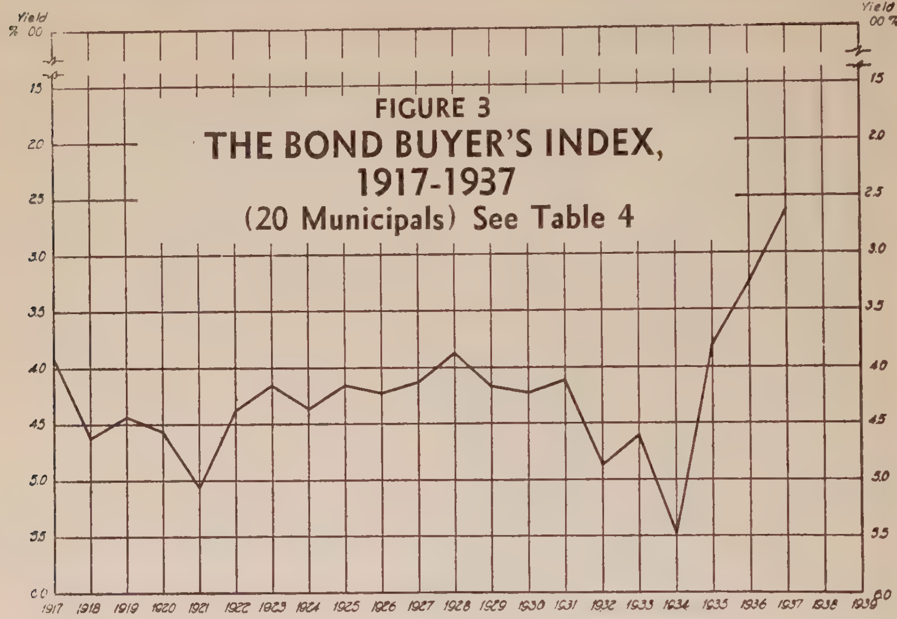

FIGURE 3
THE BOND BUYER'S INDEX, 1917-1937
(20 Municipals) See Table 4

TABLE 4

BOND BUYER'S INDEX OF MUNICIPAL BOND VALUES[1]

January 1, 1917-1937

Date	Yield (%)	Date	Yield (%)	Date	Yield (%)
Jan. 1, 1917	3.92	Jan. 1, 1924	4.37	Jan. 1, 1931	4.12
Jan. 1, 1918	4.62	Jan. 1, 1925	4.16	Jan. 1, 1932	4.87
Jan. 1, 1919	4.44	Jan. 1, 1926	4.23	Jan. 1, 1933	4.61
Jan. 1, 1920	4.56	Jan. 1, 1927	4.13	Jan. 1, 1934	5.48
Jan. 1, 1921	5.06	Jan. 1, 1928	3.87	Jan. 1, 1935	3.81
Jan. 1, 1922	4.38	Jan. 1, 1929	4.17	Jan. 1, 1936	3.25
Jan. 1, 1923	4.16	Jan. 1, 1930	4.23	Jan. 1, 1937	2.62

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[1] This index is the result of averaging the market value as expressed in "basis" or "yield" of bonds of the following 20 large cities: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Buffalo, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Newark, New Orleans, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Seattle, and Jersey City. Specific issues are not used in compiling these averages. In ascertaining the market for bonds of a given city, bonds of extremely short or extremely long maturity are disregarded, as well as bonds selling at abnormal premiums or discounts. Inasmuch as the data are as of January 1 of each year, the period chosen was 1917-1937 rather than 1916-1936, as in the other trend tables, since the figures for the other tables are as of December 31 of each year.

pal conditions. For example, a favorable market may be the result of limited private borrowing rather than of the supply and demand relationship within the municipal field itself. Conversely, a poor municipal market may be caused by active financing in private securities which provide a higher yield. Hence one must not measure the soundness of municipal finance by market indices alone. To illustrate this fallacy, "municipals" are now being sold in a record good market—much better than that which prevailed during the 'twenties, but it would be an obvious mistake to conclude that municipalities are in better financial condition now than during the previous decade. Another qualification must be kept in mind while interpreting the *Bond Buyer's* index, namely, that the 20 large cities whose securities form the basis of the index have a much better credit standing than the average of local governments. Hence it must not be assumed that the "yield" indicated by the index is representative of "municipals" as a class. It does, however, reflect fairly accurately the trend of prices in the bond market. It might also be pointed out at this juncture that the *Bond Buyer's* index represents the *actual* basis or "yield" prevailing in the market rather than coupon rates.

Table 5 gives the *Bond Buyer's* summary of state and municipal defaults. It should be noted that this list has been in the process of compilation for several years. Because of the difficulty in locating defaults, particularly those of small districts, the totals under some heads have steadily increased. This does not necessarily mean that there have been new defaults but rather that existing defaults have been reported.

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL DEFAULTS[1]

Revised to January 1, 1937

(As Reported to the *Bond Buyer*)

State	Number of Defaults				Total *
	Counties	Cities & Towns	School Districts	Other Districts	
Alabama	3	10	...	...	13
Arizona	4	6	7	...	17
Arkansas	12	10	162	...	184
California	4	14	20	...	38
Colorado	2	10	17	...	29
Connecticut	..	...	...	...	...
Delaware	..	...	...	...	...
Florida	39	158	200	101	498
Georgia	1	1	2	...	4
Idaho	1	5	...	...	6
Illinois	1	6	14	2	23
Indiana	9	...	1	...	10
Iowa	2	6	3	...	11

TABLE 5.—SUMMARY OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL DEFAULTS—Continued

State	Number of Defaults				Total [*]
	Counties	Cities & Towns	School Districts	Other Districts	
Kansas	..	1	...	...	1
Kentucky	27	9	2	...	38
Louisiana	23	4	42	100	169
Maine	..	...	...	...	...
Maryland	..	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	..	...	...	...	...
Michigan	5	33	107	...	145
Minnesota	3	1	1	...	5
Mississippi	9	3	4	5	21
Missouri	5	8	15	...	28
Montana	1	2	...	...	3
Nebraska	..	5	4	...	9
Nevada	..	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	..	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	1	82	56	...	139
New Mexico	..	1	5	...	6
New York	..	2	...	...	2
North Carolina	40	115	56	...	211
North Dakota	1	4	3	...	8
Ohio	4	45	25	...	74
Oklahoma	5	45	3	...	53
Oregon	..	15	...	...	15
Pennsylvania	..	9	3	1	13
Rhode Island	..	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	3	12	4	...	19
South Dakota	1	3	9	...	13
Tennessee	17	27	...	...	44
Texas	28	76	40	29	173
Utah	..	3	1	...	4
Vermont	..	...	...	...	...
Virginia	2	1	...	...	3
Washington	..	1	...	...	1
West Virginia	..	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	5	...	...	...	5
Wyoming	..	2	...	...	2
TOTAL	258	735	806	238	2,037
Increase or decrease over Jan. 1, '36	—51	—81	—34	—34	—200

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[1] The reports summarized above relate only to defaults on bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, etc. Many default reports are from unofficial sources. In numerous instances defaults may be restricted to a small amount of principal and interest, and in others defaults may have been cured since the original report was received. It should also be kept in mind that in certain states machinery exists which makes it possible to compile complete statistics, whereas in other states available information may be incomplete. For this reason too much reliance should not be placed upon the comparative showing of the several states.

[*] In addition to the municipal defaults listed above, the *Bond Buyer's* list includes two columns for "Reclamation, Levee, Irrigation and Drainage Districts" and "Special Assessments." The totals for all states for these two classifications are 803 and 211, respectively, bringing the grand total for municipalities and special districts to 3,051.

State Grants to Local Units

By Harold R. Enslow

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WITH the constantly increasing demand for additional governmental services, for the extension of services already being performed, and for the easing of the tax burden on real property there has developed a need on the part of local governments for additional revenue. In most instances the state governments have come to supplement local revenues and have done so by grants-in-aid (state appropriations made available to local governments for special purposes, expenditures being under greater or less state supervision and control) or by sharing proceeds of state-administered and state-collected taxes with the localities. There has also been some assumption by the states of functions formerly undertaken by local governments.

It will be recalled that the 1936 issue of The Municipal Year Book (page 367ff.) set forth in considerable detail the manner in which state-administered taxes are divided with local governments. Therefore it is intended in this account to emphasize only state grants-in-aid. It must be said at the outset that Table XI is not complete and that it doubtless contains errors. The material has been secured by correspondence for the most part. It has been difficult to determine in every instance whether a particular item should be classed as a grant or whether it should be looked upon as a shared tax. Examination of the printed reports of state financial officers does not always permit such a distinction to be made. Moreover the dividing line between grants and shared taxes is not always as clear as might be imagined. For example, it may be said in a certain instance that a state makes available to its localities a round sum for welfare and that this sum is derived from a sales tax; that is, the revenues derived from the sales tax or at least a part thereof are earmarked for a specific purpose. Some would think of the sales tax in this instance as a shared tax. However, effort has been made to maintain the opposite point of view in this material and to look upon such an arrangement as a grant.

Table XI classifies the aids by major purposes, but it does not show the apportionment formulae employed because such formulae sometimes do not lend themselves to brief statement and because of the wide variations.

Table XI attempts to set forth the amounts granted by states to localities for education, highways, health, welfare, and certain other noted purposes. Not all the states are represented, either because reply was not received or because it appears that grants are not made. States for which no information is shown may or may not make grants; and, whether or not they make grants, may or may not give aid by the method of shared taxes.

AID FOR EDUCATION

Aid for local schools is the most important purpose for which the states make grants. Table XI reveals that at least 36 states give assistance in this respect. New York leads, having expended more than $119,500,000 for this purpose in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936. Governor Lehman's budget presented to the legislature on February 1, 1937, proposes an even larger sum for school aid. California is second in rank in the amount expended for school aid, almost $70 millions being granted for this purpose in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936. Relatively speaking, aid is given for little else, since the amounts rendered for other functions are negligible by comparison. Pennsylvania, Texas, Michigan, Illinois, and West Virginia follow in the order named, having allotted $33 millions, $28 millions, $20 millions, $17 millions, and $13 millions, respectively, in the years noted.

It must not be concluded that a state not shown in the educational grants column actually makes no provision for local schools. It may be that aid is given in the form of shared taxes, proceeds of which are designated for school use. Many of the states employing the property tax, for example, levy a millage for a school equalization fund. A notable instance is that of North Carolina, which makes no grants for school purposes for the reason that the school costs are provided by the state rather than by the localities. This innovation was undertaken a half dozen years ago and is reported to have been highly successful in that a superior offering has been accomplished at lower total cost.

A variety of formulae are employed in distributing state aid for school purposes. The most frequent device is that of the equalization grant which is designed to some extent at least to provide aid in accordance with variations in local needs. Stated briefly, localities are required to raise a certain amount for school purposes, and state aid comes into play to supplement minimum program needs in excess of the amount supplied by the local levy. Aid for schools constitutes slightly more than half the total state grants given to localities for all purposes.

Certain standards must be met in order to receive aid and more detailed standards have been worked out in connection with educational aid than in other fields of state assistance. Space will not permit even furnishing a sample of the requirements of the various states. However, the conditions imposed in New York may serve as an illustration of rather detailed supervision of education which is accepted by the localities, not without occasional complaint, in order to qualify for school aid. In New York complaint is often heard that the state exercises excessive jurisdiction in school matters and that schools are not sufficiently under local control. No comment is offered here on the validity of such assertions. Section 492 of the New York Education Law sets forth the conditions under which districts are entitled to an apportionment for the support of common schools. Apportionments of state funds are made subject to the following conditions: Schedules of teachers' salaries must have been duly filed, "and the salaries and salary increments of the members of teaching and supervising staffs of union and free school districts shall not be less than those prescribed . . . and shall be fixed as . . . provided. The commissioner of education may in his discretion withhold from a school district the whole or a portion of the sums to be apportioned as herein provided, for the failure on the part of a board of education to comply" with the indicated provisions. The school aid funds may not be used for city purposes but are reserved for salaries of teachers and the cost of school maintenance. "The commissioner of education may apportion to a school district which has failed to maintain school for the period of time required by law such part of the apportionments . . . as seems to him equitable when the reason for such failure is in his judgment sufficient to warrant such action. . . . No district shall be entitled to any portion of such school monies . . . unless the report of the trustees for the preceding school year shall show that a common school was supported in the district and taught by a qualified teacher or teachers for not less than one hundred and ninety days, inclusive of legal holidays that may have occurred during the term of said school and exclusive of Saturdays."

The provisions just mentioned by no means indicate the thoroughgoing supervision which the state education department exercises in school matters. Teacher qualification is subject to rigid regulation. Plans for school buildings must be approved in detail by the state department. The law is specific in requiring instruction in civics and patriotism, the effects of the use of alcoholic beverages, etc.

AID FOR HIGHWAYS

Highways are the second most important purpose for which states make grants. From the table it appears that a majority of the states do not make highway grants. It is to be assumed that in these states the

TABLE XI

AMOUNT OF STATE GRANTS IN AID AS DISTINGUISHED FROM SHARED TAXES

State*	Education	Highways	Health	Welfare	Other Purposes	Total	For Fiscal Year Ending
Ala.	$ 6,079,681	......	$200,500		......	$ 6,280,181	8-30-35
Ariz.	1,790,225	$1,599,986	......	$ 1,566,715	......	4,956,926	6-30-36
Ark.	3,218,354	5,000,000	105,500	685,624	......	9,009,478	12-31-36
Calif.	69,488,855	......	290,138	1,591,939	$263,146 [6]	71,634,078	6-30-36
Colo.	......	......	......	7,000,000	......	7,000,000	6-30-36
Conn.	1,846,513	241,441	2,204	1,617,038	90,440	3,797,636	6-30-36
Del.	2,494,309	......	......	......	......	2,494,309	6-30-34
Fla.	11,325,234	8,196,977	371,555	799,987	1,172,747	21,866,500	6-30-36
Ga.	7,948,138	2,726,133	......	......	......	10,674,271	12-31-36
Idaho	917,447	117,843	[9]	1,191,895 [9]	......	2,227,185	9-30-36
Ill.	17,393,311	21,265,371	.....	34,928,160	......	73,586,842	6-30-36
Ind.	2,361,767	8,514,199	1,495,671	567,083	......	12,938,720	7-31-35
Iowa	523,630	5,180,000	None	505,750	125,000 [6]	6,334,380	6-30-37
Kans.	70,000	None	None	294,098	None	364,098	1936
Ky.	8,351,581	2,000,000 [11]	214,000	None	None	10,565,581	6-30-36
La.	5,885,012	None	None	1,522,181	None	7,407,193	......
Md.	......	......	......	4,156,285	......	4,156,285	9-30-36
Mass.	3,442,726	3,523,190	464,988	7,330,884	163,929	14,925,717	11-30-35
Mich.	22,047,808	4,000,000	......	15,000,000	......	41,047,808	1937
Minn.	7,388,869	......	436,097	5,978,392	726,475 [6]	14,529,833	6-30-36
Miss.	5,055,944	......	......	......	42,118 [7]	5,098,062	9-30-36
Mo.	9,279,467	......	......	2,551,812	......	11,831,279	......
Nebr.	200,000	None	None	None	None	200,000	6-30-35
Nev.	463,000	......	......	......	......	463,000	6-30-35
N. H.	344,267	58,112	None	1,443,439	None	1,845,818	6-30-36
N. J.	523,459	9,045,000	1,716,717	63,035,684	......	74,320,860	6-30-35
N. Y.	119,580,028	5,268,677	678,744	47,091,384	......	172,618,833	6-30-36
N. C.[2]	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
N. D.	1,586,362	720,000	......	......	......	2,306,362	6-30-36
Ohio	......	......	......	16,554,056	......	16,554,056	......
Okla.[3]	8,174,138	......	......	3,174,739	......	11,348,877	6-30-36
Ore.[1]	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pa.	32,341,861	500,000	......	......	......	32,841,861	5-31-36
R. I.	447,298	......	......	2,119,893	......	2,567,191	6-30-36
S. D.	1,122,439	......	......	182,526	......	1,304,965	6-30-36
Tex.	28,000,000	17,000,000	......	......	......	45,000,000	......
Utah [4]	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Vt.	734,255	1,904,189	......	700,184	......	3,338,628	......
Va. [5]	7,000,000	......	......	......	......	7,000,000	6-30-36
Wash.	30,560,475 [10]	15,000,000 [10]	400,000 [10]	......	......	46,060,475 [10]	...... [10]
W. Va.	13,000,000	......	......	......	......	13,000,000	6-30-36
Wis.	6,705,775	15,796,260	600,000	6,050,818	215,375 [8]	29,368,228	9-30-36
Wyo.	287,000	None	300,000	500,000	None	1,087,000	12-31-36

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* No reports were received from the states of Maine, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

[1] It was impossible to determine whether payments made in Oregon in 1936 were grants or locally shared taxes.

[2] State assumes full responsibility for education and highways.

[3] Aid to weak schools.

[4] $25 per capita for each school child. Constitution makes it impossible to grant aid to local units except for school purposes.

[5] Since 1933 state constructs and maintains roads in most of the counties.

[6] Aid to agriculture, county, and district fairs.

[7] State furnishes money for assessors' salaries.

[8] Aid for county forest crops.

[9] Grants for health and welfare are lumped together under "Welfare."

[10] Figures given are amounts appropriated for the biennium ending March 31, 1937.

[11] This figure is for the year April 1, 1936, to April 1, 1937.

state government carries on considerable highway work. The fact that the federal government makes available to the states considerable sums for highway construction and maintenance under federal standards should not be forgotten.

While the emphasis here is on grants rather than on shared taxes, it should be noted at this point that the great majority of the states share the gasoline tax and that the normal use of the amount so given to localities is for highway purposes.

WELFARE ASSISTANCE

Aid for welfare is for the most part a new development, an expenditure to which the states were forced during the depression. As is well known, the feeling formerly was that localities should care for their own poor. Unemployment relief until recently has been looked upon as a local matter. However, the depression forced the states into relief programs in which they have been led and assisted by the federal government. The realization has grown that for the next few years, at least, unemployment relief will continue to be a sizeable responsibility and that it will be necessary for the states to develop a permanent program to supersede the haphazard methods used in the last half dozen years.[1] With reference to the distribution of emergency relief funds, L. L. Ecker-R, municipal finance analyst of the Works Progress Administration, states:[2]

> The expenditures of state governments for emergency relief purposes during the depression have in every instance been considered grants-in-aid to local units. This consideration was predicated upon the known fact that the responsibility for relief is a local responsibility and that the temporary state appropriations are necessary because of local inability. . . . It is the general practice to place state appropriations at the disposal of state relief administrations who then incur obligations against these funds at the same time that they incur obligations against federal funds. As a general rule there are no required provisions for the county-by-county and city-by-city allocations of these appropriations. However, some exceptions to this generalization may be noted. . . . For instance, New York state reimburses localities for 40 per cent of their relief expenditures. A similar arrangement will be found in Rhode Island where the state reimburses the municipalities for 5⁄11 of their relief expenditures. In other states, such as Kansas and Nebraska, informal agreements were made with the counties which conditioned the allocation of state relief funds upon the levy of a fixed millage upon general property for relief purposes. For the country at large, however, no such conditions are attached to the sharing of state funds. . . . State financing of relief has so far been on a haphazard basis.[3]

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[1] See *Digest of State Legislation for the Financing of Emergency Relief, January 1, 1931 to June 30, 1935*, Federal Relief Administration, 1935. Also *Monthly Reports of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.*

[2] Letter, February 12, 1936.

[3] For the manner in which relief programs have been financed see table by Ecker-R, *Tax Systems of the World*, 6th edition, p. 209. For an able article on the problem of developing a suitable formula

From Table XI it will be seen that in the most recent fiscal year shown for each state a total of more than $200 millions has been allocated to localities for welfare purposes. New Jersey has been first in this respect, having so expended more than $63 millions. New York is second with more than $47 millions, Illinois third with almost $35 millions, Ohio next with $16½ millions, Michigan with $12 millions, etc. These figures include not only general poor relief but aid for dependent children, mothers' aid, old age pensions, blind pensions, and soldiers' and sailors' relief. Aid for dependent children, old age pensions, and soldiers' and sailors' relief are the purposes for which special aid is most frequently given, and such aids are given in the great majority of the states.

HEALTH AIDS

State aid for health has not been developed to the extent that aid has been given for the purposes so far discussed. Table XI indicates that only 14 states gave aid for health purposes. Probably this is not an accurate picture, but even so it seems that health activities have not found their way into state programs to any large extent. The small number of states shown as giving aid for health purposes would be swelled by considering that health activities are occasionally included with welfare activities. For example, the welfare figure for Wisconsin includes aid to localities for blind pensions, insane asylums, and tuberculosis sanitoria. Doubtless the same comment could be made so far as the welfare distributions of the various other states are concerned. It may be said, however, that a number of states grant aid for tuberculosis sanitoria and insane hospitals and that perhaps such items should be construed as health items rather than welfare items.

AID FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Several of the states furnish aid for purposes other than those which have been noted in the discussion above, but the items are usually so small that it has been thought advisable to omit mention of them. The table shows such expenditures in only eight states. In the states so listed, relatively small amounts of aid are granted for such purposes as aid to agricultural fairs, payments of assessors' salaries, and aid for county forest crops.

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for the more equitable distribution of grants-in-aid to local governments with special reference to welfare grants, see his article in *National Municipal Review,* December, 1936, p. 706. He concludes "The more progressive states have recognized that the analysis of financial ability need not be based on fiscal factors; that economic factors may be employed as well. Thus, in some cases use has been made of such items as taxable wealth, individual income, automobile licenses, gasoline consumption, retail sales, and agricultural, mining, as well as manufacturing production. The further possibility remains of combining both fiscal and economic factors into a composite index. That, in fact, may be the final goal."

PART FIVE

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Services of National and Federal Agencies
Standards and Specifications
Selected Model Municipal Ordinances
Selected Books and Pamphlets
Selected Periodicals

Sources of Information

TO GUIDE municipal officials to sources of information, services, advice, and publications which may be of value to them in the administration of municipal functions is the purpose of this section, which sets forth: (1) specific services available from leading national organizations and from numerous federal agencies; (2) sources of standards and specifications; (3) selected model ordinances; (4) selected books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1936 and early 1937; and (5) selected current periodicals. The paragraphs below give a brief explanation of the use that can be made of this material.

Services of National Agencies (pages 521 to 552). The national groups included are chiefly professional organizations of public officials and certain private not-for-profit organizations. Practically all of these national organizations maintain comprehensive, up-to-date, practical working libraries of material that is generally not available elsewhere. Staff members give prompt individual attention to inquiries from municipal officials. The 13 organizations of public officials located at 850 East 58 Street, Chicago, jointly maintain Public Administration Service, whose research and consulting division is available to municipal officials for field surveys and installations of record systems on a cost basis, and also the Joint Reference Library, which aids staff members in answering inquiries.

The services available from federal agencies, reported early in 1937 by federal officials, include only those which have general application. Municipal officials find that unusually valuable, authoritative advice and information can be obtained in response to specific questions.

Municipal officials desiring information or advice on any problem should write first to the secretariat of their state municipal league. For example, if a local official has a specific question relating to debt refunding, utility franchises, selection of patrolmen, model ordinances, or any other problem, the state municipal league, of which his city is very likely a member, can supply information on what other cities in the state are doing, and what the limitations are with reference to state laws and court decisions. In many instances the leagues supply field consultants in legal, financial, engineering, and other fields. For information on practices in other parts of the country, the local official should write to the national organization of municipal officials and the federal agencies offering services in that field. Other important sources are local bureaus of governmental research, various departments of state governments, and faculty members of colleges and universities in the state.

Standards and Specifications (pages 553 to 558). This section presents a list of sources of standards and specifications, mainly those used in public purchasing. A standard is a measure, example, or criterion of quantity, quality, time or practice which is established by authority, custom, or general consent as a definite basis for comparison or reference. It is the crystallization of the best thought and practice into definite form for general usage. Standardization is usually accomplished through two closely related steps—simplification and the formulation of specifications.[1] The specification is the written description of the "types, designs, materials, or practices" which survive simplification and are agreed upon as the standards. Specification is not limited of course to the description of standards; it is an integral part of every purchase order or contract "specifying" what is to be furnished by the seller in the way of "composition, construction, utility, durability, efficiency, form, or dimensions." The preparation and use of commodity specifications are essential to the enforcement of standardization. The specification is the medium for expressing the standard so that it may be clearly understood by the seller, the buyer, the inspector, and the user.

Thousands of standards and specifications have been developed for use in connection with purchasing *matériel*. There are also standards and specifications for use in putting certain materials together, as in the construction field, and there are standards for use in testing. All that can be done here is to indicate what is available and where the data can be obtained. A final and important word of warning is that all standards and specifications must be adapted to local needs; the official must know what he wants and know how to adapt a standard or specification to local needs and requirements.

Model Municipal Ordinances (pages 559 to 568). Model ordinances are ready-made regulations which often can be fitted to local needs with very few changes in context. The procedure followed in drafting these ordinances consists first in securing from various cities copies of ordinances on the subject in question. These are carefully analyzed and a composite ordinance prepared which includes the essential and desirable features found in these regulations. The tentative draft is then carefully considered in relation to state laws. Court decisions affecting ordinances on the subject are examined, and conformity with such opinions is established. The ordinance is then submitted to experts for criticism. After it is in final form the ordinance is revised periodically in the light of changed conditions, new court decisions, and new laws. In general these so-called "model" ordinances tend to promote uniformity and high quality. They are widely used by cities because it is extremely difficult for the average city attorney to draft satisfactory regulations on many highly technical subjects.

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[1] The purchasing agents for some of the larger cities have prepared specifications of their own but in general they are based on those formulated by the federal government or by leading technical societies and trade associations. The formulation of specifications is a technical task and no one individual is qualified to pass judgment on the quality or performance requirements of the entire government. As concerns the federal government, when the need for a given specification is recognized the subject is usually referred to a technical committee composed of members of the various agencies of the government who are most vitally interested in the particular subject. Study is made of similar specifications already adopted by certain using agencies, by other governments, and by private corporations. Samples of qualities preferred by certain agencies of government and samples of available commercial substitutes are tried out under actual working conditions. A tentative specification is then formulated and submitted for comment and criticism to all the using agencies and also to interested trade associations. All criticisms received are referred to the respective technical committees for consideration of their merits. The specification finally agreed upon may be promulgated and made effective until it is either rescinded or revised.

Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the state leagues, especially those in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, New York, Texas, and Wisconsin, have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. These ordinances are especially prepared for use by cities in the state, but the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in cities in other states. The League of Minnesota Municipalities, for example, has a working file of nearly 300 typed copies of ordinances. Carbon copies are made when requests are received, and before the last copy is sent out another "run" is made. The League of Iowa Municipalities has over 200 typed ordinances varying from one to 14 pages in length, the New York State Conference of Mayors has about 75 mimeographed ordinances, and the League of Texas Municipalities has nearly 50. In Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Virginia, and Texas the leagues provide an advisory service in drafting municipal codes.

Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to go carefully into the provisions of ordinances prepared by certain groups which represent special interests, with a view to adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Model ordinances serve to suggest desirable provisions of local law to the skilled draftsman, but councilmen or others not so skilled should not use such ordinances without first seeking the advice of the state league or city attorney. Many model ordinances are of a technical nature, such as the standard regulations for fire protection prepared by the National Fire Protection Association. These regulations, varying in length from four to 103 printed pages, are the official standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and are available to municipal officials on request. They are widely used as a basis for municipal ordinances, especially for inclusion in a fire prevention code and in some instances have been adopted separately by reference.

Lengthy ordinances and more particularly codes, such as building, plumbing, and electrical codes, should be adopted by reference if possible, to avoid printing costs, which are in some cases almost prohibitive. Any changes made in the code to adapt it to local needs can be stated in the ordinance by which it is adopted. In four states—California, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah—state enabling legislation has been passed permitting cities to adopt codes by reference. However, this is done in a number of other states where there is no specific enabling legislation, including Alabama, Arizona, Iowa, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Virginia, and Wisconsin. In some states home rule powers are so broad that enabling legislation may be unnecessary.

The list of model ordinances presented in this YEAR BOOK makes no pretense at completeness. In compiling the list, correspondence was carried on with nearly all of the state municipal leagues and with various national organizations. For further information and assistance in drafting ordinances the municipal official is referred to his state municipal league (see article by Clifford W. Ham in this YEAR BOOK) and to the following publications: Sly, Fordham, and Shipman, *The Codification and Drafting of Ordinances for Small Towns,* Public Administration Service, 1932; Greenman, E. D., *Codification of Ordinances,* Public Administration Service, 1928; and Walker, Harvey, *Federal Limitations Upon Municipal Ordinance Making,* Ohio State University Press, 1929. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of such cities as Detroit, Michigan; Berkeley, Los Angeles, and Oakland, California; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Hamilton, Ohio; Rochester, New York; Lexington, Kentucky; and other cities.

Publications (pages 569 to 594). A large number of pamphlets and reports are constantly being published by various official and non-official agencies. Municipal officials often find that the very information they want is available in up-to-date published reports. The publications listed in this YEAR BOOK have been carefully selected with the aid of persons who are in a position to know what is being published and what is important. For information on current developments in the various fields of municipal administration, there is no better source than the more important periodicals in each field.

Services of National Organizations and Federal Agencies*

Services and information, listed according to municipal activity, are available to municipal officials on request or at cost. Services of leading national organizations of public officials and other not-for-profit groups are given first, followed by those of federal agencies. Periodicals containing valuable information are listed elsewhere in this Year Book.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

American Municipal Association—*850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Maintains a general information service on all phases of city government, which is available to cities through state municipal leagues.

Maintains, through the state municipal leagues, a field consulting service.

Assists state municipal leagues in exploring new experiments in municipal cooperation, such as centralized purchasing and conduct of in-service training schools for public employees.

Maintains office in Washington for direct contact on behalf of state municipal leagues, and of cities, with the federal departments.

Provides, as American member of the International Union of Local Authorities, general information service on local government in other countries.

Institute of Municipal Law Officers—*730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.*

Supplies information on current problems in the field of municipal law including ordinance drafting.

Reports periodically decisions of federal and state courts and federal legislation and departmental rulings and regulations of interest to municipalities.

Prepares and distributes research reports on questions of municipal law.

Institute of Public Administration—*302 East 35 Street, New York City*

Makes surveys and renders technical consultant services to state and local public officials in field of general organization, finance, health and welfare, personnel, police, and all matters having to do with the broader aspects of governmental planning, interrelationships, distribution, assignment, and correlation of activities. Maintains an extensive library in public administration and renders bibliographical assistance.

International City Managers' Association—*850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Answers inquiries on local administrative problems, advising of best practices developed through research and practical application.

Offers at low cost extension courses in municipal administration.

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* A complete list of all national organizations is available in *A Directory of Organizations in the Field of Public Administration*, Public Administration Clearing House, 1936. Not all the detailed services available from federal agencies are listed in this section; specific questions on problems not covered should be addressed to the appropriate bureau or department or to the United States Information Service, Fourteenth and G Streets, NW, Washington, D. C.

National Municipal League—*309 East 34 Street, New York City*

Makes available model laws on bonds, budgets, city charters (council-manager plan with proportional representation), county-manager plan, election administration, registration of voters, liquor control, state constitutions, real property tax collection.

Advises committees and individuals on proposed charters, laws, and constitutions and assists in drafting such documents (fees charged for latter service).

Assists in the formulation and adoption of city and county-manager charters.

Makes surveys and recommendations through its consultant service for the reorganization of state and local governments, the improvement of their administration and finances, and the readjustment of their debt.

Assists local officials and civic groups in formulating methods of stimulating tax collections; and in maintaining citizen interest in good local government.

Public Administration Service—*850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Furnishes local, state, and federal governments with advisory consulting services on administrative, financial, and operating problems on a cost basis. In addition to its own technical staff, it has available staff specialists of its thirteen constituent organizations and other authorities of national reputation.

Makes administrative surveys, reorganizes departments and offices, and installs budget, accounting, records, cost, personnel, purchasing, and other administrative and operating systems, for governmental units as a whole or for particular departments.

Conducts researches in administrative and technical methods and in the scientific measurement and control of governmental activities.

Publishes monographs on all phases of public administration and distributes manuals of practice and standard report forms.

United States Conference of Mayors—*730 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D. C.*

Supplies information on all phases of municipal administration, through its seven departments: municipal finance officers, purchasing agents, city clerks, public works officers, public safety officers, municipal welfare officials, and municipal utilities.

Provides loan service on municipal ordinances, charters, and codes.

Furnishes information on federal-city relations including federal legislation, programs, and departmental activities and orders.

Handles individual city problems involving representation at Washington before federal agencies (for members only).

PERSONNEL

Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada—*850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Provides technical advice and consulting service in installing or improving personnel practices and methods.

Serves as clearing house for information on all phases of public personnel administration.

Provides at cost, tests for certain positions in the municipal service.

Prepares civil service tests and facilitates the interchange of tests among public personnel agencies; makes statistical analyses of tests.

Prepares civil service laws and ordinances, rules and regulations for civil service commissions, and personnel records and forms.

NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE—*521 Fifth Avenue, New York City*

Furnishes model draft of civil service laws and rules for cities and assists in the drafting of such laws and rules.

Aids in the conduct of educational campaigns for the support and extension of modern public personnel methods.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Makes surveys of personnel organization and procedures.

Makes installations and advises on civil service rules and regulations, examination methods, service ratings, classification of positions, salary scales, and pensions.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION—*Department of Justice*

Determines whether or not applicants for municipal positions have criminal records, as indicated by the extensive fingerprint file of the Division.

CREDIT UNION SECTION—*Farm Credit Administration*

Aids in organization of credit unions, which are co-operative saving and loan associations, for groups of municipal employees.

Maintains regular contacts with all federal credit unions chartered by this Section to see that good credit union practices are followed.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—*Department of Labor*

Issues reports on union wages, employment and payrolls, retail prices, and cost of living in cities.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Furnishes to any municipal personnel agency upon request a copy of such types of civil service examinations as are available for release.

Furnishes access to its eligible lists to municipal personnel agencies who may wish to secure for employment purposes the names of qualified eligibles.

Consults and advises with municipal personnel agencies with regard to methods of classification.

Consults with municipal personnel agencies for the purpose of establishing a co-operative research arrangement for exchange of findings and for the improvement of examination methods.

Releases national standards on examinations which have been developed as a result of a co-operative research program between government and industry.

Makes available to municipal personnel agencies and police departments a special police adaptability test which is released through Public Administration Service (850 East 58 Street, Chicago) free of charge to any municipality which agrees to administer the test to its policemen and to transmit the results to the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Furnishes information and citations with respect to civil service statutes and personnel matters.

WOMEN'S BUREAU—*Department of Labor*

Supplies data on working women in various industries and localities, their hours, current and year's earnings, working conditions, economic status and family responsibilities, accidents and occupational diseases, age, race, marital status, length of service, employment fluctuation, occupational progress, home work, technological changes in industry, laws affecting women, minimum-wage legislation, and other matters. Sets standards for women's employment and working conditions.

Publishes and distributes bulletins, leaflets, charts, legal maps; lends exhibit material, gives advice to correspondents.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Municipal Finance Officers' Association—*850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Answers inquiries on sources of revenue, budgetary methods, tax collections, audit procedures, accounting methods, financial organization and administration.

Provides information on sound and economical practices in issuing, marketing, and refunding municipal securities.

Public Administration Service—*850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Makes surveys and recommends improved financial organization and procedure.

Prepares analyses of financial condition, financial programs, budgets, sinking funds, and pension systems.

Designs and installs budget, accounting, treasury, purchasing, assessing, and tax billing systems.

Assists in the preparation of applications to WPA for reassessment and real estate inventory projects, and furnishes technical supervision in organization, selection of personnel, assignment of duties, design of forms, inspection of field parties, preparation of assessments and record-keeping procedures, in making scientific appraisals of property for taxation.

Furnishes technical assistance in conducting tax collection campaigns.

American Society for Testing Materials—*260 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia*

Offers without charge copies of its Index to ASTM Standards and Tentative Standards. (This lists all material and subjects covered and sources where standards are published.)

Furnishes officials concerned with building code work copies of ASTM Standards, without charge.

Furnishes information on specifications and tests for engineering materials; will send Society news bulletin to chief city officials.

Bureau of Public Roads—*Department of Agriculture*

Supplies sinking fund, annuity, and interest tables for 60 intervals and 14 rates of interest for use in bond calculations.

National Bureau of Standards—*Department of Commerce*

Co-operates in the preparation of federal specifications for a wide range of commodities and compiles lists of firms willing to supply materials guaranteed by them to comply with the requirements of these specifications. These lists and sources of supply relating to 512 federal specifications are available on request.

Publishes national directory of specifications which indexes all available specifications for more than 6,000 commodities.

Publishes an *Encyclopedia of Specifications* of which three volumes dealing with the wood-using industries, non-metallic minerals, and metals have been issued presenting the substance of every nationally recognized specification for the commodities considered.

Makes available technical information on building materials in a new series of short mimeographed reports on the properties of construction materials. These are furnished free to municipal building officials.

Makes available for a charge to any municipality the facilities of its public testing laboratories (largest in the country) in testing materials and apparatus, when other laboratories are not available.

BUREAU OF CENSUS—*Department of Commerce*

Compiles and publishes annually financial data relating to revenues, expenditures, assessed valuations, and indebtedness of cities over 100,000.

Compiles and publishes similar financial statistics for smaller cities as a part of its decennial report *Financial Statistics of States and Local Governments*.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Provides safety for municipal funds on deposit in FDIC member banks which are subject to special federal scrutiny and are not exposed to "runs." Maximum insurance $5,000 for each depositor.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS

Makes loans or grants, or both, to municipalities and other public bodies to aid in financing the construction of public works projects, such as water works, sewer systems, low-rent housing projects, bridges, tunnels, docks, viaducts, canals, markets, gas and electric, heat, light and power plants, etc. Under Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the outright grant is 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials employed upon the project, and the remainder of the cost of the project is loaned on the security of bonds payable either from taxes or from the revenues of the project financed. Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, the amount of the outright grant is 45 per cent of the cost of the project.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Prescribes an accounting system for municipal electric plants using power generated on a federal waterway which system of accounts is applicable for use by any municipal electric plant.

HOME OWNERS LOAN CORPORATION

Prior to June 12, 1936, provided home owners with funds to pay delinquent taxes before refinancing home mortgages. In case of financial extremity of a borrower, the Corporation still will extend aid in meeting delinquent taxes if his case is a meritorious one. (Back taxes paid states, counties, and municipalities by the HOLC passed the $235,000,000 mark as of December, 1936.)

BUREAU OF MINES—*Department of Interior*

Prepares specifications for testing and sampling coal and coke and advises municipalities on their purchase.

Supplies information regarding production, prices, and sources of mineral materials used for fuels and in construction and manufacturing.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Prescribes for interstate carriers accounting classifications which are also used by municipal traction departments.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Makes loans on adequate security to any state insurance fund created for the purpose of paying or insuring payment of compensation to injured workmen and those disabled as a result of disease.

Makes loans to funds created by states for the purpose of insuring the repayment of deposits of public moneys of the state or of any political subdivision.

Purchases marketable securities, satisfactory to the Corporation, acquired or to be acquired by the PWA.

Makes loans to or for the benefit of tax-supported public-school districts or other similar public-school authorities in charge of public schools for the purposing of enabling such district or authority to reduce and refinance outstanding indebtedness or obligations incurred prior to August 24, 1935, in financing the construction, operation, and / or maintenance of public-school facilities (Public Act No. 325, approved August 24, 1935).

Makes loans to municipalities, or political subdivisions of states or of their public agencies, including public school boards and public school districts, etc., for the purpose of financing the repair, construction, reconstruction or rehabilitation of structures or buildings damaged or destroyed by earthquake, conflagration, tornado, cyclone, hurricane, flood, or other catastrophe in the years 1935 or 1936.

In connection with any loan or contract or any commitment to make a loan entered into by the Corporation prior to June 26, 1933, with states, municipalities, political subdivisions of states, etc., to aid in financing part or all of the construction cost of projects pursuant to section 201 (a) (1) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended, the Corporation may make such further loans and contracts for the completion of any such project, or for improvements, additions, extensions, or equipment which are necessary or desirable for the proper functioning of any such project, or which will materially increase the assurance that the borrower will be able to repay the entire investment of the Corporation in such project, including such improvements, additions, extensions, or equipment.

SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Aids municipal security market by empowering private holding companies to buy municipal bonds and obligations without obtaining permission from SEC.

Makes it possible for cities to float bond issues with a minimum of hampering regulation as municipal securities are exempt in the Securities Exchange Act of 1935; city-owned power plants are also exempt from regulation and control of holding companies by SEC.

Bureau of Internal Revenue—*Treasury Department*

Aids local assessing officials in locating personal property, particularly stocks and bonds, by making available through the governors of the several states information in income returns in the manner and to the extent provided in section 55 (b) of the Revenue Act of 1936.

Issues annually mimeographed sheets showing number of individual income tax returns by states, by counties, and by cities and towns.

Issues treasury decisions and mimeographs containing rulings affecting municipalities, e.g., taxability of compensation of municipal employees, etc.

Makes available the weekly *Internal Revenue Bulletin,* some issues of which contain rulings affecting municipalities ($2 a year, single copies 5 cents).

Municipal Finance Section—*WPA*

Maintains a file on state and local fiscal developments.

Prepares analyses of financial conditions of state and local governments.

CITY PLANNING AND ZONING

American Society of Planning Officials—*850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Serves as a clearing house for planning information, advising of important activities both in this country and abroad and advising on problems of planning administration.

Aids in developing legislation for state, regional, and local planning, and urban and rural zoning.

Assists in the organization of regional planning conferences.

American Planning and Civic Association—*901 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.*

Promotes public understanding and support of national, regional, state, and local planning.

National Bureau of Standards—*Department of Commerce*

Has published a model state zoning enabling act and a model city planning enabling act.

General Land Office—*Department of Interior*

Leases to municipalities for public aviation fields any contiguous, unreserved, unappropriated public lands not exceeding 640 acres.

Grants licenses to mine coal from public land, for household purposes only, to individuals, associations, and municipalities.

Surveys townsites on public and reserved land and sells the townlots to individuals.

Soil Conservation Service—*Department of Agriculture*

Co-operates with landowners and operators on selected watershed projects in demonstrating the use of approved agricultural practices such as strip cropping, contour cultivation, crop rotation, forestation, terracing and gully control in a balanced program of land use and land treatment.

Co-operates with city and county officials in upstream engineering developments to conserve soil resources, alleviate floods, protect water supplies and prevent siltation of stream channels, drainage ditches, and reservoirs.

Supplies technical and general information on the causes of soil erosion and adaptable control measures.

NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Makes available to local communities through state planning boards, information and advice regarding planning surveys and projects.

Provides in its recent reports detailed information on national and state planning in relation to land use, public works, water resources, mineral resources, population, and surveys, and maps and sets forth a plan for co-ordinated national, state, and local planning.

Supplies up-to-date bibliographies of material relating to city, county, regional, state, and national planning.

Supplies on request copies of existing state planning laws, some of which define the relations of the state board to local planning agencies.

POLICE

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

A. SERVICE AND PUBLICATIONS OFFICE, *850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Maintains information bureau for handling inquiries on police matters.

Distributes standard police adaptability test, police bibliography, and other publications.

Advises on uniform crime reporting requirements.

B. TRAFFIC SAFETY DIVISION, *1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston*

Installs traffic accident prevention bureaus in selected cities.

Organizes and participates in traffic officers' training schools and co-operates with Northwestern University Traffic Safety Institute in its education program.

Maintains information and research bureaus on traffic safety and accident prevention.

BUREAU FOR STREET TRAFFIC RESEARCH—*Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts*

Co-operates with public officials in research on traffic problems, the results of which are made available without charge or at a nominal price to cover the cost of publication.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS—*85 John Street, New York City*

Co-operates with municipalities in the investigation and prosecution of arsonists.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL—*20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago*

Directs at cost general traffic surveys and special limited traffic studies.

Furnishes at cost educational material including posters, speeches, radio talks, and motion picture films for special safety campaigns.

Furnishes information and advice on traffic ordinances, traffic police regulations, police department administration and organization, and traffic signs and signals.

Conducts an annual national traffic safety contest in which cities may participate without charge.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Prepares and distributes model police legislation, administrative report forms, police record systems, and police adaptability tests.

Advises police departments on organization plans, control systems, crime prevention, communication systems, equipment and training, records and identification systems, and investigation methods.

SCIENTIFIC CRIME DETECTION LABORATORY OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW—*222 East Superior Street, Chicago*

(The services below rendered at cost to municipal police officials.)

Identifies firearms from an examination of the ammunition fired therein and examines other firearm evidence such as powder burns and shot patterns, and restores eradicated serial numbers.

Aids in the detection of deception in cases involving all types of offenses by means of its Polygraph or "Lie Detector."

Examines questioned documents for the purpose of determining forgery, authorships, and in the case of typewritten material whether or not a particular typewriter has been used in producing a particular document.

Identifies unknown chemical substances and detects, by means of chemical analysis, specific substances in any given sample of evidence.

Examines the internal organs of deceased individuals to determine the presence or absence of poison.

Analyzes blood samples and blood stains and conducts blood grouping tests.

Conducts microscopic and microchemical examinations of minute particles of evidence such as dust, fingernail scrapings, soil, hair, fibers, metals, cloth, etc., which often reveal valuable information in the prosecution of criminals.

Develops latent fingerprints and makes identifications therefrom.

Examines bombs and other explosives, both prior to and subsequent to the explosion itself.

Maintains facilities for tapping telephone wires and for installing and maintaining dictographs and similar types of equipment.

Preserves for court presentation such evidence as documents, firearms, bullets, bombs, etc., by means of photography and by the method of making moulage casts, which reproduce objects in three dimensions.

WEATHER BUREAU—*Department of Agriculture*

Issues flood warnings which serve to protect human life and property in endangered municipalities.

BUREAU OF MINES—*Department of Interior*

Co-operates with cities to ascertain whether the causes of explosions due to gases, inflammable dusts, or explosives are criminal or accidental.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS—*Treasury Department*

Aids municipalities in educating enforcement agents and state and city chemists concerning marihuana and its identification with a view of enforcing the rights, privileges, powers, and duties relating to the manufacture of smoking opium.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—*Department of Commerce*

Makes identifications, in cases in which the federal government is a party, of typewriting, handwriting, bullets, cartridge cases, and firearms, and analyzes bits of clothing, blood stains, and other evidence found at the scene of the crime.

Supplies information on request to municipal police departments to aid them in the installation of short-wave radio sets.

Makes available a model traffic ordinance and ordinances on traffic signs, signals, and markings.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Licenses and assigns frequencies to police and marine fire radio stations.

Renders technical advice in the development of police radio systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION—*Department of Justice*

Maintains a national clearing house of information on criminals, providing free identification service from an extensive fingerprint file, by wire or mail, to any official law enforcement officers who request it.

Sends free to contributors of fingerprints a monthly bulletin setting out persons whose apprehension is desired by local officials, important police information and articles pertaining to scientific methods in crime detection and criminal apprehension.

Maintains a National Stolen Property File, wherein a record of stolen property bearing a serial number or other definite means of identification is indexed for the use of law enforcement officers in effecting recoveries of stolen property.

Maintains a technical laboratory for the aid of law enforcement agencies, at no cost to them, affording crime laboratory facilities necessary in scientific approach to crime solution.

Collects and compiles crime statistics which are published in a quarterly bulletin, *Uniform Crime Reports,* sent free to city officials.

Maintains a free fingerprint file for civil identification purposes.

COAST GUARD—*Treasury Department*

Renders valuable service to cities in times of flood, hurricanes, fire, and other catastrophes by performing humanitarian work in protecting property and life.

Enforces law upon the sea, and co-operates with municipal authorities in any matters having a bearing upon such activity.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Makes available to municipal personnel agencies and police departments a special police adaptability test which is released through Public Administration Service (850 East 58 Street, Chicago) free of charge to any municipality which agrees to administer the test to its policemen, and to transmit the results to the United States Civil Service Commission.

UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE—*Department of Labor*

Co-operates with state and municipal officials in acting as mediator or in appointing commissioners of conciliation, to assist in securing adjustment of labor troubles in industrial disputes through the process of conciliation, mediation, or voluntary arbitration. Maintains local offices in Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Portland, Saint Louis, San Francisco, and Seattle.

PUBLIC WELFARE

American Public Welfare Association—*850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Maintains field staff which gives technical and consultant advice on relief, social security, and public welfare legislation and administration.

Serves as a clearing house for information and experiences on all problems in the field of public welfare.

American Association of Social Workers—*130 East 22 Street, New York City*

Participates in studies of existing welfare services in relation to community needs and promotes planning for adequate and modernized services.

Participates in the application of civil service standards to public social work by studying the qualifications needed for specific social work positions, preparing written examinations, and assisting in oral examinations for these positions.

American Prison Association—*135 East 15 Street, New York City*

Maintains a free clearing house on advice and information on the administration of prisons, reformatories, work houses, and jails, on the construction of penal and correctional buildings, and on the treatment of the criminal offender, both inside and outside of institutions.

Family Welfare Association of America—*130 East 22 Street, New York*

Gives advice and information through field contacts, correspondence, and publications on matters relating to committee, board, and staff organization, relations with other community agencies, and so on.

Advises on training and development of personnel in connection with administration of public relief.

Issues each year an Inter-Agency Service Directory listing over 1,000 private and public family welfare and relief agencies in the United States and Canada.

National Probation Association—*50 West 50 Street, New York City*

Conducts city surveys of courts and probation departments.

Drafts laws to extend and improve probation and juvenile courts.

Assists judges in securing competent probation officers.

Arranges special conferences and institutes for the training of probation officers.

Serves as a clearing house for information on probation, juvenile courts, and domestic relations courts.

Furnishes information and assists in the organization of councils for the prevention of delinquency.

Public Administration Service—*850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Makes surveys and advises on the reorganization of welfare and relief agencies.

Prepares manual of instructions and installs improved procedures for all branches of welfare and relief work.

Advises local relief agencies on the improvement of administrative, financial, and accounting records and technical welfare procedures.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS—*Department of Agriculture*

Makes available data based on research in foods, nutrition, household textiles, and clothing.

BUREAU OF CENSUS—*Department of Commerce*

Publishes decennial statistics relating to inmates of institutions including paupers, insane, prisoners, and juvenile delinquents.

Supplies, upon request of city officials, population data in greater detail than is shown in the published census reports and for smaller areas or subdivisions of the city. The data will be supplied gratuitously unless special extended tabulations are necessary, in which case the Bureau cannot undertake the work unless funds are contributed to cover actual costs.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

(Final grants of federal funds to state ERA's for general relief purposes made or agreed upon by December, 1935.)

Supplies on request data showing the number of persons employed on work relief by states and earnings of such persons, the number of cases receiving direct relief by states and the amount of benefits received; also data showing the number of families, single persons, and total persons receiving emergency relief from all public funds and total obligations incurred by sources of funds, as long as the reporting services are maintained by the State Emergency Relief Administrations, these data being released monthly. Case and obligations data for 146 principal cities are available separately.

Makes available information on numerous aspects of the relief problem and on the characteristics of people receiving relief, etc.

FEDERAL SURPLUS COMMODITIES CORPORATION

Removes price depressing surpluses of agricultural commodities from the market and distributes said commodities in carlot quantities to states for donation to certified eligible relief clients in addition to, rather than substitution for, other forms of assistance from welfare agencies.

Aids in improving the general systems of commodity distribution for relief purposes by providing information on effective methods and by advising on the actual distribution.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—*Department of Labor*

Issues bulletins on wages, retail prices, and cost of living in cities.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU—*Department of Labor*

Collects and publishes current statistics, largely from urban areas, on child labor, juvenile courts, child and family welfare, and health, as well as other related fields.

Makes special studies of child welfare conditions at the request of local authorities, if resources permit.

Publishes reports on child labor, juvenile delinquency, illegitimacy, juvenile courts, and family income in relation to child welfare, and renders consultative services in these fields on request of local officials or organizations.

Administers provisions of the Federal Social Security Act authorizing grants in aid to states for welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent.

Consults with state agency with regard to development and execution of state plans for these services. Publishes informational material with regard to work under the Act.

United States Employment Office—*Department of Labor*

Co-ordinates and assists in the operation of state employment services in 34 states which have become affiliated with it under the terms of the Wagner-Peyser Act and have thereby received federal funds on a matched basis.

Co-operates in the operation of municipal employment offices through relations with state employment services. Establishes and maintains standards in state employment services.

Operates offices of the National Re-employment Service in areas not served by permanent offices of state employment services.

Combined state employment services and national re-employment services operate 590 district employment offices and over 990 branch employment offices.

Makes occupational research studies regarding employment opportunities and techniques.

Collects and publishes material on trends of employment as reflected in registration and placement data.

Publishes monthly the *Employment Service News* containing information on employment office principles and practice.

National Youth Administration

Provides funds for the part-time employment of needy school, college, and graduate students between 15 and 25 years of age so that they can continue their education.

Provides funds for the part-time employment on work projects of young persons, chiefly from relief families, between 18 and 25 years of age—the projects being designed not only to provide valuable work experience, but to benefit youth generally and the communities in which they live.

Encourages the establishment of job training, counseling, and placement services for youth.

Encourages the development and extension of constructive leisure time activities.

Social Security Board

Charged with responsibility of (1) analyzing and approving state unemployment compensation laws and plans for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind; (2) certifying on December 31 in each taxable year to the Secretary of the Treasury for tax credit purposes states with approved unemployment compensation laws; certifying from time to time to the Secretary of the Treasury amounts to be paid as federal grants to states with approved plans for aid to the needy aged, to the blind, and to dependent children and to states with approved unemployment compensation laws; (3) certifying to the Secretary of the Treasury the name and address of each person entitled to receive federal old-age benefits; (4) studying and making recommendations as to the most effective methods of providing social security through social insurance, and as to legislation and matters of administrative policy concerning old-age pensions, unemployment compensation, accident compensation, and related subjects; (5) reporting to Congress annually on the administration of the functions with which it is charged.

Co-operates with state agencies administering old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and unemployment compensation; and furnishes technical assistance on these subjects.

Furnishes legislative reference service to the states.

Publishes results of research on federal, state, and foreign social security legislation.

Supplies on request data on unemployment compensation, old-age benefits, aid to the needy aged, dependent children, and the blind; and other statistics bearing upon social security.

Will answer inquiries of employers, employees, public officials, and other persons interested in the Social Security Act.

Supplies information through regional and district offices.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

Maintains general administrative supervision of Works Program, co-ordinating all projects operated with funds from the Emergency Relief Acts of 1935 and 1936, by departments and agencies of the federal government.

Operates, through State Works Progress Administrations, a program of small, useful projects initiated and sponsored by states, counties, and municipalities; also a limited number of federal nation-wide projects.

Supervises transfer of employable relief workers to projects through the United States Employment Service and facilitates their return to private employment.

Maintains records and reports on occupational characteristics of certified relief workers; project applications and allocation of funds; employment, payrolls, and expenditures; individual project records; and statistics on the progress of the program as a whole.

Prescribes rules and regulations for conditions of labor and adjusts scale of earnings of workers on projects.

PARKS AND RECREATION

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—*315 Fourth Avenue, New York City*

Answers inquiries concerning the organization and administration of all phases of a community recreation program.

Provides field consultants to community groups promoting recreation; makes surveys of recreational services and needs.

Offers field and correspondence service to school physical directors and educational departments, and issues monthly bulletins in connection with this service.

Maintains field consultants on play in institutions, recreation and athletics for women and girls, and the development of recreational facilities and programs for colored people.

Conducts institutes for the training of local recreation leaders incorporating music, drama, handcraft and social recreation, and in co-operation with governmental agencies is helping through institutes to train rural leaders in recreation.

Provides a clearing house on available recreation positions.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY—*Department of Agriculture*

Answers inquiries on plant problems relating to identification of plants, new species and varieties, kinds of diseases and methods of eradication and control, and methods of breeding and culture.

Advises on selection of shrubbery, grasses, trees, and other plants for homes, parks, playgrounds, lawns, and golf courses.

Makes available important publications which (1) aid in the selection of trees suitable for streets and parks and which contain advice on scientific care of such trees; (2) contain information on planting and care of vegetable, fruit, and flower gardens, horticultural exhibits, arboreta, botanical gardens, transplanting trees and shrubs, and weed control.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—*Department of Agriculture*

Advises on many matters concerning wildlife in park areas—methods of attracting birds to parks, care and management of birds and mammals, etc.; and supplies technical advice in plans to create civic wildlife sanctuaries.

Furnishes state and municipal parks, zoos, and game preserves, without cost (except transportation, corralling, and crating charges), buffalo, elk, and sometimes deer, from surpluses on big-game preserves.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS—*Department of Agriculture*

Consults with municipal officials on soil problems in connection with development of park areas; aids in selection of airport site as concerns soil conditions.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE—*Department of Agriculture*

Advises officials in eradication and control of insects and plant pests; supplies information on protecting shade trees, shrubs, and flower gardens from insect pests.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

Provides areas and facilities in the National Forests, without charge, for picnicking, camping, hiking, swimming, horseback riding, winter sports, and other simple forms of outdoor recreation, both active and passive.

Issues permits for the administration by cities of municipal recreation areas located in the National Forests.

Maintains public hunting and fishing areas within National Forests; also game refuges for preservation of wild life; and by protection of forest lands from fire and unrestricted cutting, and by developing certain improvements of streams, and by planting of natural game food plants, promotes the natural replenishing of wild life.

Constructs roads leading to recreation areas and for enjoyment of scenery within National Forests.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES—*Department of Commerce*

Gives technical advice in regard to the establishment and care of public aquaria.

Acts in an advisory capacity to cities which practice fish culture in their own controlled ponds.

Assists cities in the formulation of regulations regarding the sale of game fish.

Maintains 88 hatcheries and substations for the purpose of aiding in stocking streams or lakes in municipal park systems.

Makes surveys of streams and lakes to determine effect of pollution on fish, and suggests remedial measures.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—*Department of Interior*

Consults with local park authorities on designs and specifications for several different types of park facilities, such as picnic areas, tables, benches, toilets, picnic shelters, family camps, etc.

Supervises Emergency Conservation Work projects in those areas, as well as in state, county, and metropolitan parks and other recreation areas.

Acquires the land for, and develops, recreational demonstration areas to provide organized camping and other recreation chiefly for lower income groups of large centers of population. There are now 46 such areas in 24 states. Is now engaged in a nation-wide study of recreational areas, facilities, and programs.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE—*Department of Interior*

Sells or leases unreserved non-mineral public lands to municipalities for recreational purposes.

Leases for public aviation fields any contiguous unreserved and unappropriated public lands not exceeding 640 acres.

Sells public land to municipalities for parks and cemeteries.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION—*Department of Interior*

Provides information concerning the use of school buildings and grounds for community recreation purposes.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—*Department of Labor*

Makes available detailed information on municipal park and recreation areas in the United States.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU—*Department of Labor*

Publishes reports on subjects connected with recreation, such as development of leisure-time programs, regulation of public dance halls, and games for organized play.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—*Treasury Department*

Provides information concerning the sanitation of various park and recreation facilities such as swimming pools, bathing beaches, camps, toilets, water supply, etc.

Co-operates with and advises the National Park Service in the sanitation of national parks.

PUBLIC HEALTH

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION—*50 West 50 Street, New York City*

Maintains a free information and consultation service on any problem in health administration, and, at the request of city officials, makes surveys of health department activities with recommendations for improving health service.

Conducts annual city and rural health conservation contests in conjunction with the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Promotes standards for the guidance of public health workers.

Is making an analytical study of health department expenditures and personnel for cities and counties of various sizes.

Maintains an employment service which records all known vacancies in the public health field and keeps up-to-date a list of available health personnel.

Distributes free of charge an annually compiled list of over a thousand books on health and allied subjects.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE—*50 West 50 Street, New York City*

Advises hospital executives on administrative and professional problems in the care and treatment of the mentally ill; assists architects and institutional officials in planning new construction; and maintains a file of building plans for this purpose.

Functions as a national consultation bureau to cities and communities interested in child guidance work; assists in organizing psychiatric clinics for children and adults, and in the training of psychiatric personnel; co-operates with public school systems in establishing special classes, child guidance departments, and other mental health services; and advises public welfare departments, child caring and family agencies, juvenile and criminal courts, probation officers, health officials, and others dealing with mental health problems.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—*50 West 50 Street, New York City*

Promotes the development of standards and extension of public health nursing.

Maintains a central information bureau and advisory and consultation service on organization and administrative problems.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—*Department of Agriculture*

Inspections are made upon request, and certificates issued as to the quality and condition of various farm products. This service is available to any financially interested party and fees are charged to cover the cost of the service.

Information is published on the production and farm value of various classes of crops and livestock, and during the growing season estimates and forecasts are made of the probable production.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY—*Department of Agriculture*

Confers, through federal meat inspectors, with local officials in matters relating to inspection of meats.

Furnishes advice in drafting ordinances on meat inspection and makes suggestions for an adequate system of inspection.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—*Department of Agriculture*

Aids in directing work of rat control in cities, although concerned chiefly with wildlife research and management.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY—*Department of Agriculture*

Acts in an advisory capacity on methods of farm and city milk plant inspection.

Advises local officials on laboratory control of milk and its products.

Makes sanitary surveys occasionally for cities where necessary to determine proper inspection methods.

Supplies sample score cards to be used in rating dairies.

Food and Drug Administration—*Department of Agriculture*

Enforces the food and drugs act and six other acts; supplies information on the legal labeling of foods, drugs, insecticides, fungicides, and caustic poisons.

Supplies information as to composition of food, methods of analysis, etc.

Advises on administrative procedure in food inspection.

Bureau of the Census—*Department of Commerce*

Publishes *Weekly Health Index,* giving for 86 large cities, on the basis of telegraphic returns, the total number of deaths, death rate, number of deaths under one year of age, and infant mortality rate, as compared with previous year.

Publishes annual reports giving the total number of deaths classified by principal causes for cities of more than 100,000.

Publishes every four weeks a *Summary of Mortality from Automobile Accidents,* giving for 86 large cities the deaths due to that cause, distinguishing those due to accidents within the city limits.

Public Health Service—*Treasury Department*

Investigates and issues reports on the cause and control of disease.

Makes reports on health administration practices and matters of interest to state and municipal health officers.

Supervises the manufacture and sale of biological products used in the prophylaxis and treatment of human diseases.

Conducts the United States quarantine stations to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad into the United States.

Supplies direct assistance on projects having wide significance such as disposal of waste, water purification, industrial hygiene.

Makes surveys of entire city health administration at request of city officials in so far as personnel and funds permit.

Gives expert advice and assistance to cities in the event of epidemics or unusual outbreaks of disease when such service is not available through ordinary sources.

Makes sanitary surveys of physical conditions such as water supply, sewerage system, garbage disposal, and other matters affecting public health.

Makes available a standard milk ordinance and standard milk control code, and recommends what is considered satisfactory compliance.

Makes milk sanitation surveys and computes ratings for cities which have adopted standard milk ordinance and co-operates with states and municipalities in milk sanitation.

Makes venereal disease prevalence surveys.

Examines specimens forwarded by cities and makes reports without cost to local health departments in rare or unusual cases of disease affecting general public health.

Assists in organizing and supporting county health departments, many of which serve smaller cities.

Makes available weekly through the *Public Health Reports* (free to city health officers) current information on prevalence of diseases in cities and results of investigation on control and prevention of diseases.

Publishes current mortality and morbidity statistics which are valuable to health officers.

Supplies free information service to cities on all local health problems; participates in local health education campaigns.

Operates an institution for lepers to which persons from any section of the country may be sent, and two narcotic farms for the care and treatment of drug addicts.

Makes available decisions of courts of last resort having a bearing on public health administration; citations to state laws and regulations relating to public health; and directories of full-time city and county health officers.

Issues semi-monthly, for Public Health Service officers only, by multilith process, a bulletin, *The Hospital News,* directing attention to reports on clinical research, treatment, case histories, practices and observations, and administrative information of value to hospital personnel.

Issues monthly *Venereal Disease Information* containing articles and abstracts relating to clinical and administrative matters concerning venereal disease control.

Issues information quarterly on important state and local activities for the betterment of negro health.

Makes available annual summaries of the number of cases of and deaths from important notifiable diseases in states and in cities over 100,000 population.

Bureau of Mines—*Department of Interior*

Makes available information on studies of the effects on health of breathing mineral dust, or poisonous or asphyxiating gases, vapors, or fumes.

Makes surveys on the extent of pollution of harbor waters by oil discharged by steamers.

Conducts sanitary surveys in mining towns.

Advises cities on problems of stream pollution caused by acid mine drainage.

Children's Bureau—*Department of Labor*

Prepares and distributes bulletins on child care and training and on maternal health.

Publishes technical reports on child and maternal health and infant and maternal mortality and renders consultative services in these fields on request of local officials or organizations.

Makes special studies, if resources permit, on matters pertaining to child and maternal health, on request of local authorities.

Administers provisions of the Federal Social Security Act authorizing grants in aid to states for maternal and child-health services and services for crippled children. Consults with state agency with regard to development and execution of state plans for these services. Publishes informational material with regard to work under the Act.

HOUSING

National Association of Housing Officials—*850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Serves as clearing house and source of information on all phases of public housing and the public regulation of private housing.

Maintains a bulletin and publication service to members and supplies non-members with special publications upon request.

Offers a free but limited field consulting service to local official and semi-official groups interested in organizing housing programs.

Engages from time to time in special activities such as training for public housing management positions.

Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works

Makes loans or grants, or both, for low-rent housing and slum clearance projects undertaken by municipalities and other public bodies such as housing authorities. An outright subsidy of 45 per cent of the cost of the project is made and the remainder of the cost of the project is loaned. Such loans may be made repayable solely from the revenues of the housing project. (Now completing the first American demonstration program of urban low-rent housing, entailing construction of 51 low-rent housing projects in 36 cities and two island possessions of the United States.)

Publishes and distributes bulletins on low-rent housing.

Suburban Resettlement Division—*Resettlement Administration*

Constructs rural-industrial communities within commuting distance of industrial centers. Houses and apartments are rented to industrial workers and part and full-time farmers. Ownership of communities is transferred after construction to non-federal, non-profit corporations, which collect rents and pay normal taxes to local government.

Large-Scale Housing Division—*Federal Housing Administration*

Insures against possible loss of the principal of the loan made by a lender (which may be a public agency) to a large-scale low-cost housing project which meets its approval.

(Does not construct, own, or manage projects, but limits dividends and regulates operations.)

FIRE

National Fire Protection Association—*60 Batterymarch Street, Boston*

Acts as a clearing house for all that is authoritative on the subject of fire waste, fire protection, and fire prevention.

Makes available engineering standards and regulations for fire protection and safeguarding hazards which are useful as a basis for municipal legislation.

Publishes and promotes model ordinances for the control of fire hazards.

Maintains a staff of field engineers to assist municipalities throughout the United States and Canada in the organization and administration of their fire prevention activities.

Makes surveys of municipal facilities for fire protection and recommends methods for reducing municipal fire losses.

Provides useful information and assistance to over 12,000 volunteer fire departments through its Volunteer Firemen's Section.

Promotes general recognition of the National Electrical Code governing the safe installation of electric wiring and equipment.

Supplies educational material for fire prevention campaigns.

Publishes reports on all important fires and fire records of various occupancies.

International Association of Fire Fighters—*A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.*

Makes available statistics regarding salaries, pensions, and working conditions of fire department employees.

Makes available statistics showing fire losses, number of pieces of apparatus, fire department appropriations, number of firemen, etc.

National Fire Waste Council—*U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington*

Sponsors annual fire waste contest in cities.

Promotes the fire college movement, training of firemen, and rural fire prevention.

National Board of Fire Underwriters—*85 John Street, New York City*

Makes extensive surveys, without cost, of all fire protection facilities and of physical conditions in mercantile and manufacturing districts, followed by a report with suggestions for correcting defects.

Offers advice on proper types of construction, protection of hazards, and installation of private fire protection equipment.

Reviews and criticizes proposed municipal building codes.

Co-operates with municipalities in the investigation and prosecution of arsonists.

Furnishes advisory service on the adequacy and effectiveness of water supply systems, fire departments, and fire alarm systems.

Supplies educational material for fire prevention campaigns, model ordinance and codes, recommended regulations, etc.

Public Administration Service—*850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Makes administrative surveys of the lay-out of districts, equipment, records, training programs, and fire prevention methods.

Underwriters' Laboratories—*207 East Ohio Street, Chicago*

To reduce loss of life and property by fire and accident, conducts practical and independent investigations on devices, systems, and materials to determine and minimize the hazards.

Furnishes on request lists of approved products complying with the safety standards of Underwriters' Laboratories.

Inspects approved products at factories to determine that current production is in compliance with safety standards.

Bureau of Chemistry and Soils—*Department of Agriculture*

Furnishes advice on methods of preventing and controlling dust explosions and on spontaneous heating and ignition.

Office of Information—*Department of Agriculture*

Provides officials with information on rural community fire departments, dust control in grain elevators, fire and explosion hazards in dusty industries, forest fires, weather conditions, etc.

Weather Bureau—*Department of Agriculture*

Furnishes statistics of wind force and direction which aid in determining the origin of fires resulting from flying sparks.

Advises fire departments, on request, concerning cold waves, serving to warn the department of a possible increase in fires from overheated stoves, furnaces, etc.

National Bureau of Standards—*Department of Commerce*

Makes available specifications for manual fire alarm systems; data on automatic sprinkler protection, etc.

Makes tests of fire resisting properties of building materials.

Bureau of Mines—*Department of Interior*

Advises regarding the selection and use of gas masks and oxygen breathing apparatus for city fire departments. Also in some instances assists in training firemen in correct and efficient methods of resuscitation of persons overcome by defective air conditions.

Assists cities in dust explosion prevention work by supplying lecture material, demonstrations, motion pictures, and data on dust explosion hazards.

Office of Education—*Department of Interior*

Co-operates with cities in developing training programs for firemen and publishes a textbook for teaching fire fighting.

Maintains a staff of instructors who aid, through state vocational boards, in conducting local training schools for firemen.

PUBLIC WORKS

American Public Works Association—*850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Maintains information service on public works and municipal engineering problems.

Prepares special reports on current problems and collects data on costs and methods of public works departments.

Prepares and distributes standard specifications for various types of public works construction.

Prepares and distributes manuals of practice for selected fields of public works activity.

Conducts research in public works and municipal engineering administration and methods.

American Engineering Council—*744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.*

Recommends, on request of municipal officials, consulting engineers or engineering firms for specific kinds of municipal work.

Obtains information from bureaus of the federal government on the request of municipal officials.

Appoints through its member organizations engineering committees to study problems in any locality in which an engineering society is located.

American Road Builders' Association—*National Press Building, Washington, D. C.*

Makes available through its several research committees valuable reports relating to the construction and maintenance of streets and highways.

Highway Research Board, National Research Council—*2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.*

Serves as a clearing house for highway and municipal engineers on highway research information relating to finance, economics, design, material, construction, maintenance, traffic, and soils investigations.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Conducts surveys of public works and municipal engineering administration and methods.

Installs comprehensive records, cost accounting, and general accounting systems.

Distributes standard cost ledger, individual equipment, and other record forms.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE—*Department of Agriculture*

Advises on methods of eradication and control of insects which interfere with the successful operation of sewage disposal plants.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS—*Department of Agriculture*

Aids in the selection of airport sites as concerns soil conditions.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION—*Department of Agriculture*

Issues publications, as well as releases to the press and radio, covering such subjects as highway construction and rural engineering.

Issues information on prevention of soil erosion (including silting of city water reservoirs) through use of various engineering and vegetative methods.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

Advises municipalities on request regarding all matters pertaining to control of soil erosion on agricultural lands, soil and moisture conservation, flood prevention, water supply protection, and protection of stream channels, municipal reservoirs, and irrigation systems from damage by silt.

Supplies adequate information on the nature and extent of erosion in any locality in the country.

Extends to state, county, and city governments the use of and extensive collection of aerial photographic maps of scattered areas throughout the United States, totalling 362,260 square miles.

WEATHER BUREAU—*Department of Agriculture*

Supplies basic meteorological information which enables municipal officials to plan for snow removal, protection of water-cooled gasoline engines, protection of undried concrete paving work and sewer excavations, the shifting of laborers from work hampered by the weather to work necessitated by the weather, and more effective methods of heating buildings and of constructing sewers.

Furnishes data regarding rainfall which are useful in selecting reservoir sites and in connection with construction of water works, bridges, and culverts and storm sewer systems.

Furnishes river data which are utilized by filtration plants in developing methods of purifying water used for drinking purposes.

Furnishes river data which are necessary in studies of stream flows, dredging operations, dam construction, and in practically every phase of bridge building, levee work, and general river improvement.

(Above information available by telephone any hour of the day from nearest weather bureau office, by correspondence, and from daily weather maps.)

Bureau of Air Commerce—*Department of Commerce*

Assists municipalities through correspondence in connection with their airport problems.

Co-operates in Works Progress Administration airport development program by examining proposed new airport and improvement projects to determine suitability from the technical viewpoint, in so far as aëronautics is concerned.

Sends representatives in the case of scheduled air line terminals to inspect airports or proposed sites.

Inspects scheduled air transport airports for compliance with minimum requirements governing their use as airline stops.

Publishes bulletins on the design and management of airports and a bulletin listing all the airports in the United States and their facilities; also issues weekly notices of new airports and navigation aids.

Furnishes information for use in establishing roof markings to identify cities for airmen in flight.

Maintains a register of licensed and identified aircraft and licensed airmen; furnishes information with respect to these licenses upon request.

Bureau of Public Roads—*Department of Agriculture*

Supervises the administration of federal aid for highways and for elimination of hazards at grade crossings, in the various states, part of which is expended within cities.

Supplies data on results of research on problems of highway design, construction, administration, and finance.

Complies with all municipal requests for information which it has available, although primarily concerned with rural roads and their extension into and through cities.

Bureau of Lighthouses—*Department of Commerce*

Consults with and furnishes information to municipal or related local authorities regarding the establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation required for municipal purposes.

Prescribes and issues regulations for the lighting of bridges maintained by municipalities over navigable waters.

Furnishes to municipalities at reasonable cost buoys and other special equipment that are not usually obtainable in the general market.

Co-operates with municipalities on all lighthouse matters, through district offices maintained in principal sea and lake ports.

National Bureau of Standards—*Department of Commerce*

Offers facilities of the largest public testing laboratory in the country, for a charge, to any municipality which wishes to have materials tested, when other laboratories are not available.

Coast and Geodetic Survey—*Department of Commerce*

Furnishes available control data (triangulation and leveling) to municipalities, as a basis for local surveys. Has published a manual on city surveys (Special Publication 91); and three publications on the use of plane coordinates, which revolutionize the use of horizontal control data by cities (Special Publications 193-195, Manual of Plane-Coordinate Computation, Manual of Traverse Computation on the Lambert Grid, Manual of Traverse Computation on the Transverse Mercator Grid).

Issues complete nautical charts of the coasts of the United States and possessions, including large-scale harbor charts, fishing charts, special charts, and intracoastal waterway charts. Collects and publishes tide and current data and Coast Pilots for these coasts.

Provides upon request copies of original topographic and field records of conditions when surveys were made. Copies of a series of such sheets for the same area, covering resurveys at irregular intervals, are invaluable for use in litigation over land ownership, and studies of coastal erosion.

Makes available a series of 87 aeronautical charts from various sources for the area they cover which are useful as geographic maps in addition to their primary purpose—charts prepared for the aviator.

Supplies information on magnetic observations of changes in the earth's magnetism and also information of value to those charged with safeguarding communities against earthquake damage.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Makes studies of individual ports which are published and made available at low price.

Advises with local communities regarding the appropriate location and plan of construction of wharves, piers, and water terminals.

Investigates any matters that may tend to promote or encourage the use by vessels of ports adequate to care for the freight which would naturally pass through such ports.

Promotes all matters pertaining to development of adequate and efficient merchant marine.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS

Makes loans or grants, or both, to aid in financing the construction of public works projects eligible for inclusion in the comprehensive program of public works prepared pursuant to Section 202 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which may include construction, repair and improvement of public highways and parkways, public buildings, low-rent housing projects and any publicly owned instrumentalities and facilities, such as bridges, tunnels, docks, viaducts, waterworks, sewer systems, canals, markets, gas and electric, heat, light and power plants, etc.

Makes loans or grants, or both, to finance useful public works projects under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

Advises with cities upon request on problems relating to inland water terminal facilities.

BUREAU OF MINES—*Department of Interior*

Conducts research on the solution of problems involving dangerous accumulation of sewer gas and sewer gas explosions.

Advises with cities on the safe storage and use of explosives in blasting for city developments and roadways.

General Land Office—*Department of Interior*

Leases for public aviation fields any contiguous unreserved and unappropriated lands not exceeding 640 acres.

Geological Survey—*Department of Interior*

Publishes topographic and other maps, and many reports on geology, mineral and water resources, stream flow records, and the utilization and control of waters which are helpful to public works departments.

Furnishes information as to practical sources and available amounts of needed mineral supplies which are useful for road building material.

Coast Guard—*Treasury Department*

Regulates movements and anchorages of vessels in ports and harbors where federal regulations are in force.

Advises cities on all marine affairs.

Assists in ice-breaking operations in channels and harbors.

Procurement Division—*Treasury Department*

Sells to cities at prices not less than 50 per cent of the appraised value certain surplus federal buildings and sites which have been supplanted by new structures.

Deeds to municipalities, without cost, such areas of surplus federal building sites as may be desired for a comprehensive street widening program.

Sells surplus real property at public sale to the highest responsible bidder upon such terms and after such public advertisement as the director of procurement may deem in the public interest.

Chief of Engineers—*War Department*

Co-operates with municipal authorities through its district and division engineers in furnishing information pertaining to the lay-out of port improvements, harbor lines, location of bridges, piers, wharves, and terminal facilities, regulations for the operation of bridges over navigable waters, and the issuance of federal permits for structures or changes in navigable waters.

Prepares detailed engineering data on flood control on streams throughout the United States in the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River and the Sacramento River.

Prepares detailed engineering data which may be examined by municipal officials at district and division offices on the preservation and maintenance of rivers and harbors, and inland and intra-coastal waterways, including the extent and depth of channels, breakwaters, locks and dams, and laws pertaining to traffic regulations and commerce.

Executes surveys of streams and waterways for the formulation of plans and improvements in the interest of navigation, power development, flood control, irrigation, and publishes data relating to tidal variation at ports.

Issues an annual report and a series of publications describing the port facilities, harbor capacity, and transportation and rail terminals for ports and harbors on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts, the Great Lakes, and Inland Waterways, including annual commerce and its value.

REGULATORY INSPECTION

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—*Department of Agriculture*

Assists in drafting building code provisions for the control of insects which destroy timbers in buildings, such as termites.

Suggests remedies for the control of insects which become municipal problems.

National Bureau of Standards—*Department of Commerce*

Co-operates with cities in the formulation and administration of safety codes for the regulation of elevators, dumb waiters, escalators, window cleaning, etc., many of which have been prepared by the Bureau.

Assists municipalities with problems arising in the preparation and revision of building and plumbing codes.

Collects and disseminates information on the status of building and plumbing code requirements with particular reference to extent and deviation from established standards.

Encourages the use of standards for quality of building materials and standard methods of testing.

Assists cities in the drafting and administration of weights and measures ordinances.

Bureau of Mines—*Department of Interior*

Makes studies and issues reports on efficiency in the use of fuels, which enable cities to attack the problem of smoke abatement.

Conducts research and investigations on problems relating to safety and health in the driving and in the ventilation of tunnels.

Bureau of Labor Statistics—*Department of Labor*

Issues publications relating to safety codes in a wide range of fields.

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

American Water Works Association—29 *West 39 Street, New York City*

Makes available information on standard practices in water works management and prepares standard specifications.

Answers inquiries on all matters pertaining to water works.

American Gas Association—420 *Lexington Avenue, New York City*

Makes available at low cost a large number of technical bulletins and pamphlets on gas company operations.

Edison Electric Institute—420 *Lexington Avenue, New York City*

Makes available at low cost a large number of technical bulletins and pamphlets on the management and operation of electric light and power plants.

National Board of Fire Underwriters—85 *John Street, New York City*

Furnishes advisory service on the adequacy and effectiveness of water supply systems.

Public Administration Service—850 *East 58 Street, Chicago*

Surveys organization, administration, and financial operations of utilities.

Designs and installs billing, finance, accounting, and cost systems.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP LEAGUE OF AMERICA—*127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago*

Assists individuals, organizations, municipal, district, state, and federal authorities with information, legal, engineering, financing, co-operative public purchasing, and other services required in the acquisition and successful operation of municipal and public projects.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—*Department of Agriculture*

Comprehensive information is issued on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, market prices, etc. of a large number of farm products.

Information is furnished and advice given upon request on various purchasing and marketing problems.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

Protects watersheds within the national forests, upon which many municipalities are dependent for water supply.

Issues permits for the development of municipal water supply systems in national forests.

Furnishes technical assistance and advice to municipalities on watershed protection problems.

Makes investigations which are requisite to the issuance of special permits to municipalities by the Federal Power Commission for the use of water power from national forest streams.

Co-operates with municipal relief and welfare authorities in providing unemployment relief work.

FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD—*Department of Commerce*

Grants to corporations, both public and private, the privilege of establishing, operating, and maintaining foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to ports of entry under the jurisdiction of the United States.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—*Department of Commerce*

Collects and distributes information regarding standards for electric and gas service.

Conducts research on methods of reducing the losses which result from corrosion of underground pipe-lines, including natural soil corrosion and electrolysis which occurs when current utilized by utilities is returned to the power plant via gas and water pipes and cables.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Issues licenses to municipalities permitting the use of public lands for the construction, operation, and maintenance of dams, water conduits, reservoirs, power houses, transmission lines, and other works necessary or convenient for the generation of electricity by water power.

Issues licenses permitting the construction of projects on navigable streams or other waters under federal jurisdiction.

Prescribes an accounting system for a municipal plant having a license from the Federal Power Commission.

Provides to any interested city a system of accounts now in preparation that will be applicable in its major features to any municipality operating its own electrical plant.

Compiles and analyzes the rates charged for electrical energy by private and municipal corporations.

Compiles and issues monthly and periodical reports of the "Production of Electricity for Public Use in the United States," which includes the output of municipal as well as privately owned generating stations.

FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Makes loans or grants or both, to aid in financing the construction or improvement of public utilities.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Proceeds against those employing unfair methods of competition and unlawful price discriminations if such proceedings are in the interest of the public.

Investigates conditions in interstate trade and industry, such as the Power and Gas Inquiry.

BUREAU OF MINES—*Department of Interior*

Conducts research the results of which are distributed in technical publications on the technology of natural gas and artificial city gas.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE—*Department of the Interior*

Issues permits on public land, and in some cases on reserved land, for reservoirs, ditches, pumping and power plant sites, and pipelines and transmission lines.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—*Department of Interior*

Gives information as to practical sources and available amounts of natural gas.

Co-operates with cities on a share-the-cost basis in the investigation of surface and underground waters with reference to their quantity, quality, availability, control, and utilization.

Co-operates with municipalities in examining geological conditions that affect the suitability of areas or sites for reservoirs, dams, and aqueducts.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—*Department of Interior*

Sells under contract surplus electric power to cities located near its projects.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Prescribes for interstate carriers accounting classifications which also are used by municipal traction departments.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—*Department of Labor*

Publishes regularly information concerning typical bills and wages in municipal utilities.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Receives applications for the loan of funds for construction of rural distribution systems in areas not now served by central station service; passes upon such applications with view of determining whether or not the projects will be self-liquidating on a 20-year, low-interest basis; and lends money for such projects as meet this requirement.

Assists borrowers of funds in certain engineering and legal phases of the projects.

Tennessee Valley Authority

Sells electric power to cities and other local public agencies, the resale rate formulas and accounting methods of the distributing agency being stipulated in the wholesale power contract.

Furnishes information regarding valuation, cost, and rates for electric service in communities purchasing power from the Authority, as well as full information as to its own operations in its navigation and flood control program, the disposition of power, manufacture and disposition of phosphatic fertilizers, its regional planning studies, and related activities.

Co-operates with municipalities affected by or participating in the Authority's program of flood control, navigation, erosion control, the disposal of surplus power and related projects in the drainage basin of the Tennessee River, and in adjoining territory, including parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky.

EDUCATION

Department of Superintendence, N. E. A.—*1201, 16 Street, NW, Washington, D. C.*

Aids superintendents by means of bibliographies, reports, and statistical tabulations on questions met in administering local school systems.

Makes available practical material on such subjects as school finance, teacher participation, public relations, and school budgets.

American Association for Adult Education—*60 East 42 Street, New York City*

Offers free information service on all forms of adult education.

Arranges conferences and co-operates with local communities in the organization of study groups or the establishment of special agencies for adult education.

American Council on Education—*744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.*

Acts as a general clearing house for educational problems in all fields.

Directs the American Youth Commission which is concerned with agencies and problems of youth.

Interprets the functions and organization of educational agencies in relation to law.

Offers comprehensive financial advice to educational institutions and agencies through the financial advisory service.

Prepares guides to educational films.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers—*1201, 16 Street, NW, Washington, D. C.*

Publishes books and pamphlets which are designed to give assistance in the organization and procedure of local parent-teachers' units, essential information on committee activities and projects, and source material for building programs and parent education leadership material.

Offers at low cost a series of correspondence courses designed to give instruction on various important phases of parent-teacher work.

National Education Association—*1201, 16 Street, NW, Washington, D. C.*

Answers inquiries on public education.

Conducts studies and makes available material on school legislation, school finance systems, teacher tenure, and retirement.

Conducts through its Research Division a biennial survey of salaries paid school employees (latest 1936-37).

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Surveys school organization, administrative methods, and financial problems.

Prepares and installs improved systems of business management, personnel administration, budgeting and accounting, statistics, and cost reporting.

FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Makes loans or grants or both, to aid in financing the construction or improvement of public school buildings.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION—*Department of Interior*

Conducts school surveys at the request of municipal school authorities, paying the salaries of members of its own staff who participate in the survey, all other costs being met by the local authorities.

Acts at nominal cost in a consultative capacity on any proposed plans for education and makes recommendations.

Advises school systems on problems of uniform records and accounts.

Answers inquiries on any phase of public school administration and supervision, curriculum, parent education, finance, and buildings.

Publishes annually about thirty bulletins containing information on municipal school administration such as teacher retirement plans, teaching by radio, selection and appointment of teachers, school organization, etc.

Advises cities on types and source of visual educational material (traveling photograph exhibits, slides, movies, maps, charts) available for loan to public schools by various federal agencies.

Encourages and aids in the establishment of public forums for the impartial discussion of important public questions.

Co-operates with local communities on vocational problems, but only through state vocational boards.

Assists local vocational educational agencies in training programs to enable workers to improve their ability on the job.

Participates in local surveys of facilities for vocational education to the extent that its funds and personnel permit.

Maintains an educational library of about 200,000 volumes which may be consulted in Washington or through the inter-library loan system.

Produces and broadcasts five programs each week over coast-to-coast networks to demonstrate successful educational broadcasting techniques.

Maintains a script exchange service through which educators may obtain educational radio scripts.

Conducts, in co-operation with New York University, a radio workshop, open to those who want to prepare themselves for educational broadcasting.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE—*Department of Labor*

Promotes instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of applicants for naturalization through co-operation with public school systems.

Publishes and distributes *The Federal Textbook on Citizenship Training* free to candidates for citizenship in public school classes.

Smithsonian Institution

Answers inquiries from municipal museums regarding scientific questions such as names of objects of natural history, and identification of other material, etc.

Distributes to other museums duplicate specimens where available, thus enabling them to build up better collections.

Advises with and assists through conference and correspondence on problems confronting cities regarding the establishment of museums.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

American Library Association—*520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago*

Gives free advisory and information service on library administration, development, and establishment (directly or in co-operation with state library extension agencies).

Co-operates with library or governmental officials, on request, in making library surveys.

Maintains free personnel service which aids librarians seeking positions and libraries needing librarians and assistants.

Publishes and sells books, periodicals, and pamphlets on adult education, book selection, and all phases of library administration.

Public Administration Service—*850 East 58 Street, Chicago*

Conducts surveys of public library administrative methods and organization.

Designs and installs improved administrative, financial, accounting, records, and statistics systems.

Public Document Clearing House—*State House, Providence, Rhode Island*

Promotes and arranges for the exchange of public documents among state and university libraries.

Has recently published complete check lists of published session laws and statutes of various states. List of Senate and House Journals and other documenting lists in preparation.

Library of Congress

Sells to city libraries at cost printed catalog cards for books acquired.

Loans certain books ('the unusual book for the unusual need') to city libraries under the inter-library loan plan.

Assists city libraries with an extensive bibliographic service.

Distributes free of charge such of its own publications as may seem to be of value to city libraries.

Exchanges duplicates with city libraries.

Provides information on the cataloging of periodicals, maps, and manuscripts, and on classification schemes.

Through its Union Catalog assists city libraries in locating books important to research to be found in other libraries.

Furnishes substantially at cost photo duplicates of materials in the collections when needed for use in investigations of a serious literary or scientific character.

Serves as a bureau of information in all matters involving the serious use of books.

Standards and Specifications*

Sources of standards and specifications prepared by governmental agencies, organizations of public officials, technical societies, and trade associations, mainly those used in public purchasing. For a discussion of standards and specifications see page 518 this YEAR BOOK.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF COMMODITY SPECIFICATIONS. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Miscellaneous Publication No. 130. 1932. 548pp. $1.75. (Revision begun early in 1937.)

This volume classifies and indexes more than 6,000 standards and specifications including methods of testing prepared by national technical societies and trade associations as well as standards and purchase specifications formulated by those agencies authorized to speak for the federal government as a whole. This directory does not reproduce the actual specifications but lists them according to titles, designating numbers and sponsoring organizations, as well as an outline of the scope and directions for obtaining actual copies of the documents themselves. Since every accredited specification available is listed together with its sources, this volume is an invaluable document to the purchasing official in locating specifications for local use.

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NON-METALLIC MINERALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Miscellaneous Publication No. 110. 1930. 680pp. $2.75.

Includes in full or in form of adequate abstracts the substance of every nationally recognized specification embraced within the numerical classification designated 500 to 599 in the National Directory of Commodity Specifications mentioned above.

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Miscellaneous Publication No. 120. 1933. 1359pp. $3.

In this volume are reproduced the substance and form of all available nationally recognized specifications for commodities embraced within the numerical classification designated as 600 to 699 in the National Directory of Commodity Specifications. It contains 1,600 specifications and standards prepared by over 80 nationally recognized organizations authorized to speak for industry or for the federal government as a whole.

STANDARDS YEARBOOK, 1933. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Miscellaneous Publication No. 139. 1933. 255pp. $1.

* Prepared with the aid of the National Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Standards Association, and the city purchasing agent of Milwaukee.

In this seventh and latest edition of this yearbook are outlined the activities and accomplishments of not only the bureaus and agencies of the federal government, but also those of states and counties. It contains a résumé of the standardization work of scientific and technical societies and trade associations in the United States. A brief account of international co-operation in standardization is followed by a summary of the activities of the national standards associations of the various countries.

DIRECTORY OF COMMERCIAL TESTING AND COLLEGE RESEARCH LABORATORIES. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. July 25, 1936. 65pp. 15 cents.

Contains information concerning 244 commercial testing laboratories with 67 branch laboratory offices and also a list of the laboratories in 200 colleges. These laboratories are prepared to test various kinds of commodities and determine whether or not they comply with purchase specifications. The name of the official in charge of each laboratory is given together with indications as to the types of commodities which each is willing and able to test.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF GUARANTEED MATERIALS—CERTIFICATION PLAN. Letter Circular No. 256a and Supplements 2—12; Outline of Certification Plan. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

In order to facilitate the use of nationally recognized standards and specifications among tax-supported agencies (federal, state, county, and municipal) the National Bureau of Standards inaugurated the certification plan. In carrying out this plan the Bureau compiles and distributes to governmental purchasing agencies lists of manufacturers who have expressed their desire to be listed as sources of supply of commodities covered by selected federal specifications and commercial standards. In addition, these manufacturers are willing, when requested to do so by the purchaser, to certify that materials delivered by them on contracts based on these specifications and standards comply with the requirements thereof, and are so guaranteed by them. The certification plan has already been applied to more than 570 federal specifications and commercial standards. Copies of any or all of these lists, to which additions are being made from time to time, can be obtained upon request. This service to governmental purchasing agencies tends to promote real economy in that real competitive bidding can be invited and satisfactory material can be insisted upon. By taking full advantage of the certification plan and the issuance of certificates by the manufacturers, the need for testing on the part of purchasers can be minimized. A classified index of federal specifications and commercial standards to which the certification plan has been applied can be obtained upon request from the National Bureau of Standards.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS. Letter Circular 354 revised to January 1, 1937. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Free.

The National Bureau of Standards aids commercial groups in the voluntary establishment of grade, quality, and other standards as a national basis for marketing commodities. Sixty such standards covering a large variety of commodities have been established, and the certification plan has been applied to 45 of these standards. Lists of "willing to certify" manufacturers covering these commercial standards are distributed from time to time among public purchasing agencies. These standards afford to purchasing agents a ready means for checking or inspecting the grade or quality of the material delivered on contract based on commercial standards.

Simplified Practice—Its Purpose and Application. Letter Circular No. 456. A List of Simplified Practice Recommendations, Letter Circular No. 345. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Free.

The first publication explains the program for the elimination of excessive and needless varieties of sizes, types, and dimensions of manufactured products. The second publication lists 165 practice recommendations which have been established by the National Bureau of Standards. These simplified practice recommendations are of direct interest to municipal purchasing agents for they aid in conserving public funds in the work of procurement.

Federal Specifications. Federal Standard Stock Catalog Price List 75. Fourth Edition, September, 1936. 26pp. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Free.

The federal government, acting through the Federal Specifications Executive Committee of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, has promulgated and established 1,033 federal specifications covering a wide range of commodities. Many state and city purchasing agents base the contracts for their purchases almost exclusively on these specifications. All federal specifications are issued in printed form and are obtainable at a nominal price per copy from the Superintendent of Documents. Any state, county, or municipal purchasing agent can request that his name be placed on the mailing list to receive announcements of new or revised specifications and thus keep abreast of current specifications used by the federal government.

The National Bureau of Standards has issued various research and scientific papers, circulars, and miscellaneous publications dealing with the methods of testing numerous materials and commodities such as ink, paper, tires, soap, etc. A list of these publications together with the price of each may be obtained from the Bureau.

Book of A. S. T. M. Standards. Part I, Metals, 910pp., $7.50; Part II, Non-Metallic Materials, 1480pp., $7.50. 1936. Both parts, $14, cloth. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia.

Of the 181 standards in Part I, 109 cover ferrous metals, steel, wrought iron, pig iron, iron castings, and mineral alloys, while 60 relate to non-ferrous metals and aluminum alloys, copper and coke alloys, lead, etc. Part II includes 335 standards and specifications, test methods, and definitions covering many widely-used materials such as cement, concrete, coal, paint, rubber products, etc. This is probably the most important publication in the engineering materials field. Many of the standards given are referred to in building codes. For example, Miami's building code refers to 26 of these A. S. T. M. Standards, the New York City building code to 27, and the Cincinnati building code to 29 A. S. T. M. Standards. These volumes are issued once every three years and supplements issued in each of the two intervening years are free to purchasers of the two volumes.

A. S. T. M. Methods of Chemical Analysis of Metals. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. 1936. 254pp. Cloth, $2.50.

This book gives all chemical test methods for ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

SPECIAL COMPILATIONS OF STANDARDS. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia.

Seven volumes have been issued, each volume making available in completed form all A. S. T. M. standards on a specific subject. These standards are (1) Petroleum Products and Lubricants (1936) 60 standards, 378pp., $2; (2) Electrical Insulating Materials (1936) 35 standards, 335pp., $2; Textile Materials (1936) 45 standards, 300 pp., $2; (3) Coal and Coke (1936) 24 standards, 145pp., $1.25; (4) Preservative Coatings (1935) 103 standards, 385pp., $1.75; (5) Rubber Products (1935) 22 standards, 200pp., $1.25; and (6) Refractory Materials (1935) 21 standards, 143 pp., $1.

INDEX TO A. S. T. M. STANDARDS AND TENTATIVE STANDARDS. Issued yearly. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. 1937. 120 pp. Sent free on request.

Gives detailed references to publications where all A. S. T. M. standards and tentative standards are published. Lists standards under specific materials headings.

BOOK OF A. S. T. M. TENTATIVE STANDARDS. Issued yearly. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. 1936 edition. 264 tentative standards. Over 1,400pp. Cloth binding, $8. Heavy paper cover, $7.

Gives in their latest form A. S. T. M. tentative specifications, methods of tests, and definitions of terms. These tentative standards, issued as proposed standards, embody the latest thoughts and practices and find important applications throughout industry.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION. The Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. Available separately at a nominal price; $3 for a complete set. Published in 1937.

There are 22 standard specifications covering the construction of pavements including sub-grading for pavements, sidewalks, and curbs, brick pavement, and bituminous paving.

LIST OF AMERICAN STANDARDS. Available free from American Standards Association, 29 West 39 Street, New York.

This list includes 350 approved American Standards in the fields of civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, transportation, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, textile industry, mining, wood industry, petroleum, gas burning appliances, and safety codes. The list is in numerical order with a subject index and shows the title and price of each standard.

The American Standards Association (ASA) is a member of the International Standards Association, to which the national standardizing bodies of 19 countries belong. The ASA represents American Industry in international standardizing matters. There are 26 national standardizing bodies in the world, and the ASA co-operates with all of them and maintains a complete file of all standards approved by the standardizing bodies of each of these foreign countries. In some instances, English translations are available; the document is always available in the language of the country of origin. Copies of these are available for sale or loan upon request.

LIST OF TECHNICAL STANDARDS IN THE FIRE FIELD

(This list, prepared with the co-operation of the National Fire Protection Association, indicates the type and scope of standards in one field. Similar lists could be prepared for other fields. Many of these standards are available in reports above.)

STANDARDS RELATING TO BUILDING CODES

National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

—Building and Housing Series: BH8 Recommended Practice for the Arrangement of Building Codes, 10 cents; BH18 Recommended Minimum Requirements for small Dwelling Construction, 10 cents; BH7 Minimum Live Loads allowable for use in Design of Buildings, 10 cents; BH13 Recommended Minimum Requirements for Plumbing, 35 cents; and BH14 Recommended Minimum Requirements for Fire Resistance in Buildings, 10 cents; M151 Design and Construction of Building Exits, 10 cents.

—Simplified Practice Recommendations: R3 Metal Lath, 1928; R7 Face Brick and Common Brick, 1923; R12 Hollow Building Tile, 1926; R13 Structural Slate, 1928; R14 Roofing Slate, 1928; R16 Lumber, 1929, 15 cents; R26 Steel Reinforcing Bars, 1930; R32 Concrete Building Units, 1924; R38 Sand Lime Brick, 1925; R53 Steel Spiral Rods, 1932; and R78 Iron and Steel Roofing, 1928. 5 cents each.

American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. Specifications:

—Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, C19-33 Joint Production of A.S.T.M., N.F.P.A., N.B.F.U., Und. Lab., and U.S. Dept. Com. under A.S.A. procedure.)

—Concrete Reinforcing, A15-35, A16-35, A82-34.

—Steel and Iron Work, A9-36, A27-36T, A48-36.

—Cast Iron Pipe, A44-04, A74-29.

—Cement, Mortar and Plasters, C9-30, C77-32, C10-09, C5-26, C6-31, C61-30.

—Gypsum, C28-30, C35-36T, C36-34, C37-34, C52-33, C26-33.

—Concrete, C33-36T, C31-33, C39-33, C42-31, C29-27, C30-22, C40-33, C41-36, D136-28, D138-32T, C58-28, C58-28T, E13-28T.

—Brick and Tile, C62-30, C55-34, C73-30, C67-36T, C34-36, C56-36, C57-36, C43-36.

—Lumber, D245-36T, D143-27, D198-27, D9-30.

—Roofing (Asphalt, etc.), D312-35T, D251-36T, D252-36T, D224-35T, D248-35T, D225-35T, D249-35T, D226-27, D227-27, D250-27, D146-27, D228-33T, D272-34.

—Fire Hose, D296-35.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 West 39 Street, New York.

—Boiler Construction Code, 1927.

—Safety Code for Elevators (Joint production with Am. Inst. Architects and under A.S.A. procedure). ASA-A17-1931. $1.

American Concrete Institute, 7400 Second Blvd., Detroit. Joint Code of Building Regulations for Reinforced Concrete, 1928.

American Institute of Steel Construction, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. Standard Specification for Structural Steel in Buildings, 1936.

American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, 51 Madison Avenue, New York. Gravity Warm Air Systems in Residences, 1931.

Underwriters' Laboratories, 207 East Ohio Street, Chicago.

—Lists of Inspected Appliances: Electrical, 1936; Fire Protection, 1937.

National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston.

Note: Many of the following standards have received approval and adoption by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Such are indicated by the letters "NBFU" in parenthesis. Those prepared under procedure of the American Standards Association are similarly indicated "ASA."

—National Electrical Code, 1935 (NBFU-ASA) ASA-C1-1935. 5 cents.

—Power Operated Ventilating, Air Conditioning, Dust, Stock, and Vapor Removal Systems, 1936 (NBFU-ASA).

—Protection of Openings in Walls and Partitions Against Fire (Fire Doors, etc.) 1935 (NBFU).

—Automatic Sprinkler Equipments, 1936 (NBFU).

—Standpipe and Hose Systems, 1931 (NBFU).

—Building Exits Code, 1936. 75 cents. (ASA).

—Piping and Fittings for City Gas, 1932 (NBFU-ASA) ASA-227-1933. 35 cents.

—Emergency Gas Shut-Off Valves, 1924 (NBFU).

—Garages, 1932 (NBFU).

—Gravity and Pressure Tanks, Towers, etc., 1931 (NBFU).

—National Standard Fire Hose Couplings and Fire Department Hose Connections for Sprinkler and Standpipe Systems, 1935 (NBFU-ASA) ASA-326-1935. 25 cents.

—Outside Protection, Private Underground Pip-

ing Systems Supplying Water for Fire Extinguishment, 1931 (NBFU).
—Centrifugal Fire Pumps, 1933 (NBFU).
—First Aid Fire Appliances, 1932 (NBFU).
—Proprietary, Auxiliary and Local (Signaling) Systems for Watchman, Fire Alarm and Supervisory Service, 1931 (NBFU).
—Central Station Protective Signaling Systems for Watchman, Fire Alarm and Supervisory Service, 1931 (NBFU).
—Hose Houses for Mill Yards, 1926 (NBFU).
—Piers and Wharves, 1935 (NBFU).
—Recommended Good Practice Requirements for Building Construction Operations, 1935, 10 cents.
—Lightning Safety Code, 1933 (ASA), 10 cents.
—Specifications for Private Residences, 1925, 15 cents.
—Vault Construction, Protection of Records, 1936, 50 cents.
—Specifications for Standard Industrial Buildings, 1929, 15 cents.
—Suggested Ordinance Prohibiting Wooden Shingle Roofs.
National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York.
—Recommended Building Code, 1934.
—Standard Ordinances for Chimney Construction, 1927.
—Airplane Hangars, 1930.
—Incinerators, 1935.
—Merchandise Vaults, 1930.
—Suggested Fire Prevention Ordinance, 1933.
—Pyroxylin Lacquer Manufacturing Plants, 1930.
—Multiple Refrigeration Systems, 1930.

STANDARDS RELATING TO FIRE PREVENTION CODES

National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston.
—Suggested Ordinance Establishing a Bureau of Fire Prevention, 1933 (NBFU).
—Suggested Ordinance on Explosives (Published by the Institute of Makers of Explosives, 103 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., as amended Pamphlet No. 4), 1926.
—Suggested Fireworks Ordinance, 1933.
—Suggested Ordinance Regulating Flammable Liquids, 1937, 15 cents.
—Suggested Ordinance Regulating Automobile Tank Trucks and Tank Trailers, 1933.
—Suggested Ordinance Regulating Oil Burning Equipments, 1934 (NBFU), 10 cents.
—Suggested Ordinance Regulating Stove or Range Oil Burners, 1934 (NBFU), 10 cents.
—Model Fumigation Ordinance, 1934 (NBFU), 10 cents.
—Construction of Rooms, Cabinets and Outside Houses for the Storage of Flammable Liquids, 1928, 15 cents.
—Dry Cleaning and Dry Dyeing Plants, 1936 (NBFU).
—Dip Tanks, 1936 (NBFU).
—Paint Spraying and Spray Booths, 1935 (NBFU).
—Ovens for Japan, Enamel and other Flammable Finishes, 1931 (NBFU).
—Acetylene Equipment for Lighting, Heating and Cooking, 1930 (NBFU).
—Compressed Gas Systems other than Acetylene for Lighting and Heating, 1933 (NBFU).
—Gas Systems for Welding and Cutting, 1936 (NBFU).
—Liquefied Petroleum Gases, 1934 (NBFU).
—Storage and Sale of Pyroxylin Plastics, 1922 (NBFU).
—Storage, Handling and Use of Pyroxylin Plastic in Factories Making Articles Therefrom, 1936 (NBFU).
—Photographic and X-Ray Nitrocellulose Films, 1930 (NBFU).
—Nitrocellulose Motion Picture Film, 1936 (NBFU).
—Safety Codes for Prevention of Dust Explosions (Edition of 1931, Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics No. 562) (NBFU-ASA), 15 cents, and Supplement (edition of 1936) (ASA) 10 cents.
—Combustible Fibres, 1925 (NBFU).
—Gasoline Vapor Gas Machines, Lamps and Systems, 1926 (NBFU).
—Internal Combustion Engines and Coal Gas Producers, 1934 (NBFU).
—A Table of Common Hazardous Chemicals, 1936, 15 cents.
—Carbon Dioxide Fire Extinguishing Systems, 1933 (NBFU).
—Foam Extinguisher Systems, 1936 (NBFU).
—Supervision and Care of Valves Controlling Water Supplies for Private Fire Protection 1931 (NBFU).
—Gasoline Blow Torches and Plumbers Furnaces, 1934 (NBFU-National Safety Council), 5 cents.
—Anaesthetic Gases and Oxygen, 1934 (NBFU) 10 cents.
National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York. Standard Schedule for Grading Cities and Towns of the United States with Reference to Their Fire Defenses and Physical Conditions. 1930. 79pp.
—Suggested Fire Prevention Ordinance, 1933.
—Pyroxylin Lacquer Manufacturing Plants, 1930.
—Multiple Refrigeration Systems, 1930.
Underwriters' Laboratories, 207 East Ohio Street, Chicago. Lists of Inspected Appliances —Electrical, 1936; Fire Protection, 1936; Gas, Oil, and Miscellaneous, 1936.
American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, 27 West 39 Street, New York. Mechanical Refrigeration Safety Code, 1930, 30 cents.

Selected Model Municipal Ordinances

Selected model ordinances prepared by state leagues of municipalities, national organizations, and federal and state governmental agencies. A few of the ordinances listed were designed for the needs of a particular city rather than as models but because of their excellence may well serve as examples for imitation. For a discussion of model ordinances and their application, see page 519 this Year Book. The addresses of state municipal leagues appear on page 158.

ADMINISTRATION

Cincinnati Bureau of Municipal Research. The Administrative Code and Municipal Code of Ordinances. March, 1927. 48pp.

Kansas City, Missouri. Administrative Code of Kansas City, Missouri. April, 1926. 84pp.

Trenton, New Jersey. Administrative Ordinance No. 1: Council-Manager Form of Government. June, 1935. 30pp.

AERONAUTICS

League of Minnesota Municipalities. To Regulate the Operation of Aircraft and to Require the Licensing of Aircraft and Pilots. 2pp. 30 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Municipal Regulation of Aeronautics. The Municipality, April, 1931. pp. 65-6. 25 cents.

Lexington, Kentucky. Ordinance Relating to Use and Operation of Municipal Airport. Kentucky Municipal League. April, 1935. 5pp.

National Association of State Aviation Officials. The Uniform State Aeronautical Regulatory Act. 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago. September, 1934. 7pp.

National Association of State Aviation Officials. The Uniform Aeronautical Regulatory Act. 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago. September, 1936. 10pp.

National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The Uniform Airport Act. 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. July, 1935. 6pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance on Aeronautics. U. S. Bureau of Air Commerce. Suggested city or county aeronautics ordinance and uniform field rules for airports. October, 1929. 10pp.

ANIMALS

League of Kansas Municipalities. An Ordinance Relating to Dogs, Taxing the Owners and Harborers of Dogs. 7pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. An Ordinance Relating to the Keeping of Animals and Fowls. The Municipality, June, 1935, pp. 111, 118-19. 25 cents.

—Model Ordinances on Regulation of Dogs. The Municipality, August, 1929, pp. 216-17, 234-5. 25 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Dead Animal Ordinance. November, 1931. 2pp.

AUCTIONS

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance Pertaining to Auctions. November, 1930. 3pp.

—Model Auctioneer's Ordinance. November, 1930. 3pp.

AWNINGS

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance to Regulate the Construction and Maintenance of Awnings over Sidewalks or Other Public Places. National Municipal Review, Supplement, December, 1935, pp. 759-60.

BILLBOARDS AND SIGNS

Illinois Municipal League. Outdoor Advertising Regulations. (Two suggested ordinances.) July, 1928. 7pp.

Illinois Municipal League. Regulation of Overhanging Signs. (Including model ordinance.) Illinois Municipal Review, July, 1936, pp. 152, 154.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Billboards. 1930. 4pp. 25 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Municipal Regulation of Overhanging Street Signs. (Includes model ordinance.) The Municipality, June, 1936, p. 107.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance Regulating the Construction, Erection, Maintenance, and Use of Signs. February, 1924. 8pp.

—Model Ordinance to License and Regulate Bill Posting, Distributing Advertising Matter, Sign Tacking, and Sign Painting for Advertising Purposes. January, 1924. 5pp.

—Model Ordinances to License and Regulate the Construction, Erection, Alteration, Refacing, Relocation, Reconstruction, Maintenance and Use of Billboards. June, 1923. 8pp.

BUDGET

League of Minnesota Municipalities. To Provide a Budget System for a Municipality. 4pp. 60 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. A Budget Plan for Wisconsin Cities. September, 1932. 22pp. 50 cents.

See also Finance.

BUILDING

Illinois Municipal League. Dangerous Buildings. (Includes Suggested Ordinances.) Illinois Municipal Review, May, 1936, pp. 115-117.

Kentucky Municipal League. Suggested Ordinance Requiring Demolition of Hazardous Buildings and Structures. Kentucky City, March, 1935, p. 20.

League of Nebraska Municipalities. Model Building Code. 1931.

League of Oregon Cities. The Abatement of Building Nuisances (contains a building demolition ordinance). 1936. 5pp. 25 cents.

League of Virginia Municipalities. Model Building Code. 1930. 24pp.

National Board of Fire Underwriters. Recommended Building Code. 85 John Street, New York. 1934. 316pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance Relating to Unsafe Buildings. November, 1930. 2pp.

—Model Ordinance Regulating the Removal of Buildings. September, 1930. 4pp.

New York State Conference of Mayors and State Department of Labor. Model Building Code. To be published in July, 1936.

Pacific Coast Building Officials' Conference. Uniform Building Code. 124 West 4 Street, Los Angeles. 1935. 319pp. $1.

U. S. Department of Commerce. Recommended Minimum Requirements for Fire Resistance in Buildings. 1930. 58pp. 10 cents.

See also Plumbing.

CIVIL SERVICE

League of California Municipalities. Suggested Forms of Civil Service Ordinances (four alternatives). January, 1936.

—Civil Service Rules and Regulations. January, 1936. 22pp.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. To Establish a Classification of Civil Service in Municipality. 7pp. $1.05.

National Civil Service Reform League. Draft of a City Civil Service Law. 521 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1931. 23pp.

COUNCIL

Cincinnati, Ohio. Manual of Legislative Procedure and Rules of Council. City Hall, Cincinnati, 1929. 30pp.

Illinois Municipal League. Procedure of the City Council or Village Board of Trustees. Illinois Municipal Review, June, 1931, pp. 178-9, 184.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Forms of Rules and Order of Business of City Council or Village Trustees. 4pp. 60 cents.

COURTS

Jackson, Michigan. Illustrative Municipal Court Provision. (Charter amendment adopted November 8, 1927.) In R. W. Maddox, Municipal Courts in Michigan. Michigan Municipal League, Ann Arbor, 1931. $1.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Mayor's Court Ordinance. 1935. 6pp. 25 cents.

DANCE HALLS

League of Kansas Municipalities. Model Ordinance Regulating Public Dances. 1936. 11pp. Free to member cities, 75 cents to others.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. An Ordinance to Regulate Public Dances and to License and Regulate Dance Halls. March, 1931. 8pp. 15 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance to Regulate Public Dances and to License and Regulate Public Dance Halls. July, 1923. 6pp.

Quincy, Illinois. An Ordinance Prohibiting Walking Matches, Skating Matches, Marathon Dances, Walkathons, Skatathons and Other Mental and Physical Endurance Contests of Similar Nature. Illinois Municipal Review, July, 1936, p. 154.

ELECTIONS

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. The Election of Village Officials. The Municipality, October, 1932, pp. 194, 202. 25 cents.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING

League of Iowa Municipalities. Electric Installation Ordinance. 1932. 4pp. 25 cents.

National Fire Protection Association. National Electrical Code. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1935. 318pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance for the Examination and Licensing of Electricians. February, 1928. 3pp.

U. S. National Bureau of Standards. National Electrical Safety Code. 1927. 525pp. $1.

FILLING STATIONS

Illinois Municipal League. A Recommended Ordinance Regulating Automobile Filling Stations. November, 1927. 2pp. (Out of print.)

League of Kansas Municipalities. An Ordinance Relating to Motor Vehicle Service Stations, in the Storage and Handling of Inflammable Liquids in Cities. March, 1932. $1.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. To License and Regulate Filling Stations. 3pp. 45 cents.

—To Regulate Curb Gasoline Pumps. 3pp. 45 cents.

New Jersey State League of Municipalities. Gas Filling Station Ordinance. 1931. 8pp.

FINANCE

H. C. Speer & Sons Company. Resolution and Ordinance Providing for Issuance of Bonds to Pay Miscellaneous Claims. First National Bank Building, Chicago. 1935. 4pp.

Morey, Lloyd. A Model Municipal Appropriation Ordinance. Illinois Municipal Review, May-June, 1926, pp. 238-45.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Essential Proceedings and Proof for the Issuance of Bonds. December, 1922. 7pp.

See also Budget.

FIRE ADMINISTRATION

American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Boiler Construction Code. 29 West 39 Street, New York. 1927. 218pp.

Berkeley, California. Fire Prevention Code. 1932. 67pp.

Fire Department Instructors' Conference. Model Ordinance (for volunteer fire departments). Fire Protection, November, 1934.

Illinois Municipal League. City Oil Inspection Ordinance. July, 1927. 4pp.

Kentucky State Fire Marshal. Standards of Safety. Auditor's office, Frankfort, Kentucky. 1929. 109pp.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Fire Department Ordinance. 1935. 6pp. 25 cents.

League of Kansas Municipalities. An Ordinance Relating to Bulk or Wholesale Storage of Flammable Liquids. March, 1932. $1.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Fire Protection and Fire Prevention Ordinances. 1928. 12pp.

—The Regulation of Oil Burner Installations. Ambrose Fuller. 1932. 7pp.

—To Provide for the Establishment of a Volunteer Fire Department. 3pp. 45 cents.

—To Regulate Sending Fire Equipment Outside of Municipal Limits. 2pp. 30 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Outside Fire Aid by Municipalities. Municipality, June, 1930, pp. 127-8, 142-3. 25 cents.

National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York:

—Dwelling House Pamphlet. (A code of suggestions for construction and fire protection.) 124pp. 1928. 20 cents.

—Gas Systems for Welding and Cutting. 22pp.

—Foam Extinguisher System. 29pp.

—Installing of Power Operated Ventilating, Air Conditioning, Dust, Stock and Vapor Removal Systems. 27pp.

—Recommended Building Code. 1934. 316pp.

—Safeguarding Dry Cleaning and Dry Dyeing Plants. 14 pp.

—Sprinkler Systems (Automatic and Open). 77pp.

—Standard Ordinance for Chimney Construction. 1927.

—Suggested Fire Prevention Ordinance. 1934.

—Suggested Ordinances for the Organization and Regulation of Volunteer Fire Departments. 1930. 15pp.

National Fire Protection Association. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston:

—Building Exits Code. 1936. 104pp. 75 cents.

—Individual Liability for Fires Due to Carelessness or Neglect. 1935. 15pp.

—Model Fumigation Ordinance. 1934.

—Oil Burner Ordinances. 1934. 14pp.

—Standard for Construction and Installation of Spark Arresters for Chimneys and Stacks. 7pp. 5 cents.

—Suggested Ordinance Establishing a Bureau of Fire Prevention. 1925. 6pp.

—Suggested Ordinance on Explosives. (Published by the Institute of Makers of Explosives, 103 Park Avenue, New York. 1926.)

—Suggested Ordinance Regulating Automobile Tank Trucks and Tank Trailers. 1933.

—Suggested Ordinance Regulating Flammable Liquids. 1935.

—Suggested Ordinances Prohibiting Wooden Shingle Roofs.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Bonfire Ordinance. November, 1931. 1p.

—MODEL COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL ORDINANCE. September, 1931. 2pp.
—MODEL DRY CLEANING ORDINANCE. December, 1927. 3pp.
—MODEL FALSE FIRE ALARM ORDINANCE. August, 1929. 1p.
—MODEL FIRE HOSE AND APPARATUS ORDINANCE. June, 1931.
—MODEL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU ORDINANCE. August, 1927. 4pp.
—MODEL GAS TUBING ORDINANCE. April, 1927. 4pp.
—MODEL ORDINANCE ON FIRE SERVICE OUTSIDE OF CITY LIMITS. October, 1927. 1p.
—MODEL ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE USE, HANDLING, STORAGE AND SALE OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS AND THE PRODUCTS THEREOF. May, 1927. 16pp.
U. S. Department of Labor. SAFETY CODES FOR THE PREVENTION OF DUST EXPLOSION. 1936. 29pp. 15 cents.
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Kentucky Municipal League. SUGGESTED ORDINANCE FOR LICENSING PIN BALL MACHINES AND SIMILAR DEVICES NOT PROHIBITED BY LAW. Kentucky City, April, 1935.
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League of Minnesota Municipalities. LICENSING AND REGULATING PIN BALL GAMES. Minnesota Municipalities, May, 1935, pp. 197-198.
—TO LICENSE AND REGULATE GAMES OF SKILL. 3pp. 45 cents.
League of Virginia Municipalities. REGULATION OF SLOT MACHINES. 1934. 11pp.

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League of Iowa Municipalities. BARBER ORDINANCE. 1935. 6pp. 25 cents.
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League of Kansas Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO BILLIARD TABLES, POOL TABLES, BILLIARD HALLS AND POOL ROOMS. 5pp.
League of Minnesota Municipalities. TO LICENSE AND REGULATE DEALERS IN USED MOTOR VEHICLES. 4pp. 60 cents.
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—MUNICIPAL LICENSING OF SOFT DRINK VENDORS. 1931. 9pp. 25 cents.
—MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF CLOSING OUT SALES. The Municipality, December, 1934, p. 241. 25 cents.

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—Model Pawnbrokers' Ordinance. October, 1929. 6pp.

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—Two Ordinances on Beer. March 1933. 3pp.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Beer Ordinance. 1935. 3pp. 25 cents.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Licensing and Regulating Liquor Sales in Minnesota Cities and Villages, Including Suggested Ordinances. January, 1934. 29pp.

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—Report of the Governor's Commission on Liquor Control. Recommendations for liquor control. Minnesota Municipalities, December, 1933, pp. 601-608.

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—Suggested Liquor Licensing Ordinance. Minnesota Municipalities, February, 1934, pp. 53-56.

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League of Nebraska Municipalities. Model Liquor Ordinances. Nebraska Municipal Review, June, 1935, pp. 9, 14-16, 25-26.

League of North Dakota Municipalities. Report of Committee on Uniform Ordinances Regulating the Retail Sale of Beer. September, 1933.

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—The Regulation of the Sale of Beer, Light Wines, and Soft Drink Beverages by Wisconsin Cities, Villages, and Towns. June, 1933. 23pp. 25 cents.

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Michigan Municipal League. An Ordinance to Control and Regulate the Traffic in Alcoholic Beverages. May, 1934. 3pp. $1.

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—To Create a City Market. 2pp. 30 cents.

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—Suggestions for an Ordinance to Establish, Locate, Regulate and Maintain a Farmers' Public Market and for Other Purposes. (In Arthur E. Goodwin, Markets: Public and Private. Montgomery Printing Company, Seattle, 1929, pp. 289-298.)

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MOTOR CARRIERS

American Transit Association. MODEL CITY TAXICAB ORDINANCE. 292 Madison Avenue, New York. September, 1934. 37pp.

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Hopkinsville, Kentucky. ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR COMPULSORY PERIODIC TESTING OF MOTOR VEHICLES OWNED AND OPERATED IN CITY FOR DEFECTIVE BRAKES, LIGHTS, etc. January, 1935. 5pp. (Available through Kentucky Municipal League.)

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League of Iowa Municipalities. OFFENSES ORDINANCE. 1932. 8pp. 25 cents.

—NUISANCE ORDINANCE. 1935. 4pp. 25 cents.

League of Kansas Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO PUBLIC OFFENSES IN CITIES OF THE SECOND AND THIRD CLASSES. 1936. 33pp. $2.50.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. NUISANCES—THEIR CLASSIFICATION AND CONTROL. 1932. 7pp.

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League of Wisconsin Municipalities. MUNICIPAL PARK BOARDS. (Includes Model Ordinance.) The Municipality, August, 1936, p. 148.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE USE OF PUBLIC PARKS. May, 1927. 6pp.

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League of Iowa Municipalities. NEW OFFENSE ORDINANCE. American Municipalities, June, 1934, pp. 9-12.

—PEDDLERS ORDINANCE. 1935. 7pp. 25 cents.

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—TRANSIENT DEALING AS A NUISANCE. Minnesota Municipalities, June, 1934, pp. 249-250.

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—Regulation of Transient Merchants, Canvassers, Hawkers, and Peddlers. The Municipality, December, 1930, pp. 265-66, 271. 25 cents.

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American Planning and Civic Association. Model Act to Regulate the Use of Land Abutting on State Highways. Planning Broadcasts, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. October-November, 1936.

Bassett, Williams, Bettman, and Whitten. Model Planning Laws. (Contains municipal zoning and planning enabling acts.) Harvard University Press, 1935. $2.50.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Board of Public Land Commissioners. New Platting Regulations Adopted by the 1935 Session of the Wisconsin Legislature. 1935. 12pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance on City Planning Commission.

Racine, Wisconsin. Platting Guide. City Plan Commission, city hall, Racine. March, 1936. 33pp.

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New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Public Assemblage Ordinance. October, 1929. 3pp.

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American Public Health Association. Progress Report of Sub-committee on Model Health Ordinances. 50 West 50 Street, New York. 1929. 4pp.

Illinois Municipal League. Municipal Regulation of the Manufacture and Sale of Cheese (Includes model Ordinance). Illinois Municipal Review, September, 1936, p. 196.

Illinois Municipal League. Municipal Regulation of the Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream (Includes model ordinance for licensing ice cream manufacturers and model ordinance for licensing ice cream parlors). Illinois Municipal Review, September, 1936, p. 194.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Board of Health. 1934. 4pp. 25 cents.

Pontiac, Michigan. An Ordinance Regulating and Licensing the Selling of Food (No. 885). May, 1935. 13pp.

Troy, Illinois. Troy Foodstuffs Ordinance Upheld (Includes Troy ordinance regulating the vehicles carrying foodstuffs). Illinois Municipal Review, December, 1936, pp. 249-250.

U. S. Public Health Service. Model Mosquito Ordinance. 1928. 4pp. 5 cents.

PUBLIC ORDER

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Municipal Control of Good Order in Public Places. The Municipality, November, 1931, pp. 221-22. 25 cents.

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Associated General Contractors of America. Model Municipal Prequalification Ordinance. Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. 1935. 2pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Contract Forms for Municipal Construction. 1931. 55pp.

See also Waterworks.

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Illinois Municipal League. Regulation of Interference with Radio Reception. Illinois Municipal Review, April, 1930, p. 136.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. To Prohibit Operation of Electrical Machines Causing Radio Interference. 2pp. 30 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance to Regulate the Installation, Maintenance, and Operation of Radio Receiving Equipment. April, 1925. 5pp.

University of Wisconsin, Municipal Information Bureau. Municipal Radio Interference Ordinances. January, 1929. 10pp.

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National Recreation Association. An Ordinance Providing for the Establishment, Maintenance and Conduct of Playground and Recreation System. 1935. 3pp.

National Recreation Association. Model Ordinance: An Ordinance Creating a Public Recreation Board, Prescribing Terms of Members, Organization, Powers and Duties. 315 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1p.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Concerning the Collection, and Disposal of Garbage and Rubbish. 2pp. 30 cents.

—Garbage and Refuse Disposal for Small Municipalities. November, 1926. 7pp.

—To Define Garbage and Regulate Keeping, Gathering and Disposal of Same. 4pp. 60 cents.

—To Establish and Regulate a Municipal Dumping Ground. 3pp. 45 cents.

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Dayton, Ohio. Sewer Rental Ordinance. (No. 13448.) December, 1927.

Effingham, Illinois. An Ordinance Providing for the Regulation and Operation of the Sewerage System. October, 1935. (Available from Illinois Municipal League.)

Findlay, Ohio. An Ordinance Establishing Rates or Charges of Rent to be Paid to the City of Findlay for the Use of Its Sewerage System. (No. 766.) January, 1933. 2pp.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Sewer System Ordinance. 1930. 5pp. 25 cents.

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Michigan Municipal League. Suggested Ordinance Regulating the Use of Sanitary Sewers. June, 1936. 6pp. $1.

Reading, Massachusetts. Rules and Regulations of Sewer Department. 1922. 6pp.

Salem, Illinois. An Ordinance Authorizing the Improvement and Extension of the Sewerage System. (Available from Illinois Municipal League.)

—An Ordinance Providing for Charge for the Use and Service of Sewerage System. December 20, 1934. (Illinois Municipal League.)

SMOKE PREVENTION

Hudson County, New Jersey, Board of Health and Vital Statistics. An Ordinance Relating to Smoke Abatement. 1931. 7pp.

—Rules and Regulations Governing Details of Fuel Burning Equipment Required for Issuance of Permits and Certificates. 1935. 21pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Regulating the Emission of Smoke and Other Noxious Fumes and Material. The Municipality, March, 1931, pp. 47-48, 58-59.

Smoke Prevention Association. Model Smoke Abatement Ordinance. (Included in Manual of Smoke and Boiler Ordinances and Requirements, pp. 66-67.) 139 North Clark Street, Chicago.

U. S. Bureau of Mines. Proposed Standard Smoke Ordinance. Circular 6262. March, 1930. 6pp.

SNOW REMOVAL

League of South Dakota Municipalities. Model Ordinance for Removal of Snow and Ice. League of South Dakota Municipalities Bulletin, February, 1937, pp. 132-133.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Removal of Snow and Ice from Sidewalks. The Municipality, December, 1931, pp. 233, 242. 25 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance to Regulate the

REMOVAL OF SNOW AND ICE FROM SIDEWALKS. April, 1927. 2pp.

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS

Illinois Municipal League. A MODEL ORDINANCE REGULATING THE MAKING OF EXCAVATIONS IN OR TUNNELING UNDER PUBLIC STREETS OR ALLEYS. 1929. 5pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CLEANLINESS OF A CITY AND THE CARE OF ITS STREETS, ALLEYS AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES. February, 1926. 3pp.

—MODEL ORDINANCE REGULATING THE USE OF SIDEWALKS FOR MERCHANDISING. October, 1930. 2pp.

—MODEL ORDINANCE REGULATING USE OF SIDEWALKS FOR MERCHANDISE. National Municipal Review, Supplement, December, 1935. pp. 760-62.

—MODEL ORDINANCE TO PRESERVE GOOD ORDER IN STREETS (playing games). May, 1927. 2pp.

—MODEL ORDINANCE TO REGULATE TEMPORARY OCCUPANCY OF STREETS. December, 1925. 6pp.

—MODEL ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF AWNINGS OVER SIDEWALKS OR OTHER PUBLIC PLACES. December, 1923. 3pp.

—MODEL ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE OPENING AND EXCAVATIONS IN STREETS. March, 1925. 7pp.

—MODEL ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE USE OF STREETS AND PUBLIC PLACES BY PEDESTRIANS. June, 1923. 3pp.

TOURIST CAMPS

League of Minnesota Municipalities. MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF TOURIST CAMPS. June, 1926. 17pp. (Out of print.)

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Colorado Municipal League. UNIFORM TRAFFIC ORDINANCE FOR COLORADO CITIES. May, 1926. 6pp.

Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin. AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF BICYCLES OPERATED UPON THE STREETS OF FT. ATKINSON, AND . . . OPERATION OF SAME UPON CITY STREETS. The Municipality, October, 1936, pp. 223, 234-235.

Grants Pass, Oregon. AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE OPERATION AND MOVEMENT OF BICYCLES ON THE STREETS, ALLEYS, AND PUBLIC PLACES OF THE CITY OF GRANTS PASS, OREGON. 1936. 2pp.

Illinois Municipal League. A UNIFORM ORDINANCE FOR CITIES AND VILLAGES. Illinois Municipal Review, September, 1935.

League of California Municipalities. SUGGESTED TRAFFIC ORDINANCE FOR CALIFORNIA CITIES. July, 1936. 17pp. $1.

League of Kansas Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE REGULATING TRAFFIC. 11pp. 75 cents.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR LICENSING BICYCLES, REGULATING THEIR USE, AND PROVIDING A PENALTY FOR THE VIOLATION THEREOF. 1936. 2pp. 30 cents.

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League of Minnesota Municipalities. REGULATIONS FOR ENTRANCES INTO TRUNK HIGHWAYS. Minnesota Municipalities, May, 1934, p. 191.

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League of Wisconsin Municipalities. MODEL TRAFFIC ORDINANCE. The Municipality, October, 1929. pp. 271-82. 25 cents.

—SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO MODEL TRAFFIC ORDINANCE. The Municipality, September, 1931, p. 187. 25 cents.

Massachusetts Department of Public Works. A STANDARD MUNICIPAL TRAFFIC CODE. October, 1933. 33pp.

MOTOR VEHICLES; CITIES AND TOWNS CONTROL ROUTES AND STOP STATIONS (includes model ordinance). American Municipalities, Marshalltown, Iowa, June, 1936, pp. 11-14.

National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. MODEL TRAFFIC ORDINANCES, AS REVISED AND APPROVED BY THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STREET AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. May 23-25, 1934. 31pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL TRAFFIC ORDINANCE. July, 1928. 9pp.

North Carolina League of Municipalities. MODEL MUNICIPAL TRAFFIC ORDINANCE FOR NORTH CAROLINA CITIES AND TOWNS. December, 1936. 11pp. 50 cents.

TRAILERS

American Municipal Association, American Public Welfare Association, American Society of Planning Officials, National Association of Housing Officials. THE HOUSE TRAILER: ITS EFFECT ON STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT. (Contains ordinances of Miami, Florida, and San Diego, California, and extracts from other municipal trailer regulations.) American Municipal Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. 1937. 32pp. 50 cents.

California State Division of Immigration and Housing. SUGGESTED ORDINANCE COVERING CAMP CARS AND TRAILERS. Building Standards Monthly, 124 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles, January, 1937, p. 4.

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League of Minnesota Municipalities. Regulating the Planting and Care of Shade and Ornamental Trees and Grass Plots. 3pp. 45 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Municipal Control of Street Trees. The Municipality, November, 1930, pp. 245-46.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance to Regulate the Planting, Maintenance, Protection and Control of Shade Trees in City Highways, and Public Places. April, 1923. 6pp.

UTILITIES

Geneseo, Illinois. An Ordinance Providing for the Acquisition and Establishment of Municipal Electric Light and Power Public Utility. Geneseo Republic, February 10, 1933. (Illinois Municipal League.)

League of Minnesota Municipalities. To Establish Rates for Public Services. 3pp. 45 cents.

—To Grant to Municipality the Right to Construct, Install, Maintain, and Operate an Electric Light and Power Generating Plant and Distributing System. 10pp. $1.50.

—To Regulate the Municipal Water and Light System. 6pp. 90 cents.

—To Regulate the Operation of Electric Light and Power Distribution System. 3pp. 45 cents.

—To Regulate the Operation of the Gas Plant and Distributing System. 3pp. 45 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. The Management of Municipal Utilities in Wisconsin. March, 1932. 15pp. 25 cents.

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Illinois Municipal League. A Model Gas Franchise Ordinance. Illinois Municipal Review, November, 1931, pp. 285-6, 295.

Kentucky Municipal League. Electric Franchise Ordinance. Originally prepared in 1930, subsequently revised. 10pp.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Franchise Ordinance. 1935. 5pp. 25 cents.

—Gas Franchise. 1930. 5pp. 25 cents.

—Telephone Franchise. 1931. 6pp. 25 cents.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Natural Gas Franchise Provisions. 8pp.

—A Suggested Model Franchise. Minnesota Municipalities, November, 1930, p. 418.

—To Grant to Gas Companies the Right and Franchise to Manufacture, Sell, and/or Distribute Gas for Heating, Illuminating and Other Purposes in Municipality. 9pp. $1.35.

—To Grant to Power Company an Electric Franchise. 2pp. 30 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Model Gas Franchise. 1932. 8pp.

Lexington, Kentucky. Franchise for Motor Bus Transportation System. July, 1934. 15pp. (Kentucky Municipal League).

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Gas Franchises. 1932. 3pp.

WATERWORKS

League of Iowa Municipalities. Water Rates. 1935. 6pp. 25 cents.

—Waterworks Ordinance. 1935. 14pp. 25 cents.

League of Kansas Municipalities. Model Ordinance Regarding Waterworks Regulation. 1936. 21pp. Free to member cities. $1.50 to others.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Prescribing Rules and Regulations for the Administration of the Municipal Water System. 6pp. 90 cents.

Michigan Municipal League. Suggested Ordinance Relative to the Administration and Conduct of a Water Department. June, 1936. 6pp. $1.

WEED ERADICATION

Decatur, Illinois. Decatur Weed Ordinance. Illinois Municipal Review, June, 1932, p. 136.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance to Control the Growth of Weeds. December, 1925. 2pp.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Creating Offices of City Sealer of Weights and Measures and of City Weightmaster. 7pp. $1.05.

National Conference on Weights and Measures. Model State Law on Weights and Measures. United States Bureau of Standards, Weights and Measures Administration. Handbook 11. Washington, D. C. 75 cents.

ZONING

League of Iowa Municipalities. Zoning. 1935. 5pp. 25 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Zoning Manual. (Contains a model zoning ordinance and a model planning commission ordinance.) The Municipality, Supplement, April, 1934. 50 cents.

—Zoning Procedure. Minnesota Municipalities, October, 1934, pp. 369-370.

New Jersey State League of Municipalities. Model Zoning Ordinance. 1928. 10pp.

Washington State Planning Council. Model Municipal Zoning Ordinance. 1933. 18pp.

—Sample Planning and Zoning Ordinances. Western City, August, 1935, pp. 24-25.

Selected Books and Pamphlets for Municipal Officials*

(ISSUED IN 1936)

The more important books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1936 or early in 1937 (1936 unless otherwise indicated) dealing with the various phases of local government administration, selected because of their value to American municipal officials.

GENERAL

Administrative Management in the Government of the United States. Report of the President's Committee on Administrative Management, Louis Brownlow, Chairman. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 1937. 47pp. 15 cents.

American State Government. By W. Brooke Graves. D. C. Heath & Company, 285 Columbus Avenue, Boston. 829pp. $4.

Co-ordination and Planning in the Local Authority. By H. R. Page. Manchester University Press, 8-10 Wright Street, Manchester, 15, England. 427pp. 12/6.

A Directory of International Organizations in the Field of Public Administration. Joint Committee on Planning and Co-operation, 3 bis, Rue de la Regence, Brussels, Belgium. 174pp. 30 Belgian fr.

Directory of Organizations Engaged in Governmental Research. Governmental Research Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. 27pp. $1.

The Frontiers of Public Administration. By John M. Gaus, Leonard D. White, and Marshall E. Dimock. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 145pp. $2.

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American Public Health Association Year Book, 1935-36. American Public Health Association, 50 West 50 Street, New York. 286pp.

Atmospheric Pollution of American Cities, 1931 to 1933. Public Health Bulletin 224. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 75pp. 10 cents.

City Smoke and Its Effects. Public Health Reprint No. 1726. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 4pp. 5 cents.

The Control of Communicable Diseases. American Public Health Association, 50 West 50 Street, New York. 70pp. 30 cents.

District Health Administration: A Study of Organization and Planning. By Ira V. Hiscock. Milbank Memorial Fund, 40 Wall Street, New York. 115pp. 65 cents.

Epidemic of Amebic Dysentery: The Chicago Outbreak of 1933. National Institute of Health Bulletin No. 166. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 187pp. 20 cents.

The Evaluation of Health Services. Public Health Reprint No. 1785. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 8pp. 5 cents.

History of County Health Organizations in the United States, 1908-1933. Public Health Bulletin No. 222. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 469pp. 50 cents.

The Hospital Administrator: An Analysis of His Duties, Responsibilities, Relationships and Obligations. By American College of Hospital Administrators. Apply to J. D. Lutes, Secretary, Ravenswood Hospital, Chicago. 24pp.

Laws vs. the Common Drinking Cup. Compiled by David Fromson. Public Health Committee, Cup and Container Institute, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. 126pp.

Manual of Smoke and Boiler Ordinances and Requirements. Smoke Prevention Association, City Hall, Chicago. 80pp. 50 cents.

Measurement of Ultra-Violet Radiation and Illumination in American Cities During the Years 1931-1933. Public Health Bulletin No. 233. Superintendent of Documents Washington, D. C. 36pp. 10 cents.

The Next Steps in Public Health. Milbank Memorial Fund, 40 Wall Street, New York. 90pp.

Papers of Charles V. Chapin, M.D.: A Review of Public Health Realities. Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York. $1.50.

The Protection and Chlorination of Public Water Supplies. New York State Department of Health, Albany. 55pp. 30 cents.

Public Health Service Milk Ordinances and Code, 1936. Public Health Bulletin No. 220. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 144pp. 15 cents.

The Relationship of Health and Recreation Activities. Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C. 24pp.

Report on Market-Milk Supplies of Urban Communities, January 1, 1935—December 31, 1936. Public Health Reprint No. 1791. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 1937. 4pp. 5 cents.

Result of the Transit Commission's Engineering Department's Survey Toward Minimizing Excessive Smoke, Fumes and Carbon Monoxide of Omnibuses. Transit Commission, 270 Madison Avenue, New York. 11pp. $1.

The Ross-Loos Clinic: A Pioneer Venture in Group Medical Service for Public Employees. By H. U. M. Higgins. Civil Service Assembly, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. 29pp. 40 cents.

Rural Health Practice. By Harry S. Mustard. Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York. 620pp. $4.

The Sale of Food and Drink at Common Law and under the Uniform Sale Act. By H.

C. W. Melick. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. 346pp. $5.

Security Against Sickness. By I. S. Falk. Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., Garden City, Long Island, New York. 423pp. $4.

A Survey of Milk Consumption in 59 Cities in the United States. Consumers' Counsel Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C. 33pp.

Tabulation of Health Department Services. Public Health Reprint No. 1768. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 16pp. 5 cents.

FIRE ADMINISTRATION

Acetylene. Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Inspection Department, 184 High Street, Boston. 33pp. 25 cents.

Care of Fire Hose. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 11pp. 5 cents.

Charges for Private Fire Protection in Various Virginia Cities and Towns. League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Building, Richmond. 1937. 8pp. 10 cents.

Church Fires. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 31pp. 20 cents.

The Cities and Towns of Texas with Fire Protection and Fire Record Data. Texas Fire Insurance Department, State Capitol, Austin. Unpaged.

Detailed Information of Salaries, Hours of Work . . . in Fire Departments of 372 Cities in the United States (based on a payroll period ending nearest July 31, 1934). Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C. 98pp.

Does In-Service Training of the Public Personnel Pay? League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Building, Richmond. 11pp. 10 cents.

Dust Explosions During Fire Fighting. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 10pp. 5 cents.

Dwelling Inspections by Fire Departments. By M. S. Blake. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 7pp. 10 cents.

Electric Service with Safety. International Association of Electrical Inspectors, Public Relations Committee, 85 John Street, New York. 23pp.

Financial Statistics of Cities, 1934: Fire Department. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 5pp.

Fire Department Records. By Percy Bugbee. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 10pp. 10 cents.

Fire Department Regulations: (1) Sprinkler Systems (Automatic and Open), 77pp.; (2) Foam Extinguisher Systems, 29pp.; (3) Installation of Power Operated Ventilating, Air Conditioning, Dust, Stock and Vapor Removal Systems, 27pp.; (4) Safeguarding Dry Cleaning and Dry Dyeing Plants, 14pp.; (5) Gas Systems for Welding and Cutting, 28pp. National Board of Fire Underwriters as Recommended by the National Fire Protection Association. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York.

Fire Doors. Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Inspection Department, 184 High Street, Boston. 21pp. 20 cents.

Fire Prevention and Protection Applied to Hotels. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York. 36pp.

Fire Record of Dwellings. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 22pp. 20 cents.

Firemen's Training. By Horatio Bond. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1937. 8pp. 10 cents.

Fireworks Casualties and Regulation. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 14pp. 15 cents.

Information Regarding the Operation of Fire Departments in Various Virginia Cities. League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Building, Richmond. 1937. 4pp. 10 cents.

List of Inspected Appliances: (1) Electrical Appliances, 295pp. (also supplement, 57pp.); (2) Fire Protection Appliances, 192pp.; (3) Gas, Oil and Miscellaneous Appliances, 119pp. Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., 207 East Ohio Street, Chicago.

Manual of Fire Department. Teaneck, New Jersey. 50pp.

Manual of Instruction for Fire Departments. Louisiana State Firemen's Association, Baton Rouge. 200pp. $2.

Municipal Fire Administration. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. 563pp. (Available in connection with extension course, $25.)

Municipal Fire Apparatus Budget Programs. By Percy Bugbee. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 4pp.

Proceedings of 40th Annual Meeting, National Fire Protection Association. The Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 379pp.

Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Fire Department Instructors' Conference, Memphis, Tennessee, January 7-10, 1936. Western Actuarial Bureau, 172 West Adams Street, Chicago. Variously paged.

Protection of Records. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 88pp. 50 cents.

Report of the Committee on Statistics and Origin of Fires, May 28, 1936. National

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON FIRE BRIGADE SERVICES. H. M. Stationery Office, London. (Order from British Library of Information, 270 Madison Avenue, New York.) 73pp. 45 cents.

REPORT OF THE FOURTH VIRGINIA FIRE INSTRUCTORS' TRAINING SCHOOL. League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Building, Richmond. 84pp.

A TABLE OF COMMON HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS. 2d ed. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 14pp. 15 cents.

TERMITES AND THEIR RELATION TO THE FIRE HAZARD. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York. 7pp.

WORKING CONDITIONS THAT PREVAIL IN FIRE DEPARTMENTS, JANUARY, 1936. International Fire Fighter, May, 1936. International Association of Fire Fighters, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

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ABATEMENT OF BUILDING NUISANCES: A Statement of Principles and a Suggested Ordinance. League of Oregon Cities, Eugene, 5pp.

AIRPORTS: A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE MUNICIPAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL PROBLEMS ARISING FROM AIR TRAFFIC. American Municipal Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. 22pp. 50 cents.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY. Volume I: Work Performed, Personnel, Payroll, and Cost of Material, by States and Cities, and by Kind of Business. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 116pp.

DESCRIPTIONS OF AIRPORTS AND LANDING FIELDS IN THE UNITED STATES. Bureau of Air Commerce, Washington, D. C. 221pp.

THE DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE IN THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM. By L. V. Carpenter, A. C. Rogel, and B. Grabois. New York University, New York. (Reprint from Sewage Works Journal, September 1936.) 14pp.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE IN 174 PENNSYLVANIA MUNICIPALITIES. Pennsylvania Economic Council, 123 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. 40pp.

ENGINEERING INDEX, 1935. Engineering Index, Inc. 29 West 39 Street, New York. 1275pp. $50.

GRINDING AS A PROCESS IN GARBAGE DISPOSAL. By Mark B. Owen. American Public Works Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. 1937. 14pp. 25 cents.

INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICIALS, 1918-1936. American Public Works Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. 1937. 70pp. $4.

LAW GOVERNING CEMETERY RULES AND REGULATIONS. By Raymond Brennan. Interment Association, 304 Subway Terminal Building, Los Angeles, California. 237pp. $10.

THE MANAGEMENT OF A SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT: GENERAL PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO SMALL INSTALLATIONS. By Frank W. Jones. American Public Works Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. 1937. 5pp. 25 cents.

MEMORANDUM ON COMPLETE INVENTORY AND HISTORY OF ALL CITY-OWNED PROPERTY. City Real Estate Department, Milwaukee. 8pp.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING REGULATION DEPARTMENT. (Suggestions relating to the organization and operation of an independent inspection service by Wisconsin cities and villages.) League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 114 North Carroll Street, Madison. 18pp.

OPERATING COSTS OF LIGHT DUTY TRUCKS. Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, One Madison Avenue, New York. 35pp. Free.

THE OPERATION OF CEMETERIES IN VIRGINIA CITIES. League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Building, Richmond. 6pp. 10 cents.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUREAU OF RIGHT OF WAY AND LAND. Bureau of Budget and Efficiency, City Hall, Los Angeles. 52pp.

THE PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C. 46pp.

PROCEEDINGS OF 15TH ANNUAL MEETING (1935) HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD. Roy W. Crum, editor. National Research Council, Washington, D. C. 394pp.

PROCEEDINGS OF 32D AND 33D ANNUAL CONVENTIONS. American Road Builders' Association, National Press Building, Washington, D. C. 922pp. $10.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 22D ANNUAL HIGHWAY CONFERENCE HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, FEBRUARY 18-20, 1936. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 165pp.

PUBLIC PRODUCE MARKETS OF MICHIGAN. By Orion Ulrey. Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing. 87pp.

PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERS' YEARBOOK, 1937. Proceedings of the American Society of Municipal Engineers and the International Association of Public Works Officials. American Public Works Association (formerly Joint Secretariat), 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. 375pp. $3.

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING. National Resources Committee, Washington, D. C. 219pp. 60 cents.

A REPORT OF A SURVEY ON THE COLLECTION OF GARBAGE IN TOLEDO. Commission of Publicity, City Hall, Toledo. 14pp.

REPORT OF 25TH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1935. National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. 145pp. 20 cents.

Rules and Regulations Governing the Making of Openings in Streets, Alleys, Sidewalks and Public Ways of the City of Cincinnati, and the Manner in Which the Paving is to Be Restored. Department of Public Works, Cincinnati, 15pp.

Sheet Asphalt Street Repairs. Commission on Governmental Efficiency and Economy, Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland. 50pp.

Standard Specifications for Highway Materials and Methods of Sampling and Testing. American Association of State Highway Officials, 1220 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. 315pp. $2.

Status of Municipal Building Codes (Revised to March 15, 1935). National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. 29pp.

Suggested Procedure for Public Works Programming (Preliminary Edition). National Resources Committee, Washington, D. C. 36pp.

Survey and Installation in the Highway Department, Greenwich, Connecticut. Public Administration Service, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. 77pp.

Use and Value of Highways in Rural New York. By W. M. Curtiss. Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, New York. 30pp.

Water Rates and Service Charges, Installation Charges, Hydrant Rentals, and Sprinkler Costs. American City Magazine, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. 53pp. $1. Same title, issued January 1935, 63pp. $1, or $1.50 for both pamphlets.

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Accident Facts: 1936. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 88pp. 50 cents.

Accidents and Their Prevention. By H. M. Vernon. The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 335pp.

Anti-Noise Ordinances. United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 18pp. 50 cents.

Automobile Accidents in Virginia: Report to the Governor of Virginia Containing Recommendations. Governor's Advisory Legislative Council, Richmond, 22pp.

Bus Facts for 1936. National Association of Motor Bus Operators, Washington, D. C. 50pp.

Commercial Vehicle Accident Rates. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 15pp.

A Compilation of Traffic Regulations in Thirteen Iowa Cities. By Laurence W. Murray and Alfred B. Bowman. Iowa State Planning Board, State House, Des Moines. 12pp.

Creating Safer Communities. National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, 1 Park Avenue, New York. 23pp.

Creating Safer Communities. Governor's Highway Safety Council, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. 47pp.

Drunken Driving. United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 30pp. 50 cents.

Educating the Public for Traffic Safety. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 32pp.

Engineering for Traffic Safety. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 32pp.

Engineering Manual for Traffic Surveys. 3d ed. Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C. 20pp.

The Freeway, a Modern Highway for General Traffic in Metropolitan Areas. Regional Plan Association, 400 Madison Avenue, New York.

General Outline of a Safe Drivers' School. Washington (state) Works Progress Administration, Seattle. 78pp.

Guides to Traffic Safety. By National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 48pp.

How Long on the Highway? A Second Study of Exhaustion and Drowsiness as They Affect Traffic Accidents. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 31pp. 25 cents.

How to Stop Accidents: Summary of Opinion Developed at Accident Prevention Conference in Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Room 5869, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C. 32pp.

How Traffic Regulation May Be Improved in Town and Country: A Supplement to Simplification of Highway Traffic. Eno Foundation for Highway Traffic Regulation, Inc., Saugatuck, Connecticut. 30pp. $1.

The Legal Status of Parking Meters. Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 11pp.

Live and Let Live. The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut. 39pp.

Man and the Motor Car. By Albert W. Whitney, editor. National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, One Park Avenue, New York. 256pp.

Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways. National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 166pp.

Model Traffic Ordinances. Revised and Approved by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C. 30pp.

Motor Vehicle Speeds on Connecticut Highways. By C. J. Tilden, D. C. Morris, T. M.

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New England Traffic Officers' Training School Manual. Bureau for Street Traffic Research and International Association of Chiefs of Police. The Bureau, Harvard University, Cambridge. Variously paged. $1.

New War on Accidents. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 16pp.

Organized Safety by Organized Parents and Teachers. Traffic Safety Education Project of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 114 East 32 Street, New York. 16pp.

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An Outline of Procedure for a Community Traffic Safety Program and Survey. Department of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento, California. 21pp.

Parking Meters. American Municipal Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. 36pp. 50 cents.

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Public Saftey Memos. (About 80 mimeographed memoranda on all phases of public safety.) National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. Up to 10 pages, 5 cents each; over 10 pages, 15 cents each.

Regulation of House-Type Trailers. Public Safety Memo No. 26. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1937. 12pp.

Report of East Bay Mass Transportation Survey. City Planning Commission, Oakland, California. 2 vol. $2.50.

Report of Joint Legislative Committee on Taxicab Operation and Fares. State Capitol, Albany, New York. 66pp. Legislative Document (1936) No. 83.

A Report on Traffic Accident Prevention in Detroit. By John S. Worley, R. L. Morrison, and John A. Fry. Detroit Common Council, Detroit. 60pp.

Report of Traffic Survey in Wichita, Kansas, made . . . by National Youth Administration. City Planning Commission, Wichita. 109pp.

Safety Regulation for Motor Vehicles: Research Report. Legislative Council, Topeka, Kansas. 67pp.

Safety in the Small Community. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 64pp.

Saving Lives Through a Drivers' License Law. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 16pp.

Sense and Safety on the Road. By R. B. Stoeckel. D. Appleton-Century Company, Inc., 35 West 32 Street, New York. 293pp. $1.50.

Specifications and Conditions for the Installation of Parking Meters in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota. American Municipal Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. 5pp. 25 cents.

State and Community Organization for Safety. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 24pp.

Stopping Fleet Accidents. By James Stannard Baker. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 15pp. 5 cents.

Traffic Flow and Accident Analysis, Cedar Rapids, and Fort Dodge, Iowa. Iowa State Planning Board, Des Moines, Iowa. 57pp. and 15pp.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Comparative Rates of Publicly and Privately Owned Electric Utilities. Federal Power Commission, Rate Series No. 5. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 40pp. 15 cents.

Cost of Distribution of Electricity. Federal Power Commission, Power Series No. 3. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 148pp. 35 cents.

Electric Rates in Texas. League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin. 299pp. $3.

Electric Rates of Municipal Utilities in Michigan. Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor. 31pp. $1.

Electric Rates Uniformity. Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C. 17pp. Rate Series No. 7. 10 cents.

Electric Utilities: The Tenth Annual Debate Handbook, 1936-37. Bower Aly, editor. 2 volumes. Lucas Brothers, Columbia, Missouri. 220pp. each.

Electricity for Use or Profit? By Bernard Ostrolenk. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 211pp. $2.

Final Report of Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Public Utilities. Legislative Document No. 78. State Capitol, Albany, 150pp.

The Gas Light Company of Baltimore: A Study of Natural Monopoly. By George T. Brown. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore. 112pp. $1.

Glossary of Important Power and Rate Terms, Abbreviations, and Units of Measurement. Electric Rate Survey, Federal Power

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A HISTORY OF ELECTRIC SERVICE IN DETROIT. By William H. Lane. Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., 5135 Cass Avenue, Detroit. 1937. 86pp.

MAPS OF ELECTRIC UTILITIES: Map No. 1, Service Areas of the Principal Electric Utility Systems in the United States, 1935; Map No. 2, Principal Generating Plants and Electric Transmission Lines of the United States, 1935. Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C. $7.50 each.

MODERNIZATION OF TRANSIT: RESULTS FROM REHABILITATION OF URBAN SURFACE TRANSIT. The Beeler Organization, 155 East 44 Street, New York. 25pp.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS IN VIRGINIA. By R. A. Egger and James E. Gates. Bureau of Public Administration, University of Virginia, Charlottesville. 1937. 132pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL RENTAL CHARGES AGAINST PRIVATELY OWNED UTILITIES; WITH APPENDIX, SAMPLE ORDINANCES. Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 20pp.

A NEW GAS RATE FOR CLEVELAND: A SERVICE-AT-COST PLAN. The Citizens League, 1307 Swetland Building, Cleveland. 15pp.

PRINCIPAL ELECTRIC UTILITY SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES. By Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C. 90pp. and map. $1, paper; $1.50, buckram.

PUBLIC UTILITY FINANCING, 1930-35. By Merwin H. Waterman. Bureau of Business Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 144pp. $1.

PUBLIC UTILITY INDUSTRIES. By G. L. Wilson and Others. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 412pp. $3.50.

PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION AND THE SO-CALLED SLIDING SCALE: A Study of the Sliding Scale as a Means of Encouraging and Rewarding Efficiency in the Management of Regulated Monopolies. By Irvin Bussing. Columbia University Press, Morningside Heights, New York. 174pp. $2.75.

RATES FOR ELECTRIC SERVICE TO COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS. Federal Power Commission, Rate Series No. 4. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 256pp. 50 cents.

REPORT ON SPECIAL MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES. League of California Municipalities, 223 City Hall, San Francisco. 65pp.

RESTRAINING ORDERS AND INJUNCTIONS INSTITUTED AGAINST PUBLIC ELECTRIC PROJECTS. By Federal Power Commission. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 53pp.

RURAL ELECTRIC SERVICE: MONTHLY BILLS, RURAL LINE CONSTRUCTION COSTS AND PRACTICES (FEBRUARY 1, 1935). By Federal Power Commission. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 133pp. 25 cents.

SOLVING TROUBLESOME PROBLEMS IN WATER WORKS MANAGEMENT. Reprint from Water Works Engineer, 24 West 40 Street, New York. 64pp.

STATE COMMISSION JURISDICTION AND REGULATION OF ELECTRIC RATE AND SERVICE. Electric Rate Survey, Federal Power Commission. 11pp. 10 cents.

TRACKLESS TROLLEY FRANCHISES. By Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 5pp.

THE USE OF ELECTRIC POWER IN TRANSPORTATION. Federal Power Commission Series No. 4. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 61pp. 25 cents.

EDUCATION

THE AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL FOR PLANT OPERATION IN LARGE CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS FOR 1930, 1932, AND 1934. By Lester B. Herlihy. United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 7pp.

BUDGETING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. By C. A. De Young. Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, Long Island, New York. 610pp. $3.50.

COURT DECISIONS ON TEACHER TENURE IN 1935. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 47pp. 25 cents.

THE COURTS AND PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY. By Harold H. Punke. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 313pp. $3.

EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY. United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 10 cents. (Order from Superintendent of Documents.)

EDUCATION AND ORGANIZED INTERESTS IN AMERICA. By Bruce Raup. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2 West 45 Street, New York. 238pp. $2.50.

EFFORTS OF THE STATES TO SUPPORT EDUCATION. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 64pp. 50 cents.

FEDERAL AID FOR EDUCATION: A BRIEF HISTORY, DATA FOR 1934-35, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY. By Timon Covert. United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 19pp.

FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION. By Paul R. Mort. Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. 334pp.

FINANCING PUBLIC EDUCATION. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 56pp. 50 cents.

HANDBOOK OF ADULT EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1936. Edited by Dorothy Rowden. American Association for Adult Education, 60 East 42 Street, New York. 423pp. $2.25.

HANDBOOK OF PROCEDURES FOR PLANNING THE REORGANIZATION OF LOCAL SCHOOL UNITS.

United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 54pp.

A Handbook on Teacher Tenure. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 30pp.

High School Administration. By Charles R. Maxwell and Louis R. Kilzer. Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., Garden City, Long Island, New York. 514pp.

The Improvement of Education; Its Interpretation for Democracy. Fifteenth Yearbook, National Education Association, Department of Superintendence. The Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 1937. 328pp. $2.

An Insurance Program for the Guidance of School Boards. New York State School Boards Association, Inc., Mount Vernon, New York. 52pp.

Lay Relations in School Management. By R. C. Williams. Department of Public Instruction, Des Moines, Iowa. 11pp.

Legislative Action in 1935 Affecting Financial Support of Public Education. By Ward W. Keesecker. United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 50pp.

The Local Unit for School Administration in the United States. Part 1. College of Education, University of Kentucky, Lexington. 44pp.

Minimum-Salary Laws for Teachers. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 1937. 37pp. 25 cents.

Official Report, National Education Association, Department of Superintendence, 1937. The Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 1937. 312pp. $1.

Per Capita Costs in City Schools, 1934-35. By Lula Mae Comstock. United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 5 cents.

Proceedings of the 13th Annual Meeting of the National Council on Schoolhouse Construction, Washington, D. C. Apply to Ray L. Hamon, Secretary-Treasurer, National Council on Schoolhouse Construction, George Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee. 50 cents.

Report of Comments and Observations on the United States Office of Education "Survey Report of the Cincinnati Public Schools." Cincinnati Bureau of Governmental Research, Gwynne Building, Cincinnati. 129pp. $1.

Review of Recommendations in the United States Office of Education "Survey Report of the Cincinnati Public Schools." Cincinnati Bureau of Governmental Research, Gwynne Building, Cincinnati. 64pp. $1.

School Accounting Documents for the Guidance of Boards of Education. University of State of New York Bulletin No. 1094. University of State of New York Press, Albany. 38pp.

School Finance and School Districts. By Katherine A. Frederic. National League of Women Voters, 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 41pp. 25 cents.

State-Adopted Contract Forms for the Employment of Teachers. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 19pp. 10 cents.

A Step Forward for Adult Civic Education. United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 28pp. 10 cents.

Teachers' Oaths. Research Division, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 31pp. 15 cents.

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The Equal Chance—Books Help to Make It. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 32pp. Free.

Libraries and Federal Aid. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 44pp.

The Libraries of Missouri: A Survey of Facilities. By E. L. Morgan and M. W. Sneed. Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia. 94pp.

Libraries of the South: A Report on Developments, 1930-35. By Tommie Dora Barker. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 215pp. $1.75.

The Libraries of Washington: A Study of the Governmental and Nongovernmental Libraries in the District of Columbia in Relation to the Units of Government and Other Organizations Which They Serve. By David Spence Hill. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 296pp. $3.50.

Library Service in a Suburban Area (Westchester County, New York). By E. A. Wight and Leon Carnovsky. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 159pp. $1.25.

Portrait of a Library. By Margery C. Quigley and William Elder Marcus. D. Appleton-Century Company. 35 West 32 Street, New York. 190pp. $2.

Public Library Service in South Dakota. By W. F. Kumlien. Agricultural Experiment Station, South Dakota State College, Brookings. 32pp.

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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Crime and Justice. By Sheldon Glueck. Little, Brown & Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston. 349pp. $3.

JUDGES AND LAW REFORM. By Sam B. Warner and H. B. Cabot. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 246pp. $3.

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS, 1933. STATISTICS RELATING TO . . . IN 24 STATES. Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 94pp.

JURISDICTION AND PRACTICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO AND THE RULE-MAKING POWER OF THE JUDGES. Municipal Reference Library, 1005 City Hall, Chicago. 60pp.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE ON CRIME, THE CRIMINAL AND SOCIETY (September 30 to October 3, 1935). The Governor's Office, Albany, New York. 1336pp.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S CONFERENCE ON CRIME (Held December 10-13, 1934, Washington, D. C.) The Attorney-General, Washington, D. C. 578pp.

RÔLE OF THE BAR IN ELECTING THE BENCH IN CHICAGO. By Edward M. Martin. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 384pp. $5.

A SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUDICIAL STATISTICS FOR CALIFORNIA. By Ronald H. Beattie. University of California Press, Berkeley. 238pp. $2.50.

ELECTIONS

ELECTION DISTRICT POLLING PLACES AND RELATED ELECTION COSTS. Schenectady Bureau of Municipal Research, 20 Jay Street, Schenectady. 16pp.

PERMANENT REGISTRATION LAW OF ILLINOIS APPROVED JUNE 6, 1936, IN FORCE JULY 1, 1936. Municipal Reference Library, 1005 City Hall, Chicago. 40pp. 3 cents.

STUDY OF METHOD USED AND RESULTS OBTAINED IN ACCUMULATING AND COMPILING UNOFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS. Department of Budget and Research, Los Angeles County, 1007 Hall of Records, Los Angeles. 1937. 23pp.

VOTES IN NEW YORK CITY ON REFERENDA, 1920-1934 INCLUSIVE. Institute of Public Administration, 302 East 35 Street, New York. 15pp.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

AN EXPLANATION OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR NEW YORK CITY. Merchants' Association of New York, 233 Broadway, New York. 15pp.

THE 44 STATE LEGISLATURES OF 1935. National Municipal League, 309 East 34 Street, New York. 86pp. $1.50.

KANSAS' EXPERIMENT WITH A LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: ESTIMATE OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS, MAY 15, 1933 TO MARCH 27, 1936. Kansas Legislative Council, Research Department, Topeka. 10pp.

LEGISLATIVE PROCESSES: NATIONAL AND STATE. By J. P. Chamberlain. D. Appleton-Century Company, Inc., 35 West 42 Street, New York. 369pp. $3.50.

MANUAL OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE FOR STATE LEGISLATURES AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE BODIES. By Paul Mason. The Author, Assistant Secretary of the Senate, State House, Sacramento, California. 1937. 564pp.

LIQUOR CONTROL

AFTER REPEAL: A STUDY OF LIQUOR CONTROL ADMINISTRATION. By Leonard V. Harrison and Elizabeth Laine. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 296pp. $2.50.

A CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL RECOVERY. Distilled Spirits Institute, Inc., 1137 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. 29pp.

FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL PROVISIONS OF LIQUOR LAWS: AN ANALYSIS. By Dorothy Campbell Culver. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. 2 parts. 133pp. 104pp.

LIQUOR REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1936. By Dorothy Campbell Culver and O. W. Campbell. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. 1937. 23pp. 15 cents.

REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON LIQUOR CONTROL, DECEMBER 19, 1936. Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Co-operation, Albany, New York. 116pp.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATISTICAL DATA COVERING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1935 TO JANUARY 1, 1936. National Conference of State Liquor Administrators, Michael F. Costello, Secretary, State Office Building, Providence, Rhode Island. 27pp.

Selected Periodicals for Municipal Officials

A list of the more important current periodicals of value to American municipal officials, arranged according to subject. All periodicals are monthly unless otherwise indicated.

GENERAL

American City. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York City. $2.

American Political Science Review. (Bi-monthly.) American Political Science Association, 205 Bennett Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. $5. (Especially local government notes section.)

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. (Bi-monthly.) 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. $5.

Federal-City News. United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. $15 a year.

Governmental Research Bulletin. Governmental Research Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. $5.

Legal Notes on Local Government. (Quarterly.) Published by Section of Municipal Law, American Bar Association, New York University School of Law, 100 Washington Square East, New York. $2.

Local Government Administration. (International.) (Quarterly.) International Union of Local Authorities, 3 bis Rue de la Regence, Brussels, Belgium. 6s.

Local Government Service. (England.) National Association of Local Government Officers, 3 & 4 Clements Inn, Strand, London, W. C. 2.

Management Review. American Management Association, 20 Vesey Street, New York City. $5.

Municipal Journal. (England.) (Weekly.) Municipal Journal & Public Works Engineer, 3 & 4 Clements Inn, Strand, London, W. C. 2. 30s.

Municipal Law Journal. Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. $10.

Municipal Review. (England.) Association of Municipal Corporations, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. 7/6.

National Municipal Review. National Municipal League, 309 East 34 Street, New York City. $5.

Public Administration. (Quarterly.) Institute of Public Administration, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, London. 4s. per issue.

Public Management. International City Managers' Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago, Illinois. $4.

Public Opinion Quarterly. (Quarterly.) School of Public Affairs, Princeton University, Princeton N. J. $4.

Society for the Advancement of Management Journal. (Formerly Bulletin of the Taylor Society.) (Bi-monthly.) The Society, 29 West 39 Street, New York City. $3.

State Government. Council of State Governments, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. $2.50.

United States Municipal News. (Bi-monthly.) United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Washington News Letter. (Bi-weekly.) Published by the Washington office of the American Municipal Association. Available to municipal officials through their state league of municipalities.

PERSONNEL

Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada News Letter. Civil Service Assembly, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago.

Personnel. (Quarterly.) American Management Association, 20 Vesey St., New York. (Free to members.)

Personnel Journal. (Monthly, September to June). The Personnel Research Federation, 29 West 39 Street, New York. $5.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Assessors News-Letter. National Association of Assessing Officers, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. (Free to members.)

Bond Buyer. (Weekly, $25; Daily, $15 per month.) Bond Buyer, 67 Pearl Street, New York City.

Bulletin of the National Tax Association. National Tax Association, 35 French Ridge, New Rochelle, New York. $2.

Commercial and Financial Chronicle. (Weekly.) William B. Dana Company, Spruce Street, Corner William, New York. $15.

Municipal Finance. (Quarterly.) Municipal Finance Officers' Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. $1.50.

Municipal Finance News Letter. (Bi-weekly.) Municipal Finance Officers' Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. $4, with Municipal Finance.

Purchasing. Boffey Publishing Company, Inc., 11 West 42 Street, New York. $2.50.

State and Municipal Compendium. (Semi-annually.) William B. Dana Company, Spruce Street, Corner William, New York. $10.

Tax Digest. California Taxpayers' Association, 775 Subway Terminal Building, Los Angeles, California. $2.

Tax Magazine. Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. $3.

Tax Policy. Tax Policy League, 309 East 34 Street, New York. $3.

FIRE

Fire Engineering. Case-Shepperd-Mann Publishing Corporation, 24 West 40 Street, New York City. $2.

Fire Protection. National Underwriter Company, 420 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. $1.

International Fire Fighter. International Association of Fire Fighters, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C. $2.

National Fire Protection Association News Letter. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston.

National Fire Protection Association Quarterly. (Quarterly.) National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. $3.

Volunteer Firemen. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston.

POLICE

Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology. (Bi-monthly.) Northwestern University School of Law, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. $3.50.

National Police Officer. National Police Publishing Company, Clayton Station, St. Louis, Missouri. $2.

Police Chiefs' News Letter. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago.

Police Journal. 1123 Broadway, New York. $2 to police officers, $3 to others.

Police Journal. (England.) (Quarterly.) Philip Allan & Company, Ltd., 69 Great Russell Street, London, W. C. 1. 7/.

Uniform Crime Reports. (Quarterly.) Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. Free to public officials.

PUBLIC WORKS

Builders' Forum. Better Builders, Inc., 35 Maiden Lane, New York. $3.

Civil Engineering. American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 West 39 Street, New York City. $4 to members and libraries, $5 to others.

Contractors and Engineers Monthly. Buttenheim-Dix Publishing Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $1.

Engineering News-Record. (Weekly.) McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York City. $5.

Municipal Sanitation. Case-Shepperd-Mann Publishing Company, 24 West 40 Street, New York City. $2.

Public Cleansing. (Quarterly.) Public Cleansing, 160 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S. W. 1. 10/6.

Public Roads. Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Willard Building, Washington, D. C. $1.

Public Works. Public Works Journal Corporation, 310 East 45 Street, New York. $3.

Public Works Engineers' News Letter. American Public Works Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. $1.

Roads and Streets. Gillette Publishing Company, 400 West Madison Street, Chicago. $3.

Sewage Works Journal. (Bi-monthly.) Federation of Sewage Works Associations, 845 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago. $1 to members, $3 for others (includes service information fee of $1).

CITY PLANNING

International Housing and Town Planning Bulletin. (Irregular.) International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, 25 Bedford Row, London, W. C. 1.

Land Policy Circular. Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C.

News Letter of American Society of Planning Officials. The Society, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. $2.

Planning and Civic Comment. (Quarterly.) American Planning and Civic Association and National Conference on State Parks, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. $3.

Town and Country Planning. (Quarterly.) Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1. 5/.

Town Planning Review. (Quarterly.) Town Planning Review, University Press of Liverpool, Liverpool, England. 15/.

PUBLIC WELFARE

American Labor Legislation Review. (Quarterly.) 131 East 23 Street, New York City. $3.

Better Times. (Quarterly, also News Bulletin Weekly, October to June.) Welfare Council of New York City, 122 East 22 Street, New York City. $3.

Compass. By American Association of Social Workers, 130 East 22 Street, New York City. $1.

THE FAMILY. Family Welfare Association of America, 130 East 22 Street, New York. $1.50.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $3.50.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. (Quarterly.) Social Security Board, 1734 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC WELFARE NEWS. American Public Welfare Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. $2.

SOCIAL FORCES. (Quarterly.) Social Forces, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. $4.

SOCIAL SECURITY. American Association for Social Security, 22 East 17 Street, New York City. Free.

SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW. (Quarterly.) University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. $4.

SURVEY. Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York. $3.

SURVEY GRAPHIC. Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York. $3.

PARKS AND RECREATION

PARKS AND RECREATION. American Institute of Park Executives, 327 West Jefferson Street, Rockford, Illinois. $3.

RECREATION. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. $2.

PUBLIC HEALTH

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH. American Public Health Association, 50 West 50 Street, New York. $5.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIALIZED MEDICINE. Medical League for Socialized Medicine, 1457 Union Street, Brooklyn, New York. $1.

THE HEALTH OFFICER. (Monthly.) Public Health Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

HOSPITALS. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago. $3.

MENTAL HYGIENE. National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 50 West 50 Street, New York City. $3.

MILK DEALER. Olsen Publishing Company, Milwaukee. $2.

MODERN HOSPITAL. 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $3.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING ABSTRACTS. (Weekly) Public Health Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING. National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 50 West 50 Street, New York. $2 to members, $3 to non-members.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS. (Weekly.) U. S. Public Health Service, Treasury Department. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $2.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

JOURNAL OF LAND AND PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS. (Quarterly.) Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. $5.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION. 29 West 39 Street, New York. $7.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP. Public Ownership League of America, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. $3.

PUBLIC UTILITIES FORTNIGHTLY. (Semimonthly.) Public Utilities Reports, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. $15.

SHIPPING REGISTER AND WORLD PORTS. (Weekly.) American Association of Port Authorities, 610 St. James St. W., Montreal, Quebec. $5.

WATER WORKS AND SEWERAGE. Gillette Publishing Company, Daily News Building, Chicago, Illinois. $2.

WATER WORKS ENGINEERING. (Bi-weekly.) Case-Shepperd-Mann Publishing Corporation, 24 West 40 Street, New York. $2.

HOUSING

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS. (Irregular.) The Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. $5 for membership which includes bulletin, yearbook, and special publications.

HOUSING INDEX-DIGEST. (Semi-Monthly.) Library Section, Central Housing Committee, Washington, D. C.

HOUSING INFORMATION BUREAU MONTHLY NEWS LETTER. Housing Section, Welfare Council, 122 East 22 Street, New York. $1.

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRESS. National Public Housing Conference, 112 East 19 Street, New York. $2.

PUBLIC SAFETY

PUBLIC SAFETY. National Safety Council, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois. $1.

EDUCATION

AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL. The Bruce Publishing Company, 524-44 North Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. $3.

EDUCATIONAL RECORD. (Quarterly.) American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. $2.

JOURNAL OF ADULT EDUCATION. (Quarterly.) American Association for Adult Education, 60 East 42 Street, New York. $3.

JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. (Monthly except July, August, and

September.) National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. $2.

NATION'S SCHOOLS. 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $2.

RESEARCH BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. (Five times a year.) 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. $1.

SCHOOL EXECUTIVES' MAGAZINE. 1126 Q Street, Lincoln, Nebraska. $2.

SCHOOL LIFE. (Monthly, September-June.) U. S. Department of Interior, Office of Education, Washington, D. C. (Order from Superintendent of Documents.) $1.

LIBRARIES

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $3.

LIBRARY JOURNAL. (Bi-monthly.) 62 West 45 Street, New York City. $5.

LIBRARY QUARTERLY. (Quarterly.) The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. $5.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES. Special Libraries Association, 345 Hudson Street, New York. $5.

COURTS

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY. (Bi-monthly.) American Judicature Society, Law School Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Free.

LEGAL AID REVIEW. (Quarterly.) Legal Aid Society, 11 Park Place, New York City.

PANEL. Association of Grand Jurors of New York County, 105 West 40 Street, New York City.

STATE LEAGUE JOURNALS

AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES. Municipal Publishing Company, 21 West Main Street, Marshalltown, Iowa. $1.

ARKANSAS MUNICIPAL BULLETIN. (Irregular.) Arkansas Municipal League, Fayetteville, Arkansas. $1.25.

BOROUGH BULLETIN. Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, Hanover, Pennsylvania. $2.50.

COLORADO MUNICIPALITIES. Colorado Municipal League, Boulder, Colorado. $1.50.

FLORIDA MUNICIPAL RECORD. Florida League of Municipalities, 1707 Barnett Bank Building, Jacksonville, Florida. $2.

ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Illinois Municipal League, 500 Capitol Avenue, Springfield, Illinois. $2.

KANSAS MUNICIPALITIES. League of Kansas Municipalities, Lawrence, Kansas. $2.

KENTUCKY CITY. Kentucky Municipal League, Lexington, Kentucky. $2.

LEAGUE OF NORTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES BULLETIN. Myron H. Atkinson, Executive Secretary, Bismarck, North Dakota.

LEAGUE OF SOUTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES BULLETIN. University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota.

MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Michigan Municipal League, Ann Arbor, Michigan. $2.

MINNESOTA MUNICIPALITIES. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 16 University Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota. $2.50.

MUNICIPALITY. League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 114 North Carroll Street, Madison, Wisconsin. $2.50.

NEBRASKA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Nebraska Municipalities, 204 Brownell Building, Lincoln, Nebraska. $1.

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES. New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 802 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton, New Jersey. $2.

OKLAHOMA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Oklahoma Municipal League, Monnett Hall, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma. $2.

TEXAS MUNICIPALITIES. League of Texas Municipalities, 2200 Guadalupe Street, Austin, Texas. $2.

VIRGINIA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Building, Richmond, Virginia. $2.

WEST VIRGINIA LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES NEWS BULLETIN. (Weekly.) Box 427, Charleston, West Virginia.

WESTERN CITY. League of California Municipalities, 448 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California. (Also official journal for Oregon and Washington leagues.) $2.

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